CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS COMMON COUNCIL CITY HALL - BUFFALO TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2011 AT 2:00 P.M.

Present – David A. Franczyk, President of the Council, and Councilmembers: Fontana, Golombek, Kearns, LoCurto, Pridgen, Rivera, Russell & Smith - 9 Absent - None

On a motion by Mr. Fontana, Seconded by Mr. Rivera, the minutes of the stated meeting held on January 25, 2011 were approved.

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FROM THE MAYOR

FROM THE MAYOR - EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

FROM THE OFFICE OF CITIZEN SERVICES

00001

COMMUNICATION TO THE COMMON COUNCIL

4		·					
TO: THE C	OMMON COUNCIL	DATE: February 2, 2011					
FROM:	DEPARTMENT:	Office of the Mayor					
	DIVISION:	Citizen Services					
	SUBJECT:	Submission of Monthly Report- December 2010					
The Office of Mayor, Division of Citizen Services, hereby submits, for your Honorable Body's review and approval, the monthly reports for the Mayor's Call and Resolution Center for the month of January 2011, as mandated by Section 6-20(c) of the City of Buffalo's City Charter. This monthly statistical report details the number and nature of inquiries, requests and complaints received.							
	·						
Department	Head Name:	Oswaldo Mestre Jr.					
Title:		Director Citizan Services					

RECEIVED AND FILED

Signature of Department Head:

City of Buffalo Citizen Services 218 City Hall

Calls Between 1/1/2011 and 1/31/2011

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Anti-Graffiti Program	27
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BPD Snow Removal	
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Citizens' Information	21
City Clerk Issue	where t_{ij} is the experimental and the state of the
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PVB Parking Issue	118
PW Adj Violations	**************************************
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PW Dead Animal Removal	ro radio de trata constituire propriese estable en estable propriese propriese en estable propriese en estable S
PW Forestry SubContractor	**************************************
PW Garbage Missed Pickup	119
PW Leaves / Lawn Debris	**************************************
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218 City Hall

Calls Between 1/1/2011 and 1/31/2011

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PW Plowing Issue	85
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PW Recycling Bin Delivery	20
PW Recycling Missed Pickup	227
PW Recycling Personnel Issue	onieranieli franconamente in en
PW Rodents	37
PW Sanitation Personnel	10
PW Sidewalks	etaria et gerioren a tras en esta en esta en esta en
PW Sign Hazards	**************************************
PW Sign Maintenance	20
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PW Signal Other Issue	23 ° 31.
PW Signal Timing Issue City	5-
PW Street Plowing	134
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PW Totes	718
PW Toles Audit	32
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PW Vacant Lot	**************************************
Quick Response Teams	71
Recycling Bin Pickup	indianistra de la compositiva de la co la compositiva de la
Save Our Streets	richtstraßer hande in nieremenne is im rechtlicht der dermogene redeelte energie au er nieren is in it stelle It Tig
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Websile Issues	3

FROM THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC PLANNING

#1 (Rev. 1/93)

One Page Communication to the Common Council

TO:

THE COMMON COUNCIL DATE: January 31, 2011

FROM:

DEPARTMENT:

Office of Strategic Planning

DIVISION:

Real Estate

SUBJECT:

Report of Sale

627 Broadway, East Corner Adams

Lot Size: 28' x 105'

Assessed Valuation: \$2,200.00

(Ellicott District)

The Office of Strategic Planning, Division of Real Estate has received a request from Mrs. Clara M. Davis, 471 Emslie Street, Buffalo, New York 14212 to purchase 627 Broadway. Mrs. Davis owns an apartment type building at 629 Broadway, which is adjacent to 627 Broadway. She intends to use the vacant lot for additional green space.

The Office of Strategic Planning Land Use Planning Committee, Division of Permit and Inspection Services and the Division of Collections have no objections to the sale. There are no building code violations, taxes or other liens owed to the City of Buffalo by the purchaser.

The Division of Real Estate has investigated the sale of similar lots in the subject area. Sales range from Seventy Five Cents (\$.75) to One Dollar and Seventy Cents (\$1.70), per square foot.

Mrs. Davis has agreed and is prepared to pay Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$3,500.00), One Dollar and Twenty Cents (\$1.20) per square foot for the subject property. She has also agreed to pay for the cost of the transfer tax and recording fees.

I am recommending that Your Honorable Body approve the sale of 627 Broadway to Mrs. Clara Davis in the amount of Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$3,500.00). I am further recommending that the Office of Strategic Planning prepare the necessary documents for the transfer of title and that the Mayor be authorized to execute the same.

DEPARTMENT HEAD NAME:

TITLE:

JOHN P. HANNON, JR.

DIRECTOR OF REAL ESTATE

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC PLANNING

SIGNATURE OF DEPARTMENT HEAD:

JPH:ck

Repsale627broadway/re

1)

Mr. Fontana moved:

That the above communication from the Office of Strategic Planning dated January 31, 2011, be received and filed; and

That the offer from Mrs. Clara M. Davis, residing at 471 Emslie Street, in the sum of Three Thousand and Five Hundred Dollars (\$3,500.00) for the purchase of 627 Broadway, be and hereby is accepted; and

That the transfer tax, recording fees and cost of legal description shall be paid by the purchaser; and

That the Office of Strategic Planning be authorized to prepare the necessary documents for the transfer of title and that the Mayor be authorized to execute the same, in accordance with the terms of sale upon which the offer was submitted.

Passed.

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#1 (Rev. 1/93) One Page Communication to the Common Council

TO: THE COMMON COUNCIL DATE: January 31, 2011

FROM: DEPARTMENT:

Office of Strategic Planning

DIVISION:

Real Estate

SUBJECT: Report of Sale

34 Sobieski, 319.14' N Broadway

Lot Size: 30' x 94'

Assessed Valuation: \$1,500.00

(Fillmore District)

The Office of Strategic Planning, Division of Real Estate has received a request from Mr. Iftekher Ahmed, 317 Loepere Street, Buffalo, New York 14212 to purchase 34 Sobieski. Mr. Ahmed owns a two family house at 38 Sobieski, which is adjacent to 34 Sobieski. He intends to use the vacant lot for additional green space.

The Office of Strategic Planning Land Use Planning Committee, Division of Permit and Inspection Services and the Division of Collections have no objections to the sale. There are no building code violations, taxes or other liens owed to the City of Buffalo by the purchaser.

The Division of Real Estate has investigated the sale of similar lots in the subject area. Sales range from Forty Cents (\$.40) to Sixty Cents (\$.60), per square foot.

Mr. Ahmed has agreed and is prepared to pay One Thousand Six Hundred Dollars (\$1,600.00), Fifty Five Cents (\$.55) per square foot for the subject property. He has also agreed to pay for the cost of the transfer tax and recording fees.

I am recommending that Your Honorable Body approve the sale of 34 Sobieski to Mr. Iftekher Ahmed in the amount of One Thousand Six Hundred Dollars (\$1,600.00). I am further recommending that the Office of Strategic Planning prepare the necessary documents for the transfer of title and that the Mayor be authorized to execute the same.

DEPARTMENT HEAD NAME:

TITLE:

JOHN P. HANNON, JR.

DIRECTOR OF REAL ESTATE

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC PLANNING

SIGNATURE OF DEPARTMENT HEAD:

JPH:ck

Repsale34sobieski/re

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Mr. Fontana moved:

That the above communication from the Office of Strategic Planning dated January 31, 2011, be received and filed, and

That the offer from Mr. Iftekher Ahmed, residing at 317 Loepere Street, in the sum of One Thousand and Six Hundred Dollars (\$1,600.00) for the purchase of 34 Sobieski, be and hereby is accepted; and

That the transfer tax, recording fees and cost of legal description shall be paid by the purchaser; and

That the Office of Strategic Planning be authorized to prepare the necessary documents for the transfer of title and that the Mayor be authorized to execute the same, in accordance with the terms of sale upon which the offer was submitted.

Passed.

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Maj - 5 2/3 - 6 3/4 - 7 #1 (Rev. 1/93)

One Page Communication to the Common Council

TO:

THE COMMON COUNCIL

DATE: February 1, 2011

FROM: DEPARTMENT:

Office of Strategic Planning

DIVISION:

Real Estate

SUBJECT:

Report of Sale

68 Sobieski, 317.23' S Stanislaus

Lot Size: 30' x 94'

Assessed Valuation: \$1,500.00

70 Sobieski, 287.23 S Stanislaus

Lot Size: 30' x 94' Assessed: \$1,500.00 (Fillmore District)

The Office of Strategic Planning, Division of Real Estate has received a request from Mr. Ejaz Ahmed Khokhar and Mrs. Miadda S. Khokhar, 72 Sobieski Street, Buffalo, New York 14212 to purchase 68 and 70 Sobieski. Mr. and Mrs. Khokhar own and reside at 72 Sobieski, which is adjacent to 68 and 70 Sobieski. They intend to use the vacant lots for additional yard space.

The Office of Strategic Planning Land Use Planning Committee, Division of Permit and Inspection Services and the Division of Collections have no objections to the sale. There are no building code violations, taxes or other liens owed to the City of Buffalo by the purchasers.

The Division of Real Estate has investigated the sale of similar lots in the subject area. Sales range from Forty Cents (\$.45) to Sixty Cents (\$.60), per square foot.

Mr. and Mrs. Khokhar have agreed and are prepared to pay Three Thousand One Hundred Dollars (\$3,100.00), Fifty Five Cents (\$.55) per square foot for the subject properties. They have also agreed to pay for the cost of the transfer tax and recording fees.

I am recommending that Your Honorable Body approve the sale of 68 and 70 Sobieski to Mr. and Mrs. Khokhar in the amount of Three Thousand One Hundred Dollars (\$3,100.00). I am further recommending that the Office of Strategic Planning prepare the necessary documents for the transfer of title and that the Mayor be authorized to execute the same.

DEPARTMENT HEAD NAME:

TITLE:

JOHN P. HANNON, JR.

DIRECTOR OF REAL ESTATE

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC_PLANNING

SIGNATURE OF DEPARTMENT HEAD:

JPH:ck

Repsale68&70sobieski/re

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Mr. Fontana moved:

That the above communication from the Office of Strategic Planning dated February 1, 2011, be received and filed; and

That the offer from Mr. Ejaz Ahmed Khokhar and Mrs. Miadda S. Khokhar, residing at 72 Sobieski Street, in the sum of Three Thousand and One Hundred Dollars (\$3,100.00) for the purchases of 68 Sobieski Street and 70 Sobieski Street, be and they hereby are accepted; and

That the transfer taxes, recording fees and cost of legal descriptions shall be paid by the purchasers; and

That the Office of Strategic Planning be authorized to prepare the necessary documents for the transfer of titles and that the Mayor be authorized to execute the same, in accordance with the terms of sale upon which the offer was submitted.

Passed.

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#1 (Rev. 1/93)

One Page Communication to the Common Council

TO: THE COMMON COUNCIL DATE: January 31, 2011

FROM:

DEPARTMENT:

Office of Strategic Planning

DIVISION:

Real Estate

SUBJECT:

Report of Sale

837 Woodlawn, 298.24' W Kehr

Lot Size: 31' x 105'

Assessed Valuation: \$1,000.00

(Masten District)

The Office of Strategic Planning, Division of Real Estate has received a request from Mr. Carnell Jones, 835 Woodlawn Avenue, Buffalo, New York 14211 to purchase 837 Woodlawn. Mr. Jones owns and resides at 835 Woodlawn Avenue, which is adjacent to 837 Woodlawn. He intends to use the vacant lot for additional green space.

The Office of Strategic Planning Land Use Planning Committee, Division of Permit and Inspection Services and the Division of Collections have no objections to the sale. There are no building code violations, taxes or other liens owed to the City of Buffalo by the purchaser.

The Division of Real Estate has investigated the sale of similar lots in the subject area. Sales range from Forty Five Cents (\$.45) to Seventy Cents (\$.70), per square foot.

Mr. Jones has agreed and is prepared to pay One Thousand Four Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00), Forty Five Cents (\$.45) per square foot for the subject property. He has also agreed to pay for the cost of the transfer tax and recording fees.

I am recommending that Your Honorable Body approve the sale of 837 Woodlawn to Mr. Carnell Jones in the amount of One Thousand Four Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00). I am further recommending that the Office of Strategic Planning prepare the necessary documents for the transfer of title and that the Mayor be authorized to execute the same.

DEPARTMENT HEAD NAME:

TITLE:

JOHN P. HANNON, JR.

DIRECTOR OF REAL ESTAJE

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC PLANNING

SIGNATURE OF DEPARTMENT HEAD:

JPH:ck

Repsale837woodlawn/re

Mr. Fontana moved:

That the above communication from the Office of Strategic Planning dated January 31, 2011, be received and filed; and

That the offer from Mr. Carnell Jones, residing at 835 Woodlawn Avenue, in the sum of One Thousand and Four Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00) for the purchase of 837 Woodlawn, be and hereby is accepted; and

That the transfer tax, recording fees and cost of legal description shall be paid by the purchaser; and

That the Office of Strategic Planning be authorized to prepare the necessary documents for the transfer of title and that the Mayor be authorized to execute the same, in accordance with the terms of sale upon which the offer was submitted.

Passed.

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FROM THE CITY PLANNING BOARD

SEQRA Notice of Determination Non Significance

Negative Declaration

This notice is issued pursuant to Part 617 of the implementing regulations pertaining to Article 8 (SEQR – State Environmental Quality Review) of the Environmental Conservation Law.

Lead Agency:

City of Buffalo Planning Board

Room 901, City Hall 65 Niagara Square Buffalo New York 14202

As per the provisions of SEQR, the Lead Agency has reviewed the following action as it relates to the environment:

Action Title

Sleep Inn Hotel, Buffalo

Location:

1159 Main Street

Type of Action:

Unlisted- Uncoordinated

Description: C&S Engineers/Silvestri Architects on behalf of Fouad Bou-Jaoude is proposing the construction of a hotel on the property located at 1159 Main Street, Buffalo New York. The project will be the construction of a new 44,973 square foot Sleep Inn Hotel. Two buildings now occupy the site (Buffalo Travel Lodge) will be demolished to enable the new construction. Related work includes a new parking lot for seventy nine cars, a retaining wall along the easterly property line, new/replacement sidewalk along Main Street and site landscaping. The parcel is 1.36 acres in size. The project is expected to begin in March of 2011 and be complete in September of 2011. After a review the City of Buffalo Preservation Board recommended the demolition of the existing buildings. The project will be funded privately in the amount of 2,000,000 dollars.

As a result of this Environmental Review, the Lead Agency has determined the undertaking of this action will not have a significant adverse affect on the quality of the environment. No further environmental review of this action will be conducted prior to project implementation and a Draft Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared.

Reasons Supporting This Determination: The facts and reasons for this decision are as follows: this project will take a marginally maintained Hotel that has been a negative distraction in a rebounding area of the city to a site that will be well maintained creating a welcome improvement to the rehabbed surrounding existing buildings across from and surrounding the site. The identified potential negative impacts appear to be primarily short-term site preparation and construction related activities, and do not appear to be significant in magnitude or effect. There are no actions, which will have a significant adverse impact on the environment.

For further information relative to this Negative Declaration, contact Mr. Martin Grunzweig, Land Use Controls Coordinator, Room 901 City Hall, Buffalo New York 14202 -- 716 851-5085

Dated: January 18, 2011

CC: (

City Clerk

City of Buffalo Common Council

City of Buffalo Public Works, Parks, Streets Department

City of Buffalo Economic Development, Permits and Inspection

C&S Engineers/Silvestri Architects

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FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS, PARKS AND STREETS

#1 (Rev. 1/93)

SINGLE PAGE COMMUNICATION TO THE COMMON COUNCIL

TO: THE COMMON COUNCIL

DATE: February 2, 2011

FROM:

DEPARTMENT: Public Works, Parks & Streets

DIVISION: Engineering

SUBJECT:

[: Notification Serial # 10609

I: Install No Turn on Red

[: Franklin Street, northbound

[: at North Street

[: (Ellicott District)

PRIOR COUNCIL REFERENCE: (IF ANY)

[:

Ex. (Item No. xxx, C.C.P. xx/xx/xx)

NO TURNS ON RED - INSTALL

In conformity with Section 479 of the Ordinances of the City of Buffalo, the City Engineer hereby notifies your Honorable Body of this action supplementing, amending, or repealing existing provisions of Chapter 479 of the Ordinances, as stated below, to be effective forty five (45) days after the first Council meeting at which they appear on the agenda as an item business.

That that part of the Subdivision 1 of Section 38 of Chapter 479 of the Ordinances of the City of Buffalo be supplemented by adding thereto the following: TURNS PROHIBITED FACING STEADY RED SIGNAL

Vehicles on

at Intersection of

southeast corner

Effective Period of Time

Franklin Street

traveling northbound

North Street

At all times

This action is being taken in order to further increase pedestrian safety at this recently rebuilt intersection at the request of the Linwood Preservation District & Friends.

SJS/PJM/EDS

TYPE DEPARTMENT HEAD NAME:

Peter J. Merlo, P.E.

TYPE TITLE:

City Engineer

SIGNATURE OF DEPARTMENT HEAD:

(ns10609.doc)

Waive 45 Days

RECEIVED AND FILED

35

Linwood Preservation District & Friends PO Box 176 Buffalo, NY 14209



November 18, 2010

Mr. Steven Stepniak Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Park & Streets 502 City Hall Buffalo, NY 14202

RE: Prohibition of Right on Red at Franklin and North

Dear Commissioner Stepniak:

The Linwood Preservation District & Friends, representing the Linwood area neighborhood, requests the prohibition of right turn on red at Franklin where it intersects with North. Currently, there is no sign installed that prevents drivers from taking this action.

With the recent changes to this intersection's geometry and crosswalks, preventing drivers from making a right on red from Franklin on to North will reduce congestion and make the area safer for pedestrians.

We are pleased with the progress of the improvements to the Linwood / North / Franklin intersection, and with the professionalism and attentiveness of your team. Please advise what additional steps we need to take to implement this change.

With Regards,

Jeff Carballada Treasurer, LPDF

Cc:

John Bidell, City of Buffalo Engineering Tom Duk, City of Buffalo Engineering Joseph O'Gorman, President, LPDF Scott Van DeGenachte, Vice President, LPDF Ramona Whitaker, Secretary, LPDF #1 (Rev. 1/93)

0000 SINGLE PAGE COMMUNICATION TO THE COMMON COUNCIL

D

TO: THE COMMON COUNCIL

DATE: January 24, 2011

FROM:

DEPARTMENT: Public Works, Parks & Streets

DIVISION: Engineering

SUBJECT:

: Reduction in Retention

[: Overlay of City Streets - 2010, Gr. #707

[: Destro & Brothers Concrete Co., Inc.

[: Contract #93000590

PRIOR COUNCIL REFERENCE: (IF ANY)

[:

I hereby submit to Your Honorable Body a request to reduce the retention for the above mentioned contract from 5% to 1% and respectfully request that Your Honorable Body approve this request.

SJS:PJM:MJZ:llf

cc: Bill Heinhold

TYPE DEPARTMENT HEAD NAME:

Peter J. Merlo, P.E.

TYPE TITLE:

City Engineer of Public Works, Parks & Streets

SIGNATURE OF DEPARTMENT HEAD:

40 -



2

Mr. Fontana moved:

That the above communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, Parks and Streets dated January 24, 2011, be received and filed; and

That the Commissioner of Public Works, Parks and Streets be, and he hereby is authorized to reduce the retention from 5% to 1% for Overlay of City Streets – 2010, Group #707, Contract No. 93000590 to Destro & Brothers Concrete Co., Inc.

Passed

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Maj - 5 2/3 - 6 3/4 - 7

SINGLE PAGE COMMUNICATION TO THE COMMON COUNCIL

TO:

THE COMMON COUNCIL:

DATE:

February 2, 2011

FROM:

DEPARTMENT:

Public Works, Parks & Streets

DIVISION:

Engineering

SUBJECT:

[:Report of Bids

[:Milling and Resurfacing of City Streets in South Buffallo Project

[:PIN 5757.60 [:South District

PRIOR COUNCIL REFERENCE: (IF ANY)

Ex. (Item No. xxx, C.C.P. xx/xx/xx)

This is to advise your Honorable Body that I have advertised for and recieved bids on February 2, 2011 for Milling and Resurfacing of the following City Streets in South Bufallo: Mckinley Parkway, South Park Avenue and Hopkins Street. The objectives of this project are roadway improvements, including paving roadway ,new sidewalk, drainage system. The following bids were received for the Project:

1- Destro Brothers Concrete Company, Inc.2- Don Braasch Inc.3- Louis Del Prince	\$ 1,068,324.50 \$ 1,116,555.33 \$ 1,184,424.75
4- Occhino Corporation	\$ 1,204,869.29
5- Amerst Paving, Inc.	\$ 1,267,308.57
6- Yarussi Costruction, Inc.	\$ 1,301,463.23
7- Milherst Construction, Inc.	\$ 1,344,364.30
8-American Paving	\$ 1,364,886.80
9- Zolads Construction	\$ 1,388,628.00
10- Dipizio Construction	\$ 1,500,957.47
11- Arcadia Construction	\$ 1,553,394.64
12- Man-O-Trees	\$ 1,653,000.00
13- Ed Bauer Construction	\$ 1,743,933.40

Engineer's Estimate:

\$ 1,349,398

I hereby certify that the lowest responsible bidders is Destro Brothers. Also, I respectfully recommend that your Honorable Body authorize a contract award in the amount of \$ 1,175,156.95 (Base Bid \$ 1,068,324.50+ a \$106,832.45- 10% Unit bid increase = \$ 1,175,156.95) This Project is Funded by FHWA,New York State and the City of Buffalo as part of local Transportation Improvement Program (T.I.P.) Funds for this project will be available in capital project Account.

PJM:sag

DEPARTMENT HEAD NAME:

TITLE

Peter J.Merlo, P.E.

City Engineer

SIGNATURE OF DEPARTMENT HEAD:

M ...

Mr. Fontana moved:

That the above communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, Parks and Streets dated February 2, 2011, be received and filed; and

That the Commissioner of Public Works, Parks and Streets, be, and he hereby is authorized to award a contract for Milling and Resurfacing of City Streets in South Buffalo Project PIN 5757.60, to Destro Brothers Concrete Company, Inc., the lowest responsible bidder, in the amount of \$1,175,156.95 (Base Bid \$1,068,324.50 + a \$106,832.45 - 10% Unit bid increase = \$1,175,156.95. This project is funded by FHWA, New York State and the City as part of local Transportation Improvement Program (T.I.P.). Funds are available in a capital project Account.

Passed.

9

FONTANA FRANCZYK GOLOMBEK KEARNS LOCURTO PRIDGEN RIVERA * RUSSELL * **SMITH**

* AYE * NO *

Maj - 5 2/3 - 6

3/4 - 7



9V

Certificate of Appointment

In compliance with provisions of Section 24-2 of the Charter and Chapter 35-1 of the Ordinances of the City of Buffalo, I transmit this certification of appointment(s) or promotion(s). I further certify that the person(s) named in Schedule "A" have been certified or approved by the Human Resources/Civil Service for the

Appointment Effective:

1/2411

in the Department of

Public Works

Division of

Water

to the Position of

Chief Water Pollution Inspector

Permanent, Provisional, Temporary, Seasonal (Insert one)

PROVISIONAL

Appointment, Promotion, Non-Competitive (Insert one)

PROMOTION

Minimum, Intermediate, Maximum, Flat

(Insert one)

FOURTH STEP

(Enter Starting Salary): Starting Salary of:

\$43,489

LAST JOB TITLE

LAST SALARY

Water Service Inspector

NAME

Brian Lackie

LAST DEPARTMENT

DPW

DATE 1/11

ADDRESS CITY & ZIP 714 Abbott Rd. Buffalo, NY 14220

LAST 4 DIGITS OF SSN. XXX-XX-1440

LAST JOB TITLE

LAST DEPARTMENT

DATE

NAME

ADDRESS

LAST SALARY

CITY & ZIP

~~

LAST 4 DIGITS OF SSN. XXX-XX-

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE

BUDGET ORG. CODE

53003721

TITLE CODE NO

4821

BUDGET ACCT. OBJ.
SALARY RANGE OF POSITION

411001 PROJ. ID \$25,903-\$43,171 PERSONNEL REQ. NO PER YEAR DAY HOUR 2010-065 YEAR

REASON FOR APPT. ABOVE THE MINIMUM:

NAME OF APPOINTING AUTHORITY:

Steven J. Stepniak

TITLE OF APPOINTING. AUTHORITY:

Commissioner

DATE:

1/18/11

SIGNATURE OF APPOINTING AUTHORITY:

2. C. 11 - DQ4: 01

ORIGINAL + 3 COPIES TO: CITY CLERK (ON/BEFORE APPOINTMENT DATE)

OTHER COPIES TO: #5-ICOMPTROLLER #6- HUMAN SERVICES/CIVIL SERVICE #7- BUDGET

#8- DEPARTMENT #9- DIVISION #10- EMPLOYEE(S)



Amended Copy 00011

Certificate of Appointment



In compliance with provisions of Section 24-2 of the Charter and Chapter 35-1 of the Ordinances of the City of Buffalo, I transmit this certification of appointment(s) or promotion(s). I further certify that the person(s) named in Schedule "A" have been certified or approved by the Human Resources/Civil Service for the

Appointment Effective:

in the Department of

12/29/10

Division of

Streets

to the Position of

Dog Control Officer

Permanent, Provisional, Temporary, Seasonal (Insert one)

PERMANENT

Appointment, Promotion, Non-Competitive (Insert one)

PROMOTION

Minimum, Intermediate, Maximum, Flat

(Insert one)

SECOND STEP

(Enter Starting Salary): Starting Salary of:

\$22,721

LAST JOB TITLE

LAST DEPARTMENT

Animal Shelter Attendant

DPW

12/10 DATE

NAME

Heather Murray 101 Hubbell Avenue

LAST SALARY

\$22,222

ADDRESS CITY & ZIP

Buffalo, NY 14220

LAST 4 DIGITS OF SSN. XXX-XX-8500

LAST JOB TITLE

LAST DEPARTMENT

LAST SALARY

DATE

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY & ZIP

LAST 4 DIGITS OF SSN. XXX-XX-

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE

BUDGET ORG. CODE

BUDGET ACCT, OBJ.

SALARY RANGE OF POSITION

15203001

411001 PROJ. ID \$22,070-\$34,679

TITLE CODE NO

2850

PERSONNEL REQ. NO

2010-61

PER YEAR DAY HOUR

YEAR

REASON FOR APPT. ABOVE THE MINIMUM:

NAME OF APPOINTING AUTHORITY:

TITLE OF APPOINTING. AUTHORITY:

1/5/11

DATE:

SIGNATURE OF APPOINTING AUTHORITY:

Steven J. Stepniak

Commissioner

ORIGINAL + 3 COPIES TO: CITY CLERK (ON/BEFORE APPOINTMENT DATE) OTHER COPIES TO: #5- COMPTROLLER #6- HUMAN SERVICES/CIVIL SERVICE #7- BUDGET #8-DEPARTMENT #9-DIVISION #10-EMPLOYEE(S)



FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

SINGLE PAGE COMMUNICATION TO THE COMMON COUNCIL

TO:	THE COMMON COUNCIL: DATE:	January 26, 2011	35
FROI	M: DEPARTMENT:	POLICE	
	DIVISION:		
	SUBJECT:	: Approval to purchase new police vehicles : :	
	R COUNCIL REFERENCE: (IF ANY) Item No. xxx, C.C.P. xx/xx/xx)		
TEX	Γ: (TYPE SINGLE SPACE BELOW)		
budge from const three from	et. The Department's fleet of unmarked vehiche late 1990's and early 2000's still in the ant repairing and some are becoming unsafe (3) SUV's in 2006 and has not purchased and	purchase 15 unmarked vehicles in the 2010/2011 fiscal year adopted cles is in dire need of being updated. There are many unmarked vehic fleet (actually 53 from 2003 and before). These vehicles often need to drive. This encompasses cars and SUV's. The Department purchase sy since. In addition, the Department purchased only 37 unmarked car rages to less than eight (8) unmarked vehicles being replaced per year	sed
beyon As a r	nd their useful life. The older vehicles will b	w the Department to replace some of these older vehicles that are well be removed from the fleet in the near future through the auction proces ase the total fleet nor the number of take home vehicles, they will	
Depar		and per the adopted 2010/2011 fiscal year budget, the Buffalo Polur honorable body to begin the purchase process for up to 12 unmarkusion's) and three (3) unmarked SUV's.	
If you	have any questions or concerns, please cor	atact Inspector Joseph Strano at 851-4879.	
Thanl	k you in advance for your cooperation and e	xpediency in addressing this matter.	
DD/jv	ws		
TYP	E DEPARTMENT HEAD NAME: DANIE	EL DERENDA	
	TYPE TITLE: COM	MISSIONER OF POLICE	
SIGN	ATURE OF DEPARTMENT HEAD:		

Mr. Fontana moved:

That the above communication from the Commissioner of Police dated January 26, 2011, be received and filed; and

That the Commissioner of Police and the Director of Purchase, be, and they hereby are authorized to purchase the above listed unmarked vehicles upon the condition that there be no increase in the number of vehicles designated as authorized for takehome use. Funds for the purchases were adopted in the 2010/2011 fiscal year budget.

Passed.

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$0\,0\,0\,1\,3$ single page communication to the common counci

	SINGLE PAGE COM	IMUNICATION TO THE COMMON COUNCIL
TO: THE CO	MMON COUNCIL: DATE:	January 25, 2011
FROM:	DEPARTMENT:	POLICE
	DIVISION:	
	SUBJECT:	: Approval to update/replace vehicle in : Buffalo Police Department fleet :
	CIL REFERENCE: (IF ANY)	[:
TEXT: (TYPE	SINGLE SPACE BELOW)	
Buffalo. Per se	sizure done in conjunction with eet a 2003 Suburban to be used	uest to update the Buffalo Police Department fleet at no cost to the City o U.S. Customs/I.C.E., the Buffalo Police Department requests permission to by the Buffalo Police Department for its' undercover Customs and Borde
immediate acce Police Departn ICE/BEST Tasl and acquisition presently driver 11 year old, 20	ess to a Buffalo police vehicle at nent vehicle and this vehicle k Force has had full access to a n of the vehicle mentioned about the by the Detective assigned to the	all times. The Detective presently assigned to this task force must have all times. The Detective presently assigned to this task force has a Buffalowill be replaced at no cost to the City. The Detective assigned to the vehicle since being assigned to the unit in November 2008. Upon approvative, the Buffalo Police Department will remove current vehicle #P046 the Custom/ICE task force, from its' fleet. This vehicle, #P046 which is an 00+ miles requiring extensive repairs, will be submitted to the Division of action.
		the 2003 Suburban with no fees or costs to the City of Buffalo. In addition this vehicle will be covered by U.S. Customs.
If you have any	questions or concerns, please c	ontact me at 851-4571.
Thank you in a	dvance for your cooperation and	d expediency in addressing this matter.
DD/jws		

TYPE DEPARTMENT HEAD NAME: **DANIEL DERENDA**

TYPE TITLE: COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

SIGNATURE OF DEPARTMENT HEAD:_



Mr. Fontana moved:

That the above communication from the Commissioner of Police dated January 25, 2011, be received and filed; and

That the Commissioner of Police accept the donation of this vehicle from the U.S. Customs office with no fees or costs to the City and that the cost of all fuel and general maintenance for this vehicle will be covered by U.S. Customs. That the acceptance of these vehicles is approved contingent on the vehicles being designated as not authorized for take-home use, marked with the City Seal in accordance with Chapter 53 of the City Code, and concurrent with use, that the replaced vehicles be removed from City service and disposed of by the Director of Purchase in the best interests of the City.

Passed.

* AYE * NO * FONTANA FRANCZYK **GOLOMBEK** KEARNS LOCURTO PRIDGEN RIVERA RUSSELL SMITH

Maj - 5 2/3 - 6 3/4 - 7

FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PERMIT & INSPECTION SERVICES

SINGLE PAGE COMMUNICATION TO THE COMMON COUNCIL

TO:

THE COMMON COUNCIL:

DATE:

02/03/2011

FROM:

DEPARTMENT:

Permit and Inspection Services

SUBJECT:

[:Capital Projects Account Fund Transfer

PRIOR COUNCIL REFERENCE: (IF ANY)

Ex. (Item No. xxx, C.C.P. xx/xx/xx)

We are requesting the following transfer of funds in Capital Projects account #33650106/445100: we will be terminating contract #93000664 and would like to transfer \$187,676 to contract #93000248.

[:

SIGNATURE

DEPARTMENT HEAD TITLE: Commissione

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The state of the s

To: The Common Council:

Date: February 2, 2011

From:

Department Permit & Inspection Services

Division:

Office of Licenses

Subject: [: Food Store (New)

. 2070 Delley (Linkson

[: 3079 Bailey (University)

Type in Upper and

Lower Case Only

[: [:

[:

Prior Council Reference: (If Any)

Ext. (Item No. xxx, C.C.P. xx/xx/xx):

Text (Type Single Space Below):

Pursuant to Chapter 194 of the City of Buffalo Ordinances, please be advised that I have examined the attached application for a Food Store License located at 3079 Bailey (DOLLAR GENERAL #12803. /DOLGENCORP OF NEW YORK INC.) and find that as to form is correct. I have caused an investigation into the premises for which said application for a food store license is being sought and according to the attached reports from the Zoning Office, Fire Department, Building Inspections, Police Department and Collection Office I find it complies with all regulations and other applicable laws. This request is submitted for your approval or whatever action you deem appropriate.

Type Department Head Name: JAMES COMERFORD

Type Title: COMMISSIONER

Signature of Department Head:

JC:PS:rf

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CITY OF BUFFALO OFFICE OF LICENSES

301 CITY HALL BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14202

INSPECTION/APPROVAL REQUEST

AGENCY / DEPARTMENT: OFF. OF ZONING & USE

REFERRED TO: KEVIN FITZGERALD

APPLICA	ATION F	OR: DOL	LAR	GENEI	RAL #1	2803	,					
LICENSE TYPE:	FOOD	STORE							NEW	LICENSE	;	2011
BUSINESS ADDRES	SS:	3079 BAIL	LEY									
BUSINESS PHONE:		**.										
COUNCIL DISTRICT		UN 00										
APPLICANT NAME		00										
APPL. PHONE:		615-8554										
APPLICATION NUI REFERRAL DATE:		560840 01/25/201	1									
REFERMAL DATE.		0112312101										
REMARKS:		CON	VTACT	T INFO	IS STO)	RE MA	NAGER	.BRLA	N AT	998-4535 (OR 8	333-3127
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INSPECTOR	1					R	lm# _3	JG7		EXT :	57	(0)

AFTER INSPECTION PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THIS REFERRAL OF THE OFFICE OF LICENSES. THANK YOU.



CITY OF BUFFALO OFFICE OF LICENSES

301 CITY HALL BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14202

INSPECTION/APPROVAL REQUEST

AGENCY / DEPARTMENT: FIRE PREVENTION

REFERRED TO: LT. POCZKALSKI

APPLICATION FOR: DOLLAR GENERAL #12803

LICENSE TYPE:	FOOD STORE	NEW I	JCENSE 2011
BUSINESS ADDRESS: BUSINESS PHONE: COUNCIL DISTRICT: POLICE DISTRICT: APPLICANT NAME: APPL. PHONE: APPLICATION NUME REFERRAL DATE:	UN 00 DOLGENCORP OF NY INC. 615-8554		
REMARKS:	CONTACT INFO IS STORE	MANAGER BRIAN AT 99	8-4535 OR 833-3127
DISAPPROVAL REAS	ON:		
APPROVED	DATE: PENC	1N6	
DISAPPROVED	DATE:		
DISAPPROVAL CALL BACK	DATE:	workswares e popular (1007/04/Proto worksace akus so Proto Principalisma.	
REASO	N FOR DISAPPROVAL <u>MUST</u> BE :	STATED BELOW	
remarks: W	AITING FOR PROOF C	F MONTORING	ALAKMS
INSPECTOR 4	John Nogat	RM# B	XT

AFTER INSPECTION PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THIS REFERRAL OF THE OFFICE OF LICENSES. THANK YOU.

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CITY OF BUFFALO OFFICE OF LICENSES

301 CITY HALL BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14202

INSPECTION/APPROVAL REQUEST

AGENCY / DEPARTMENT	HOUSING PROPERTY INS
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REFERRED TO: KEVIN FITZGERALD

APPLICATION FOR: DOLLAR GENERAL #12803

LICENSE TYPE: FO	DD STORE NEW LICENSE 2011	
BUSINESS ADDRESS: BUSINESS PHONE: COUNCIL DISTRICT: POLICE DISTRICT: APPLICANT NAME: APPL, PHONE: APPLICATION NUMBER REFERRAL DATE:	3079 BAILEY	
REMARKS:	CONTACT INFO IS STORE MANAGER BRIAN AT 998-4535 OR 833-312	27
DISAPPROVAL REASON		
(то ве с	OMPLETED BY AGENCY/DEPARTMENT REFERRED TO)	
APPROVED	DATE: / //	
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DISAPPROVAL CALL BACK	DATE:	
REASON	FOR DISAPPROVAL MUST BE STATED BELOW	
REMARKS: INSPECTOR) RM# 304 EXT 5407	ng ngangan pinjakananan

AFTER INSPECTION PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THIS REFERRAL OF THE OFFICE OF LICENSES. THANK YOU.

AppSlip2.rpt



COMM. OF POLICE:

AGENCY / DEPARTMENT: POLICE

CITY OF BUFFALO OFFICE OF LICENSES

301 CITY HALL BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14202

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INSPECTION/APPROVAL REQUEST

REFERRED TO	: COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
APPLICATION	FOR: DOLLAR GENERAL #12803
LICENSE TYPE: FOO	STORE NEW LICENSE 2011
BUSINESS ADDRESS: BUSINESS PHONE: COUNCIL DISTRICT: POLICE DISTRICT: APPLICANT NAME: APPL. PHONE: APPLICATION NUMBER: REFERRAL DATE:	3079 BAILEY
REMARKS:	CONTACT INFO IS STORE MANAGER BRIAN AT 998-4535 OR 833-3127
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APPROVED	DATE: YENDING
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REMARKS:	NATUTAL FOR POLICE
DISTRICT CAPTAIN:	
APPROVED	DATE:
DISAPPROVED	· DATE:
***REASON	OR DISAPPROVAL MUST BE STATED BELOW ***
REMARKS:	

AFTER INSPECTION PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THIS REFERRAL TO THE OFFICE OF LICENSES. THANK YOU.



CITY OF BUFFALO OFFICE OF LICENSES

301 CITY HALL BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14202



INSPECTION/APPROVAL REQUEST

AGENCY / DEPARTMENT: COLLECTIONS OFFICE

REFERRED TO: COLLECTIONS OFFICE

APPLICATION FOR: DOLLAR GENERAL #12803

-		· 6		
LICENSE TYPE: FOO	D STORE	NEW	LICENSE	2011
BUSINESS ADDRESS:	3079 BAILEY			
BUSINESS PHONE: COUNCIL DISTRICT:	UN			
POLICE DISTRICT:	00			
APPLICANT NAME: APPL, PHONE:	615-8554			
APPLICATION NUMBER:	560840			
REFERRAL DATE:	01/25/2011	*		
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REMARKS:	CHECK FOR ANY FEES FROM	ý.		
	DOLLAR STORE OR DOLGE	NCORP OF NEW	YORK INC.	
DISAPPROVAL REASON:				
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REMARKS: <u>NO</u>	DEBT.		nishats distribution and the second of the s	https://doi.org/04/04/04/04/04/04/04/04/04/04/04/04/04/
INSPECTOR SATE	RICK IRWIN RM	# <u>114</u>	EXT &	7-4375

AFTER INSPECTION PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THIS REFERRAL OF THE OFFICE OF LICENSES. THANK YOU.

CITY OF BUFFALO - LICENSE APPLICATION

65 Niagara Sq. City Hall Room 301 Buffalo, NY 14202 Phone (716) 851-4078 Fax (716) 851-4952

PL

All informa	tion on this form	is public recor	d. DM:	uil 🗆 Walk-in	
Type of Entity: Sole Prop	orietor 🏻 🖾 Corpo	oration 🏻 🗘 P	artnership	☐ Limited Liability	y Company
☐ Restaurant 1-200 seats ☐ 201-400 seats ☐ 400+ seats (on premise consumption of food and	\$250.00 D \$350.00 D	estaurant Dance Floor Show Live Music Mechanical	fee \$367.50 \$210.00 \$131.25	□ Restaurant Take O ÆFood Store See additional questic	(115.00)
☐ Certificate of Inspection (Public Assembly) Restaurant 50+ ☐ Coin Coutrol Amusement # games per game ☐ Arcade # games per game ☐ Music mechanical ☐ Music live, no dancing ☐ News Stand	\$56.00 seats	oblic Dance (base oGo Dancing kating Rink owling Alley per la lanes illiard Parlor per la ables	d on sq ft) \$131,25 \$210.00 ane \$31,50 table \$31,50	☐ Meat Fish Poultry ☐ Caterer ☐ Bakery ☐ 0-2 employees ☐ 3-10 employees ☐ 11-15 employees ☐ 26-50 employees ☐ 51-200 employees	\$150.00 \$ 88.00 \$ 63.00 \$105.00 \$157.00 \$315.00 \$525.00
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Owner(s)/ Principal Partners Applicant (tast, first)	ptable) <u> 100 M</u>	USSION RIC	Jac tge fac	Home Phone 6/5	&\$54000 3.37077
Co-Applicant (last, first)		-		Home Phone	
Home Address: (PO Box not acce Date of birth	ptable) Place of Bit	th			,
Describe your specific business ac Section PNY (Spread Cocci			
Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 20 Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City of Buffalo, New York	information, and learning and l	I have informed a vic responsibility license or timely	all owners, may for the timely abatement of	otice of any change in a magers, or other princip y fulfillment of restrict any nuisance activity a Initial	pals of their ions and t or associated
For office use only Application No Date issued:	form is true, corre	ct, complete and	current to the	best of my knowledge Date	and belief.

Vendor #104944

Invoice #20111280304BL38

Batch #885

\$ 115.00

Mr. Fontana moved:

That the above communication from the Department of Permit and Inspection Services dated February 2, 2011, be received and filed; and

That pursuant to Chapter 194 of the City Code, the Commissioner of Permit and Inspection Services be, and he hereby is authorized to grant a Food Store License to Dolgencorp of New York, Inc. d/b/a Dollar General #12803 located at 3079 Bailey Avenue.

Passed

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TO:

THE COMMON COUNCIL

DATE: January 11, 2011

FROM:

DEPARTMENT: Department of Permit & Inspection Services

SUBJECT:

[:2011 Food Store License Renewals

[:

PRIOR COUNCIL REFERENCE: (IF ANY) Ex. (item No. xxx, C.C.P. xx/xx/xx)

Pursuant to Chapter 194 "Food Stores" of the City of Buffalo Ordinances, specifically section 194-7.1 "Procedure governing license renewals", attached, please find a list of all Food Store Licenses expiring on April 1, 2011.

As per Chapter 194-7.1 "the Common Council shall notify this department, in writing, each license it believes requires further investigation by the Department prior to the license being renewed. Additionally, the Common Council shall also forward to this department, any and all information it deems pertinent to the investigation of the licensee.

Finally, any actions taken by this Honorable Body with regards to the provisions of a specific Food Store License should be documented during an official Common Council Proceedings with subsequent notice to this department.

Signature

Department Head Title: JAMES COMERFORD JR.

COMMISSIONER

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

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Business Name	Business Address	Applicant Name	Conneil	Phone	LicYear	AppNum
FERRY EXPRESS V LC	1507 FILLMORE	FAWAZ KAID	master	716-818-9775	2011	560601
PEE-WEE'S VARIETY STORE	2319 MAIN	ROBERT BROWN	V01959R0	716-837-2037	2011	559400
UNITED GROCERY & HALAL MEAT I 331 VERMONT	ATI 331 VERMONT	MAHBUBUR RAHMAN	Nagara	347-268-3809	2011	560160

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Business Name DE DELAWARE DISTRICT	Business Address	Applicant Name	Council	Phone	LicYear	AppNum
COLVIN MARKET EXPRESS LLC	117 COLVIN	FAWZI ALARSHI	DE	716-939-9306	2011	560136
C & K THE CORNER STORE	630 COLVIN	MOHAMED ALABADI	DE	877-4440	2011	537494
A PLUS AUTO INC	1390 DELAWARE	DEMAR POLLACK	DE	716-882-0220	2011	524751
RITE AID #3521	1410 DELAWARE		DE	885-9944	2011	526986
WILSON FARMS	2065 DELAWARE	DANIEL SHANAHAN	DE	871-9307	2011	541004
DELAWARE MART INC.	2075 DELAWARE	JOGA SINGH	DE	716-994-6908	2011	555626
DOLLAR TREE #1422	2130 DELAWARE		DE	875-8852	2011	532426
FEEL RITE FRESH MARKETS	2141 DELAWARE	MICHAEL BELLOMO	DE	633-5685	2011	539521
SUNOCO INC (R & M) #7341	2731 DELAWARE	BEVERLY PAPP	DE	875-7062	2011	524755
PENZEY'S SPICES COMPANY	783 ELMWOOD	CINDY DREW	DE	262-785-7616	2011	556323
ELMWOOD SUNOCO INC	905 ELMWOOD	LEON SEREDAY	DE	885-8585	2011	542259
FAMILY MART	1146 HERTEL	MAHDI AL JEBORI	DE		2011	560288
ALADDIN MARKET	1177 HERTEL	MOTASIM AGHA	DE	716-876-9515	2011	524626
ALNOOR GROCERY	1200 HERTEL	NAGI BERMAN	DE	876-4152	2011	542268
CARUSO IMPORTS	1200 HERTEL	VINCENZO CARUSO	DE	683-2078	2011	542095
CITY GROCERY	1225 HERTEL	HESSAM NORANI	DE	716-873-7773	2011	524892
MECCA INTERNATIONAL FOODS	1256 HERTEL	AHMED ALI	DE	313-449-9892	2011	554122
SUNOCO A-PLUS	1301 HERTEL	DEMAR POLLACK	DE	716-689-4388	2011	524578
DOLLAR GENERAL #8896	1336 HERTEL		DE	877-0710	2011	526315
HERTEL NEWS & TOBACCO	1416 HERTEL	VIRGINIA GHOZZO	DE	716-836-3616	2011	524893
WALGREENS #03290	1556 HERTEL		DE	716-834-3020	2011	524914
RMAH MARKET	1661 HERTEL	EL-HARIRI MUNIR	DE	716-831-4867	2011	556320
DASH MARKETS	1764 HERTEL		DE		2011.	524579
DOLLAR GENERAL #8960	212 HOLDEN		DE	833-0878	2011	\$26316
FAMILY DOLLAR #3845	710 KENMORE	BILL DUTHE	DE	835-9697 FST	2011 5294: FSTFor2010byCouncilDist.rpt	529453 colDist.rpt

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Business Name	Business Address	Applicant Name	Council	Phone	LicYear	AppNum
MAIN UTICA MARKET	1373 MAIN	MOHAMED ALABADI	DE	886-7127	2011	524685
FAMILY DOLLAR STORES OF NEW Y 1384 MAIN	1384 MAIN	KINA HARVEY	DE	704-808-7897	2011	558244
AROUND THE CLOCK EXPRESS MAR 1407 MAIN	1407 MAIN	KHALEEL SALEH	DE	886-1869	2011	549237
MAIN MINI MARKET	2608 MAIN	MOHAMED ABDULLAH	DE	716-836-4480	2011	531832
WILSON FARMS	281 PARKSIDE	DANIEL SHANAHAN	DE	834-3974	2011	541511

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Business Name EL ELLICOTT DISTRICT	Business Address	Applicant Name	Council	Phone	LicYear	AppNum
BILL'S FOOD MART	26 ALLEN	HIZAM ALJAMALI	EL	716-882-3755	2011	524789
HOLLEY FARM INC	233 ALLEN	AHMED HUSSEIN	Ì	882-2733	2011	524790
ALFY'S FOOD MARKET	465 BEST	MOHAMED ALNASAFI	E	603-2601	2011	551339
DOWNTOWN TRADING CO	51 BROADWAY	CARL PALADINO	EL	783-8743	2011	526931
TASTE OF THE TOWN TAKEOUT & D 535 BROADWAY	535 BROADWAY	OKBAH HAMOOD ALYAFAI	EL	716-465-2825	2011	556329
HOPE WAY MARKET	381 BUSTI	SHAIF FADHEL	EL	716-883-6068	2011	555656
WEST SIDE MARKET	255 CAROLINA	AHMED ABUBAKER	EL	856-8929	2011	552446
WALGREENS #03288	650 DELAWARE		EL	716-883-0422	2011	524902
WILSON FARMS	136 DIVISION NORTH	DANIEL SHANAHAN	EL	1868-868	2011	559106
DODGE EXPRESS MART INC.	529 DODGE	AHMED ALBAJARI	EL	716-884-0946	2011	558059
ALLENTOWN FOOD MART	74 ELMWOOD	ALI RIZEK	EL	716-881-5748	2011	524906
ELMWOOD BEST MART	239 ELMWOOD SOUTH	AHMED ABUHAMRA	EL	852-4611	2011	535193
SHERMAN DELI	819 GENESEE	APRIL LEE KOZAKIEWICZ	EL	716-332-5974	2011	542379
N M GROCERY	219 HUDSON	MINH TRAN XUAN	Ш	716-856-7993	2011	524918
ONE STOP PARTY STORE	309 HUDSON	JIBRIL NAGI	T	884-2455	2011	524585
GOLD STAR MINI MART	309 HUDSON	MUGALI YAFAY	E	716-235-6284	2011	559865
BUFFALO DISCOUNT FOOD MARKE	279 JEFFERSON	YASER AHMED	EL	854-0445	2011	547020
WILLERT PARK FOOD MARKET	473 JEFFERSON	KHALED BAAGARI	EL	854-5025	2011	557623
JEFFERSON EXPRESS MART	749 JEFFERSON	MOHSEN AHMED	딥	716-854-3436	2011	559331
0BIG BASHA MARKET	845 JEFFERSON	MUTHANA SALEM	亩	818-0857	2011	548185
SHOP - N - GO	984 JEFFERSON	HABIB NASSER	田	716-883-2594	2011	531113
MOZEB'S GROCERY	3 LAKEVIEW	SALEH MOZEB	EL		2011	524609
BUFF CITY EXCLUSIVE	90 LISBON	BORHAN ALI	. EL	862-0744	2011	548282
DOWNTOWN FOOD MART	472 MAIN	ABDUL JAKIE	EL	842-1718	2011	553429
RUSH HOUR	900 MAIN	HANI ALJABRI	EL	716-931-2170	2011 55722 FSTFor2010byCouncilDist.rpt	23

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Business Name	Business Address	Applicant Name	Council	Phone	LicYear	AppNum
MAIN FOOD MART	1128 MAIN	MEHDI SAEED	山	716-883-7100	2011	524933
CITY WIDE FOOD MARKET	137 MAPLE	DEEN ALHARBI	EL	852-7075	2011	551736
MARINA MARKET	31 MARINE	RENE WOLASZ	EL	852-0145	2011	545553
A & A FOOD MARKET	274 MARYLAND	SALEH ABDULLA	EF		2011	524692
FOOD MART	211 NIAGARA	YONNAS GHIRMATZION	E	716-400-5300	2011	549629
NIAGARA FOOD PLUS	257 NIAGARA	RAFQ ALMANSOB	EL	855-0460	2011	524703
GARANG INTERNATIONAL MARKE	325 NIAGARA	ALI ALMADHRAHI	J	716-891-1060	2011	556112
RITE AID #497	350 NIAGARA		Ī	885-3111	2011	526984
AFRICAN HALL	468 NIAGARA	DAO KAMARA	EL	916-903-1479	2011	560530
FAMILY DOLLAR #8078	517 NIAGARA	CHARLES CURRY	EL	704-847-6961	2011	556430
BROTHERS HALAL MARKET	580 NIAGARA	ABDI SABTOW	Ā	716-533-9703	2011	556845
GOD IS LOVE LAREFERENCE	588 NIAGARA	MANUEL MUANA-MOXI	EL	884-2080	2011	550511
HOLLY FARMS INC.	424 PEARL ST	MARK ALOISIO	EF	716-885-1361	2011	524643
BUFFALO YEMAN MARKET INC	177 RILEY	ALI HABABI	E	884-0502	2011	553468
3 BROTHERS MARKET DELI	464 SEVENTH	MOHAMAD ALI	Ē	602-2266	2011	556114
SWAN FOOD MARKET	357 SWAN	AHMED NASSER	EL	716-319-4593	2011	557014
MONTES GROCERY & DELI	413 SWAN	ESTHER MONTES	E	465-3877	2011	529161
TRENTON FOOD MARKET	278 TRENTON	ALI ALHAMIDI	E	855-0387	2011	548284
MUSA PARTY EXPRESS	224 VIRGINIA ST	MUSA ALI	EL	570-0902	2011	535346
FAMILY DOLLAR #6320	400 VIRGINIA ST	CHRISTOPHER WHITE	E	704-847-6961	2011	536809
TOWNE GARDEN I.G.A.	409 WILLIAM	HAMOOD YAFAY	EL	716-822-8636	2011	524721
RITE AID #1677	476 WILLIAM		EL	847-0424	2011	526996
WILLIAM MINI MARKET	654 WILLIAM	MOHSSER GHORAB	司	716-837-6561	2011	524723

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Business Name FI FILLMORE DISTRICT	Business Address	Applicant Name	Council	Phone	LicYear	AppNum
BROADWAY LUCKY MARKET	825 BROADWAY	MOHAMED BILAL	H	849-7477	2011	552994
CHARLIES FOOD MART	927 BROADWAY	MOHAMID ALABBADI	Δí	842-6748	2011	524815
PARKSIDE PHARMACY	975 BROADWAY	GREGORY JAY)([]	895-5811	2011	530468
BROADWAY MART	1069 BROADWAY	AHMED MOHAMED	Ħ	896-9856	2011	548148
UNITED'S MART	1114 BROADWAY	MOHAMED ALI MUSED	Ĭ	716-856-0083	2011	524887
FOOD PORT ENTERPRICES	1225 BROADWAY	FUAD MOHAMED	H	894-7890	2011	550715
BUFFALO MINI MART	1291 BROADWAY	SALEH AHMED	표	893-4503	2011	546074
BROADWAY CONVENIENCE DELI	1305 BROADWAY	KRISTIN CACCAMISE	ũ	716-550-1829	2011	556221
BROADWAY MART & DELI	1358 BROADWAY	MUSTAFA HASSAN	Щ	892-4187	2011	547026
BROADWAY MART & DELI	1358 BROADWAY	ALIE HASSAN	口		2011	559700
FAMILY DOLLAR #4426	1370 BROADWAY		Ē	892-5079	2011	529566
SUPER SAVER	1482 BROADWAY	TIMOTHY WAGNER	H	716-894-7990	2011	524629
ROYAL BROADWAY FOOD INC	1517 BROADWAY	MAZEN SAEED	口	894-2050	2011	552438
SUPER STOP GAS-N-FOOD	1547 BROADWAY	ALI YAFAI	Z	892-9812	2011	525248
RITE AID #10825	1625 BROADWAY		됴		2011	526286
B-RITE MARKET	905 CLINTON	HUSSEIN AFIF	H	716-856-1122	2011	524846
CLINTON EXPRESS	1270 CLINTON	AHMED ALOKAM	FI	716-715-9726	2011	554596
WNY PETRO	572 DIVISION SOUTH	AHMED ABUHAMRA	Ħ	852-6052	2011	551738
BARIA DELI	160 DOAT	PHUONG HOANG	Ţ	893-7858	2011	541106
RICOTA FOOD SHOP	206 ELK		I		2011	524761
FERRY COMMUNITY MARKET	1021 FERRY EAST	MUSTAFA HASSAN	I	892-4187	2011	548150
FERRY COMMUNITY MARKET	1021 FERRY EAST	AYESHAH HASSAN	Ц	716-893-2380	2011	559914
GRANT'S VARIETY SHOPPE	1055 FERRY EAST	GEORGE GRANT	>(<u> </u>	716-893-0704	2011	524848
CITY MARKET	1069 FERRY EAST	SAMIR HASSAN	H	903-9053	2011	547529 5
BIG BOYS FOOD MARKET	1129 FERRY EAST	BELAL ALSAIDI	I	894-5028	2011 52622	526220
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RITE AID #10826 291 FERRY WEST METRO FOOD MART 393 FILLMORE HOTHARA FOOD MART 177 FRENCH UNITED EXPRESS DELI 1047 GENESEE GOLD STAR GAS MART 1114 GENESEE GENESEE GROCERY & DELI 1522 GENESEE GENESEE GROCERY & DELI 1522 GENESEE ROYAL FOOD MART 1635 GENESEE ROYAL FOOD MART 1635 GENESEE ROYAL FOOD MARKET 1799 GENESEE PROGRESS FOOD MARKET 289 HAMBURG SMITH AND PADDY COMMUNITY M 1027 SMITH BIG BASHA MINI MARKET 408 SOUTH PARK BUCKY MARKET II 729 SYCAMORE SAMYS EXPRESS MART 855 SYCAMORE A.D. ASIAN VARIETY MART 1064 SYCAMORE B. C. MINI MARKET 1064 SYCAMORE B. C. MINI MARKET 4 THOMAS	DEEN ALHARBI TOWFFEEK ALI SALEH MUTHANA FAWAZ KAID FAWAZ KAID AHMED ALSABAHI AHMED AYASH ADEL ABDULLAH SAAD AHMED SHAUN WHITE		693-9043 853-7379 893-1986 892-1017 891-4880 895-6901 716-896-2894	2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011	526297 524554 536293 545805 533854 540644 553576 524874
RE EE EE EE EE EE EE ER CAR CAR CAR CAR CAR CAR CAR CAR CAR CA	DEEN ALHARBI TOWFFEEK ALI SALEH MUTHANA FAWAZ KAID FAWAZ KAID AHMED ALSABAHI AHMED AYASH ADEL ABDULLAH SAAD AHMED SHAUN WHITE		853-7379 893-1986 892-1017 891-4880 895-6901 716-896-2894 716-896-0013	2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011	524554 536293 545805 533854 540644 553576 524874
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EE EE EE EE EE EE CARK PARK ORE ORE	SALEH MUTHANA FAWAZ KAID FAWAZ KAID AHMED ALSABAHI AHMED AYASH ADEL ABDULLAH SAAD AHMED SHAUN WHITE	H H H H H H	895-6901 716-896-2894 716-896-0013	2011 2011 2011 2011	533854 540644 553576 524874 559480
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EE EE EE EE RG PARK ORE ORE	FAWAZ KAID AHMED ALSABAHI AHMED AYASH ADEL ABDULLAH SAAD AHMED SHAUN WHITE		716-896-2894	2011	553576 524874 559480
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EE EE RG PARK ORE ORE	AHMED AYASH ADEL ABDULLAH SAAD AHMED SHAUN WHITE	James James	716-896-0013	2011	559480
EE RG PARK ORE ORE	ADEL ABDULLAH SAAD AHMED SHAUN WHITE)mme {Inc			
RG PARK ORE ORE	SAAD AHMED SHAUN WHITE		716-913-1888	2011	556332
PARK ORE ORE	SHAUN WHITE	Ы	847-2525	2011	541838
408 SOUTH PARK 729 SYCAMORE 855 SYCAMORE F 977 SYCAMORE 1064 SYCAMORE		Œ,	716-852-2516	2011	557288
729 SYCAMORE 855 SYCAMORE F 977 SYCAMORE 1064 SYCAMORE	FADEL SHAIBI	丘	842-1060	2011	524702
F 977 SYCAMORE 1064 SYCAMORE 4 THOMAS	ABDUL FAHAH MAJID	됴	892-6077	2011	544013
F 977 SYCAMORE 1064 SYCAMORE 4 THOMAS	LAITH ABDELLATIF	五	842-8880	2011	528351
1064 SYCAMORE	MOHAMMAD MUNSHI	正	507-3892	2011	552664
SAMOHIA	BINH CONG DO	I	805-568	2011	535342
CATALOXII F	ABDALLA FADEL	I	854-0797	2011	529448
WALDEN GROCERIES/BEST HALAL I 57 WALDEN	MUHAMMAD AKHTAR	Ī	617-968-7856	2011	540643
WALDEN MINI MARKET 243 WALDEN ABI	ABDO NAGI	ij	897-0545	2011	542088
DMT FOOD MART 269 WALDEN VIE	VIET PHU HOANG)	894-8454	2011	524856

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Business Name LO LOVEJOY DISTRICT	Business Address	Applicant Name	Council	Phone	LicYear	AppNum
YELLOW GOOSE MARKET	140 ABBOTT	PATTI SIDEBOTTOM	ГО	716-823-9589	2011	524531
NOCO EXPRESS SHOP	152 BAILEY	ROBERT NEWMAN	ro	716-642-8112	2011	524945
BAILEY MINI-MARKET	1245 BAILEY	LAKHWINDER MATHON	ГО	891-5409	2011	548281
FIYA FOOD MART	2021 BAILEY	YASMIN SHAH	CO	310-8871	2011	526211
FERRY EXPRESS MART 4	2239 BAILEY	ISAM AHMED	ГО	716-578-0402	2011	559654
M & N MINI MARKET	2360 BAILEY	MUSHIN NASSER	20	895-1262	2011	524799
RITE AID #1511	2474 BAILEY		2	897-1070	2011	526975
NYC MARKET	2483 BAILEY	MOHAMED ABDULLA	ro	835-2819	2011	556884
BAILEY & KERMIT MARKET	2534 BAILEY	MOHAMED MOOSA	CO	716-831-7020	2011	557268
FAMILY DOLLAR #5242	2565 BAILEY	KINA HAVEY	2	847-6961	2011	553095
SCHRECK GROCERY	2594 BAILEY	SAMIR HASSAN	20	893-5034	2011	553380
WILSON FARMS	1540 BROADWAY	DANIEL SHANAHAN	100	896-8981	2011	541512
RED APPLE FOOD MART MO329	1779 CLINTON	MARCI BARKER	2	814-723-1500	2011	524639
CLINTON MINI MART	1880 CLINTON	OBAD KHULAQI	07		2011	524640
BABCIA'S DELI	1972 CLINTON	TERESA IGNATOINSKI	ro	825-0186	2011	524840
CORNER STORE	2050 CLINTON	ALI ABOBAKR	07	825-2222	2011	524641
RITE AID #1869	756 DELAVAN EAST		2	893-0417	2011	526993
CITY MARKET & DELI	1245 DELAVAN EAST	HATEM HASSAN	10	903-9053	2011	548151
CITY MARKET & DELI	1245 DELAVAN EAST	SAMIR HASSAN	07	903-9053	2011	560306
TRADE FAIR FOOD MARKET	1345 DELAVAN EAST	JAMIL MUNASSARA	10	896-5972	2011	535761
KINGS DELI	1445 DELAVAN EAST	ISMAIL MOHSIN	ľo	716-896-9967	2011	545568
CITY CENTER GROCERY	1531 DELAVAN EAST	DEAB NASER	10	716-597-2822	2011	556333
WILSON FARMS	2462 DELAWARE	DANIEL SHANAHAN	2	873-4478	2011	541504
WILSON FARMS	398 DINGENS	DANIEL SHANAHAN	9	822-3378	2011	540995
WILSON FARMS	782 ELMWOOD	DANIEL SHANAHAN	10	886-1915	2011	541503

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Run Date 12/29/2010	Food Store License	Food Store Licenses Expiring 4/1/2011			ď,	Page No.: 9
Business Name	Business Address	Applicant Name	Council	Phone	LicYear	AppNum
RITE AID #2448	1076 GENESEE		9	894-6565	2011	526979
THE CORNER STORE #1733	1727 GENESEE	MOHSIN ALI	ro	895-9222	2011	540720
C & E MARKET	1930 GENESEE	TOM LE	ГО	893-7106	2011	524595
BETTER BUY MARKET	2005 GENESEE	ALI MUSA	ro	715-5359	2011	548462
SAVE-A-LOT	2160 GENESEE		CO	800-846-3253	2011	529361
SNAP EXPRESS	2183 GENESEE	WASEEM NAIRAB	ro	891-5507	2011	549503
GREEN VALLEY STOP	2235 GENESEE	MOHAMED KADY	ГО	896-6045	2011	549630
WILSON FARMS	2275 GENESEE	DANIEL SHANAHAN	07	894-5175	2011	541008
WILSON FARMS	1095 LOVEJOY	DANIEL SHANAHAN	ГО	895-9546	2011	540997
RITE AID #1807	1220 LOVEJOY		ro	893-2338	2011	526994
GANCI'S EXPRESS FOOD MART	1241 LOVEJOY	RICK GANCI	ГО	716-892-2427	2011	524929
ROSATI IGA STORE	271 LUDINGTON	FRANK SCALISI	ro	716-893-3538	2011	524930
RITE AID #565	450 MAIN		ΓO	853-6133	2011	526978
WILSON FARMS	3215 MAIN	DANIEL SHANAHAN	ГО	834-4018	2011	541510
DOLLAR GENERAL #8177	878 MCKINLEY PKWY		ro	824-3687	2011	526313
WILSON FARMS	355 MILITARY	DANIEL SHANAHAN	ГО	874-5817	2011	541006
WILSON FARMS	2080 NIAGARA	DANIEL SHANAHAN	ГО	873-6154	2011	541506
WILSON FARMS	595 PROSPECT	DANIEL SHANAHAN	ГО	881-0130	2011	541508
SENECA DELI	1199 SENECA	ENTESAR ALKAATARI	ro	826-6199	2011	541845
RACHEL'S DELI	1591 SOUTH PARK	RACHEL ORTIZ	ГО	716-826-5062	2011	524852
WALDEN CONVENIENT STORE	591 WALDEN	MOHAMMAD NASIR	ГО	892-4669	2011	538586
FERRY EXPRESS MART II	669 WALDEN	HANI ABUHAMRA	ro		2011	538140
DANNY'S CONVENIENCE STORE	714 WALDEN	DARWISH DARWISH	CO	914-217-0027	2011	554557
CITY LINE I GROCERY INC	860 WALDEN	ALI MOHAMED SALEH	10	332-6815	2011	529079
CITGO	1624 WILLIAM	BILAL YOUSAFZAI	ГО	896-4896	2011	549726

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Nan Dale 12/29/2010	Food Store Licens	Food Store Licenses Expiring 4/1/2011			~	Page No.: 10
Business Name MA MASTEN DISTRICT	Business Address	Applicant Name	Council	Phone	LicYear	AppNum
AMHERST FOOD EXPRESS MART I	62 AMHERST EAST	FAYEZ ALMUGANAHI	MA	716-838-6833	2011	557001
ALOMARI SUPERETTE	161 DEERFIELD	ALI ABDO	MA	716-893-3412	2011	524877
HOLLEY FARM MARKET II	281 DELAVAN EAST	AHMED NAGI	MA	886-3767	2011	524670
TEXAS GAS CONVIENT MARKET	473 DELAVAN EAST	YOUSIF ALEZI	MA	597-0035	2011	539113
PRIME STOP	755 DELAVAN EAST	SALEH ALHADIS	MA	892-9714	2011	524740
DELAVAN DISCOUNT DELI	817 DELAVAN EAST	MOHAMED ELWASEEM	MA	903-4040	2011	539950
SAVE \$ PLUS	912 DELAVAN EAST	SALAH NASSER	MA	716-903-4040	2011	551460
SAVE \$ PLUS	912 DELAVAN EAST	MOHAMED ELWASEEM	MA	716-903-4040	2011	559863
NASHWAN MINI MARKET	173 FERRY EAST	AHMED NASSER	MA	716-881-0845	2011	524853
MANDELA MARKETS	272 FERRY EAST	AHMED SALEH	MA	854-5908	2011	546378
EAST FERRY CLOVER FARMS	436 FERRY EAST	FAWAZ ALABELI	MA	885-9238	2011	540980
U.S. QUALITY FOOD MARKET	471 FERRY EAST	MOHSIN MUSIAD	MA	716-891-5172	2011	524860
UMOJA FOOD STORE	950 FERRY EAST	WILLIAM PEOPLES	MA	892-3462	2011	524548
QUICK SHOP	1148 FERRY EAST	QAYES ALMADHRAHI	MA	892-0998	2011	539161
PIKES PEAK MARKET	1318 FILLMORE	ABDULLA SHUAIBI	MA	716-896-0317	2011	546086
FILLMORE UTICA FOOD MART	1370 FILLMORE	SALEH MUTHANA	MA	893-1839	2011	524559
AJWANI MARKET	1426 FILLMORE	ADHAM SALEH	MA	716-891-1060	2011	554783
CITY CORNER FOOD PLUS	1538 FILLMORE	ABDULL FADDELL	MA	895-3108	2011	540645
SUNOCO A PLUS	1981 FILLMORE	KALA SINGH	MA	835-0461	2011	544762
STAR MARKET	2116 FILLMORE	NAGI MUSA	MA	716-838-1629	2011	531112
FILLMORE MINI MART	2187 FILLMORE	OMAR ABDULLA	MA	834-0245	2011	532421
MYHEEB DELI	2289 FILLMORE	SAEED LUTF	MA	862-8664	2011	524569
FAMILY DOLLAR #4950	1197 GENESEE	MICHAEL HERRWEN	MA	892-1358	2011	529449
UNIVERSAL MARKET	1264 GENESEE	NASIR BAQASH	MA	602-1944	2011	545421
GRIDER DISCOUNT MARKET	389 GRIDER	FADHL AMRAN	MA	995-2431	2011	$\tilde{\omega}$
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Food Store Licenses Expiring 4/1/2011

Business Name	Business Address	Applicant Name	Council	Phone	LicYear	AppNum
CITY MAX MARKET	389 GRIDER	NASER SALEH	MA	348-7857	2011	560109
HOLLYWOOD NIGHTS PRIME SHOP	1304 JEFFERSON	YOUSEF YAFAI	MA	883-9477	2011	541216
JEFFERSON FOOD MARKET	1614 JEFFERSON	MUSLEH ALMANSOB	MA	716-885-7924	2011	524921
TRINIS TROPICAL	1632 JEFFERSON	STEVE BEHARRY	MA	465-5366	2011	541206
MID-CITY MARKET	59 KENSINGTON	ALAWI ABDULLA	MA	884-1034	2011	536285
CITY FOOD	711 KENSINGTON	SAMEER SALEM	MA	836-6223	2011	524606
LEROY SAVE MORE	435 LEROY	AHMED SHAMMAN	MA	835-3721	2011	544883
RITE AID #10827	2585 MAIN		MA	717-214-8543	2011	526288
NORTHLAND GROCERY	322 NORTHLAND	WALEED ALMAGHREBI	MA	716-881-0162	2011	557534
O D'S FOOD MART	882 NORTHLAND	THAI BANH	MA	893-3471	2011	549333
TWIN CITY MARKET	454 UTICA EAST	SALAH AHMED	MA	0690-988	2011	544756

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Business Name NI NIAGARA DISTRICT	Business Address	Applicant Name	Council	Phone	LicYear	AppNum
PYRAMID EXPRESS HSD	368 AUBURN	HUSSEIN DUBAISHI	Z	716-834-3727	2011	556471
FAMILY FOOD MARKET	412 AUBURN	ALI KHULAQI	Z	716-886-4069	2011	524796
RITE AID #1962	284 CONNECTICUT		Z	881-4007	2011	526989
PHU-THAI	356 CONNECTICUT	KIM PHAM TUYEN	Z	881-1457	2011	524875
THE CORNER STORE	380 CONNECTICUT	RAMILA PATEL	Z	716-886-4970	2011	556432
HOLLY GROCERY	490 CONNECTICUT	MAHER SALEH	Z		2011	559042
WILSON FARMS	304 ELMWOOD	DANIEL SHANAHAN	Z	882-2555	2011	541509
RITE AID #499	424 ELMWOOD		Z	882-3111	2011	526982
ELMWOOD EXPRESS MINIMART, IN	456 ELMWOOD	CHARANIT SANDHUR	Z	716-885-6191	2011	554958
THE VILLAGE BEER MERCHANT	547 ELMWOOD	LOUISE WESTON	Z	315-945-9115	2011	548526
PELLICANO MARKET	475 FARGO	JOHN WAGNER	Z	881-4569	2011	525007
CITY CANDY GROCERY	544 FARGO	MOHAMED MUFTAH	Z		2011	524546
BOON BEE STORE	591 FARGO	LANE THONGCHANH	Z	881-1037	2011	539728
ALMATRAHI MARKET	163 FERRY WEST	ABDO ALMATRAHI	Z	563-8249	2011	544556
SAM'S GROCERY	163 FERRY WEST	HAFEDH H AL SHAHRI	Z	716-478-1904	2011	557628
ISLAND MINI MART	232 FERRY WEST	MOTAHAR HASSAN	Ž	822-6825	2011	542866
DOLLAR GENERAL #8427	315 FERRY WEST		Z	885-1740	2011	526314
FERRY AND HOYT CONVENIENCE S	394 FERRY WEST	LUIS VAZQUEZ	Z	716-884-0716	2011	556805
JUBBA FOOD STORE AND TAILOR	215 FOREST	ABDINOOR JAMA	Z	716-951-0189	2011	556849
SHAKER'S NICE PRICE MARKET	68 GRANT	SAMER ALASRI	Z	716-907-3671	2011	559755
FRONTIER BEVERAGE	127 GRANT	WILLIAM MACKIEWICZ	Z	883-6295	2011	541896
WILSON FARMS	171 GRANT	DANIEL SHANAHAN	Z	884-6985	2011	541051
MARKA HALAL MARKET	188 GRANT	ABDIKABIR HASSAN	Z	716-239-3474	2011	557067
GUERCIO & SONS	250 GRANT	LOUIS A GUERCIO	Z	882-7935	2011	525009 G
GRANT AND DELAVAN FAMILY MA 302 GRANT	302 GRANT	NAGIB FADEL	Z	716-883-3233	2011	556342
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	Food Store License	Food Store Licenses Expiring 4/1/2011			ď,	Page No.: 13
Business Name	Business Address	Applicant Name	Council	Phone	LicYear	AppNum
AFRICAN MARKET CENTER	355 GRANT	ABDINASIR NUR	Z	206-261-4419	2011	558065
NASRI HALAL MARKET	398 GRANT	IDHOW MUKHTAR	Z	603-674-5705	2011	549207
DISCOUNT FOOD MARKET	407 GRANT	MOHAMED ABSTANI	Z	884-5324	2011	533831
ALRAFEDAIN MARKET	431 GRANT	AZEEM ALHUSSAINAWI	Z	876-7947	2011	552033
GRANT INTERNATIONAL MARKET P 472 GRANT	472 GRANT	OMAR/FARAH MOHAMED/HARE	Z	716-541-4178	2011	558856
FAMILY DOLLAR #3113	492 GRANT	WAYNE GOSSELIN	Z	882-7495	2011	529573
HAMPSHIRE EXPRESS	170 HAMPSHIRE	OSAMAH ABAZID	Z	881-1110	2011	550280
HAMPSHIRE SAVE MORE	250 HAMPSHIRE	DAHAN FADHEL	<u> </u>	881-0907	2011	530671
BILL'S CORNER	314 HAMPSHIRE	NILE ALAWI	Z	883-4777	2011	535042
BURMA FAMILY STORE	314 HAMPSHIRE	MOHIUDDIN MOHAMAD YUSOF	Z	646-625-9407	2011	556850
LUCKY #1 STORE	405 HAMPSHIRE	ADEL SAID	Z	883-6699	2011	533168
JERSEY FOOD MARKET	315 JERSEY	ABDO ALAMARI	Z	887-8377	2011	524601
MEKONG EXPRESS	174 MASSACHUSETTS	KOR MANIRATH	Ĭ	474-3489	2011	549121
MAGIC CITY	235 MASSACHUSETTS	WOGOD AHMED	Z	541-7251	2011	547356
BEST BROTHER'S MARKET	235 MASSACHUSETTS	MOHAMED AHMED	Z	716-886-0430	2011	560433
MINIMAX EXPRESS	319 MASSACHUSETTS	MARWAN SAYYED	Z	362-2600	2011	544649
CORNER STOP MINI MART II	445 MASSACHUSETTS	MANSOUR ALOUDI	Z	716-886-4208	2011	524694
A CHAU ORIENTAL FOOD & GIFTS	831 NIAGARA	HUY NGUYEN	Z	882-3867	2011	533388
RED SEA FOOD MARKET	836 NIAGARA	MOHAMED FADEL	Z	716-986-4388	2011	555571
PIZZA TOWN I	859 NIAGARA	SHARAF ALMANSOB	Z	881-7117	2011	557796
ZIP'S FOOD & BEVERAGE SHOP	896 NIAGARA	SALEH ALMADRAHI	Z	883-4806	2011	544557
ALHANNAH FOOD	901 NIAGARA	BADR ALQATANI	Z	716-883-4806	2011	559681
NIAGARA ASIAN MARKET	931 NIAGARA	MYATLWIN	Z	885-6574	2011	546075
WILSON FARMS	959 NIAGARA	DANIEL SHANAHAN	Z	886-3570	2011	541005
OCEAN GARDEN ORIENTAL FOODS 1 1233 NIAGARA	1233 NIAGARA	DAWKHIN WAI	Z	585-309-5326	201	558128

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Business Address	Applicant Name	Council	Phone	LicYear	AppNum
1531 NIAGARA	MICHAEL GIEGER	Z	310-9392	2011	524709
217 NORTH ST	FAWZI AL-ARASHI	Z	241-5037	201	548623
407 PLYMOUTH	PETTY ALDIK	Z	884-8715	2011	540986
210 PORTER	KUNDAN BAKSHI	Z	876-4324	2011	542530
188 POTOMAC	ADEL OBAID	Z		2011	538236
260 RHODE ISLAND	MOHAMMED AHMED	Z	313-384-1015	2011	542577
400 RHODE ISLAND	GHALEB OMAR	Z	716-881-3385	2011	524849
410 RHODE ISLAND	SALEH OMAR	Z	716-881-3385	2011	558117
139 VERMONT	MARLON RICHARDSON	Z	444-3387	2011	550567
294 VERMONT	МОНАМЕД МОНАМЕД	Z	602-3028	2011	548836
UNITED GROCERY & HALAL MEAT I 331 VERMONT	RAHMAN MAHBUBUR	Z		2011	560046
1032 WEST	MOHSIN ALI	Z		2011	524861
43 YORK	HENRY GUZMAN	Z	882-5448	2011	529809
	131 NIAGARA 7 NORTH ST 7 PLYMOUTH 0 PORTER 8 POTOMAC 10 RHODE ISLAND 10 RHODE ISLAND 10 RHODE ISLAND 11 VERMONT 11 VERMONT 12 WEST 132 WEST	MICHAEL GIEGER FAWZI AL-ARASHI H KUNDAN BAKSHI ADEL OBAID AND MOHAMMED AHMED GHALEB OMAR AND SALEH OMAR MARLON RICHARDSON MOHAMED MOHAMED RAHMAN MAHBUBUR MOHSIN ALI HENRY GUZMAN	MICHAEL GIEGER FAWZI AL-ARASHI FETTY ALDIK KUNDAN BAKSHI ADEL OBAID AND MOHAMMED AHMED GHALEB OMAR AND MOHAMED MOHSIN ALI HENRY GUZMAN	SS Applicant Name Council MICHAEL GIEGER NI FAWZI AL-ARASHI NI H PETTY ALDIK NI KUNDAN BAKSHI NI AND ADEL OBAID NI AND GHALEB OMAR NI AND SALEH OMAR NI AND SALEH OMAR NI MOHAMED MOHAMED NI MOHAMED MOHAMED NI MOHSIN ALI NI HENRY GUZMAN NI	SS Applicant Name Council Phone LiceYear MICHAEL GIEGER NI 310-9392 2011 HAWZI AL-ARASHII NI 241-5037 2011 HAWZI AL-ARASHII NI 884-8715 2011 AND ADEL OBAID NI 876-4324 2011 AND MOHAMMED AHMED NI 716-881-3385 2011 AND SALEH OMAR NI 716-881-3385 2011 AND MARLON RICHARDSON NI 444-3387 2011 MOHAMED MOHAMED NI 602-3028 2011 MOHAMA MAHBUBUR NI A44-3387 2011 MOHSIN ALI NI 882-5448 2011

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Business Name NO NORTH DISTRICT	Business Address	Applicant Name	Council	Phone	LicYear	AppNum
TRAN'S DELI	65 AMHERST ST	HUNG TRAN	ON	716-875-9971	2011	524865
BEST DEAL MINI MART	268 AMHERST ST	YAQOUB ALWASIM	ON	563-9669	2011	538141
SPAR'S EUROPEAN SAUSAGE SHOP	405 AMHERST ST	JOSEPH KENNEDY	ON O	876-6607	2011	542603
BLACK ROCK FOOD CENTER	440 AMHERST ST	YASIR RIZEK	ON	816-9608	2011	532975
MOBIL FOOD MART	2058 DELAWARE	RAFIO SALEH ALABELI	ON	716-828-6186	2011	553847
RITE PRICE MARKET	2484 DELAWARE	SALVATORE SCIME	S S	716-877-5010	2011	524900
CAMERON'S 24 HOUR STORE	1054 ELMWOOD	PAUL ANTONIO	<u>N</u>	886-2424	2011	543661
ELMWOOD-FOREST MOBIL	1137 ELMWOOD	JAMES NEMETH	ON ON	716-875-6940	2011	524768
STEFFIES FOOD MARKET	1592 ELMWOOD	AREF MUTHANA	ON		2011	524769
DOLLAR GENERAL #8207	1833 ELMWOOD		Ñ	615-855-4785	2011	552547
ALDI INC	2090 ELMWOOD	AARON SUMIDA	NO	315-696-2425	2011	540983
PUERTO RICO BAKERY & GROCERY	· 212 FOREST	EDGARDO GONZALEZ	ON	605-7330	2011	559848
WILSON FARMS	256 FOREST	DANIEL SHANAHAN	NO NO	886-6499	2011	541502
YASIN MARKET	1044 GRANT	ABDIKADIR MBERWA	NO	871-0453	2011	546376
HERTEL CORNER STORE	67 HERTEL	RAHIM ALHUSSAINAWI	ON	716-874-4351	2011	554002
TONY'S DELI	115 HERTEL	MOUNA KABALAN	NO NO	876-9375	2011	531462
BLACK ROCK BEVERAGES	538 HERTEL	BRUCE MICHAELS	Q.	875-2873	2011	531463
CAZ MINI MART	576 HERTEL	ABDULLA MOTHANNA	N O	873-8001	2011	532176
FAMILY DOLLAR #4516	1000 HERTEL		0	875-4247	2011	529393
PRICE RITE OF KENMORE AVENUE	1716 KENMORE	MICHAEL WARD	Q Z	585-737-0337	2011	555445
FAST STOP FOOD MART	326 MILITARY	BART CANDINO	ON.	716-874-9707	2011	524701
MANAR ISLAMIC FASHION	1902 NIAGARA	AHMED ALI	NON.	716-541-2069	2011	557643
DOYLE'S FOOD	1981 NIAGARA	ABDULGABAR ALJANALI	8	359-4779	2011	552817
SUN FOOD MARKET	1989 NIAGARA	STEPHANIE LIN	NO NO	716-695-0336	2011	558520
THE LIMIT SPOT	2050 NIAGARA	GAMAL NAJI	NO	716-903-8132	2011 55403	554034
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Business Name	Business Address	Applicant Name	Council	Phone	LicYear	AppNum
FAMILY DOLLAR #3949	2207 NIAGARA	JAMES SENNETT	ON NO		2011	528894
ONTARIO EXPRESS	245 ONTARIO	RIDHWAN FADEL	NO	628-4857	2011	545044
SAVE-A-LOT FOOD STORE	284 ONTARIO	KENNETH GNABINSKI	NO NO	716-875-6048	2011	524841
RAY'S CONVENIENT SHOP	514 ONTARIO	RIYADH ALMADRAHI	NO	716-907-3231	2011	553873
WILSON FARMS	584 ONTARIO	DANIEL SHANAHAN	<u>Q</u>	873-4788	2011	541009
GETTY MART/BKY ENTERPRISE CO 595 ONTARIO	595 ONTARIO	BILAL KHAN YOUSAFZAI	S S	716-812-1908	2011	554687
WALTER'S FOOD MARKET	176 THOMPSON	GEORGE BERNOLAK	ON O	877-5846	2011	541515
THE MARKET	437 TONAWANDA	AHMED ALODE	<u>8</u>	348-4643	2011	540368
RIVERSIDE EXPRESS MART	550 TONAWANDA	MOHAMED ALMONTASER	9	308-4115	2011	552898
AMAN ENTERPRISES	650 TONAWANDA	JASVIR KAUR	ON.	447-9734	2011	529368
B-LO MINI MART II	721 TONAWANDA	MOHAMED ALDUBAISHI	<u>N</u>	716-447-8840	2011	556939
RIVERSIDE MARKET PLACE	738 TONAWANDA	MAGED SALEM ALKHULAQI	NO NO	877-5483	2011	541141
MEGA MARKET INC.	778 TONAWANDA	WAFA MUSAID	NO NO		2011	557146
RITE AID #10824	809 TONAWANDA		NO	401-468-2886	2011	526279
DOLLAR GENERAL STORE #10311	827 TONAWANDA	CINDY NORTON	ON N	855-4785	2011	542533
RIVERSIDE DELI LLC CORP	897 TONAWANDA	ALI HARHARA	OZ.	873-6153	2011	548775
BLUE SKY MARKET	955 TONAWANDA	JAAFAR ALJENAHI	ON ON	873-2043	2011	549736
FAMILY DOLLAR #895	409 WILLIAM	WILLIAM ROZYSKI	<u>0</u>	852-0730	2011	529394

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WILSON FARMS	481 ABBOTT	DANIEL SHANAHAN	SO	825-5253	2011	541007
RITE AID #1816	845 ABBOTT		SO	827-9268	2011	526987
WILSON FARMS	975 ABBOTT	DANIEL SHANAHAN	SO	825-3556	2011	540996
SOUTH BUFFALO TRADING COMPAP 1005 ABBOTT	N 1005 ABBOTT	CARL PALADINO	SO	716-854-0060	2011	558258
CEDO'S MINI MART	674 HOPKINS	NAGI ALMONTASER	SO	827-0939	2011	541146
S.J.I. CORPORATION	1780 SENECA	SHAHID JAVAID	SO	826-6209	2011	528450
MASTRIANNI'S	1892 SENECA	ANGELA ALYAZEEDI	SO	874-1020	2011	547017
RITE AID #1194	1941 SENECA		SO	822-5220	2011	526980
TOPS MARKET #66	1991 SENECA	DON HELMINIAK	SO	668-2905	2011	524687
BUZ-N-BEE	2097 SENECA	JOSEPH LOMBARDO	SO	716-825-5372	2011	524688
FAMILY DOLLAR #7610	2250 SENECA	KINA HARVEY	SO	704-847-6961	2011	545574
CAZENOVIA MINI MARKET	2330 SENECA	SALEH SAILANI	SO	882-0499	2011	524693
SAUSAGE BROTHERS DELI	1727 SOUTH PARK	CINDY SCHNEIDER	SO	822-3021	2011	552200
FAMILY DOLLAR #3125	1909 SOUTH PARK	SABRINA KEDARU	SO	824-4432	2011	529564
WILSON FARMS	1971 SOUTH PARK	DANIEL SHANAHAN	SO	822-6881	2011	540998
M & T MARKET	2044 SOUTH PARK	MARK TON	SO		2011	557355
NADEEM'S GROCERY AND DELI	2082 SOUTH PARK	FAIZ ALMUSEKI	SO	716-748-5532	2011	556141
NOCO EXPRESS SHOP	2133 SOUTH PARK	MICHAEL NEWMAN	SO	716-642-8112	2011	524710
RITE AID #10830	2175 SOUTH PARK		SO		2011	526291
WILSON FARMS	2406 SOUTH PARK	DANIEL SHANAHAN	SO	826-8341	2011	540999

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ZACK MINI MARKET	1 ALMA	JABR ABDULMAJID	S	603-7454	2011	544884
FOOD PLUS MARKET	414 AMHERST EAST	HUSSEIN MOSSA	3	834-1087	2011	524794
Y & J MINI MARKET	553 AMHERST EAST	MUFEED ALGUMAEI	3	835-2614	2011	531458
FARM FRESH MARKET	2724 BAILEY	MOHAMED TAHER	3	716-838-6082	2011	524802
FASTRAC MARKETS LLC	2751 BAILEY	JAMES ALLEN	25	716-836-1543	2011	543615
DOWNTOWN ENTERPRISES A H INC 2756 BAILEY	2756 BAILEY	AMIN HASSAN	Ē	578-4273	2011	548461
BIG DADDY FOOD & SUPPLY MARKI 2883 BAILEY	2883 BAILEY	SAIF OBAD	3	716-831-1267	2011	558771
BIG DADDY FOOD & SUPPLIES MARI 2887 BAILEY	2887 BAILEY	SADI MOHAMED	Š	570-3840	2011	544266
DUCAN GROCERY	2906 BAILEY	TAM LUONE TRAN	B	716-838-1303	2011	524873
CAZZIE MINI MART	2962 BAILEY	MICHAEL BONNER	Z	716-584-6153	2011	556290
BAILEY MARKET	2999 BAILEY	TIET NGUYEN	Z	913-3298	2011	545134
IMPERIAL FOOD MARKET	3039 BAILEY	SAMEER SALEM	3	716-836-6223	2011	524806
K1-MINI FOOD MARKET	3154 BAILEY	MOHAMED MOOSA	3	831-7020	2011	540320
BAILEY FOOD MARKET	3209 BAILEY	ABDO ALAWDI	Z	716-837-4246	2011	524872
4-H TIP TOP ENTERPRISES	3221 BAILEY	COLIN RHODES	S	862-4549	2011	548474
AN CHAU ASIAN MARKET	3306 BAILEY	ANDY PHAM	Š	837-2303	2011	539155
BAILEY FISH & SEAFOOD INC.	3316 BAILEY	MICHAEL KANTRAS	3		2011	524808
LEE'S ORIENTAL GIFTS & FOOD	3325 BAILEY	SI YOUNG KIM	S	836-7100	2011	524876
BAILEY EXPRESS MARKET	3343 BAILEY	ABDULLA ALAWBALI	B	862-4527	2011	524809
WILSON FARMS	3428 BAILEY	DANIEL SHANAHAN	Z	835-0774	2011	541001
MOBIL MART	3444 BAILEY	SABAH ABDALLAH	S	835-9500	2011	551048
FAMILY DOLLAR #4705	1772 BROADWAY		3		2011	535152
COMSTOCK DELI & GROCERY	262 COMSTOCK	KASIM SALEH	Š	877-3565	2011	534824
FAMILY DOLLAR #5040	738 DELAVAN EAST	VERONICA GROOMS	Š	892-2705	2011	529452
SUNOCO FOOD MART	1266 DELAVAN EAST	MOHAMMAD FAROO	Z S	716-892-3071	2011 55295,	552923
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Food Store	
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Business Name	Business Address	Applicant Name	Council	Phome	I.ic Vear	AppNum
TRADE FAIR FOOD MART #2	364 EGGERT	JAMIL MUNASSAR	S	826-3160	2011	542537
NEW ENGLEWOOD GROCERIES	115 ENGLEWOOD	ABDULSHAF HASSAIN	S	832-5602	2011	549125
FAMILY DOLLAR #4665	265 FERRY WEST	TODD STEARNS	5	883-4935	2011	529571
FAMILY DOLLAR #1551	1307 JEFFERSON	DAVID ROHDE	S 5	882-5133	2011	529569
DOLLAR GENERAL STORE #9028	346 KENMORE		S	837-0310	2011	528449
SUPER STOP MARKET	970 KENSINGTON	NABIL RAMADAN	S	716-835-3581	2011	524928
GOLDEN FARMS LLC	1347 KENSINGTON	ABDULSALAM SHAUIBEE	S	835-1803	2011	537497
FAMILY DOLLAR #2160	1431 KENSINGTON		5	836-2361	2011	529572
AM PM GAS MART	1440 KENSINGTON	MOHAMED ASBTANI	N N	716-836-4530	2011	546381
PETERS FOOD MART	684 LA SALLE	THANDIEULY	S	834-3608	2011	552816
PETERS FOOD MART II	684 LA SALLE	ALI BAAGRI	S	834-3608	2011	559107
ALDI INC	3060 MAIN	AARON SUMIDA	S	315-696-2425	2011	524931
WALGREENS #03857	3490 MAIN	CAROL ORLANDO	S	716-834-7011	2011	524934
SUNRISE MARKET	473 MICHIGAN	HATEM HASSAN	S	716-903-9053	2011	553467
FAMILY DOLLAR #5273	652 OGDEN SOUTH	SYLVANA MEJAK	S	828-9855	2011	529570
SHIRLEY FOOD MARKET	484 SHIRLEY	MOHAMMED ALI SALEH	S	646-377-9305	2011	558840
FAMILY DOLLAR #5132	408 SOUTH PARK		3	854-5938	2011	529451
RONZO ENTERPRISES	523 STARIN	CHRISTOPHER MANSOUR	Š	716-834-4073	2011	553955
LANGFIELD FOOD MARKET	313 WESTON	SALEH MOHAMED AMAR	S	892-1216	2011	524720

FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, POLICY & URBAN AFFAIRS

VOLUME





STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY COURT, ERIE COUNTY JAN 2 1 2011

ENE COLMIY CLERKS O

IN THE MATTER OF FORECLOSURE OF TAX; USER FEES AND SEWER LIENS, BY PROCEEDING IN REM PURSUANT TO ARTICLE ELEVEN OF THE REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW BY THE CITY OF BUFFALO AND THE BUFFALO SEWER AUTHORITY AFFECTING DISTRICT NOS. 1 THROUGH 14, INCLUSIVE.

LIST OF DELINQUENT TAX; USER FEES AND SEWER LIENS In Rem No. 45

Index No.: I 2011-26

Pursuant to section 1122 of the Real Property Tax Law of the State of New York, Section 15-41 of the City of Buffalo Code; Sections 1048(j)(5) and 1180 of the Public Authorities Law of the State of New York, respectively, I, Michael A. Seaman, the Director of the Treasury and Collections; Deputy Commissioner of Administration, Finance and Urban Affairs; Enforcing Officer of the City of Buffalo, do hereby certify and affirm as true under the penalties of perjury that this List of Delinquent Tax; User Fees and Sewer Liens, identifies those parcels which have been subject to delinquent Tax; User Fees and Sewer Liens held and owned by the City of Buffalo and the Buffalo Sewer Authority since the 1st day of July, 2009, except for those parcels excluded from this List of Delinquent Tax; User Fees and Sewer Liens pursuant to law.

The parcels, which are subject to such delinquent Tax; User Fees and Sewer Liens and the amounts due thereon, are identified on Schedule A of this List of Delinquent Tax; User Fees and Sewer Liens, which is annexed hereto and made a part hereof.

Pursuant to section 1122(7) of the Real Property Tax Law, the filing of this List in the office of the County Clerk shall constitute and have the same force and effect as the filing and recording in such office of an individual and separate Notice of Pendency against each parcel set forth on this List.

Dated: January 19, 2011

Michael A. Seaman

Director of the Treasury and Collections; Deputy Commissioner of Administration, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Enforcing Officer

RECEIVED AND FILED

available for Review in the City Clerk's

FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF PARKING

15

SINGLE PAGE COMMUNICATION TO THE COMMON COUNCIL

TO:

THE COMMON COUNCIL:

DATE:

January 31, 2011

FROM:

DEPARTMENT:

Parking

SUBJECT:

[:G. Caver-Gill - Concerns ParkingTickets

[; [; [;

PRIOR COUNCIL REFERENCE: (IF ANY) Ex. (Item No. xxx, C.C.P. xx/xx/xx)

Item #37 C.C.P. 01/25/11

I have asked my Assistant Admnistrator of Parking to research the above matter due to the fact that I have no direct knowledge of the events concerning Ms. Caver-Gill, since she refers to events that occurred in 2006 and 2009.

To the best of her recollection Ms. Caver-Gill was treated with respect and afforded every opportunity to overturn her parking summons. She was not satisfied with the decision of the Hearing Examiner. As to the summons issued during Juneteenth, Ms. Caver-Gill was issued a tag on a rental car. She brought the summons in and claimed it wasn't issued to her car. After checking with the rental company, they verified that she was the person who rented the vehicle on that day.

In all fairness to the Enforcement Officer, he/she has no direct knowledge as to whether or not someone is a few minutes late returning to a meter or never deposited money to begin with. Their only job is to determine if the parker is in a spot legally or not.

As far as the appeal fee, we operate under the provisions of the City Charter and the Vehicle and Traffic Laws of the State of New York, which allows us to charge the appeal fee.

SIGNATURE

PL J / SEAPLY

DEPARTMENT HEAD TITLE: Kevin J. Helfer, Commissioner

RECEIVED AND FILED

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Certificate of Appointment

In compliance with provisions of Section 24-2 of the Charter and Chapter 35-1 of the Ordinances of the City of Buffalo, I transmit this certification of appointment(s) or promotion(s). I further certify that the person(s) named in Schedule "A" have been certified or approved by the Human Resources/Civil Service for the

Appointment Effective:

January 24, 2011

in the Department of

Parking

Division of

Parking Enforcement

to the Position of

Parking Enforcement Officer

Permanent, Provisional, Temporary, Seasonal, Exempt, Unclassified (Insert one)

PERMANENT

Open-Competitive, Promotional, Non-Competitive, Exempt (Insert one)

OPEN-COMPETITIVE

Minimum, Intermediate, Maximum, Flat, Hourly

(Insert one) INTERMEDIATE

(Enter Starting Salary): Starting Salary of

\$ \$26,321

LAST JOB TITLE

Laborer II (seasonal)

NAME

Marvin Dones II

LAST DEPARTMENT

Parking

DATE 01/11

ADDRESS

174 Myrtle

LAST SALARY

\$24,784

CITY & ZIP

Buffalo 14204

LAST 4 DIGITS OF SSN. XXX-XX-6446

LAST JOB TITLE

LAST DEPARTMENT

DATE

NAME

ADDRESS

LAST SALARY

CITY & ZIP

LAST 4 DIGITS OF SSN. XXX-XX-

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE

BUDGET ORG, CODE

11413001

TITLE CODE NO

5330

BUDGET ACCT. OBJ.

411001 PROJ. ID

PERSONNEL REQ. NO

2010-100

SALARY RANGE OF POSITION

\$22070 - \$35094

PER YEAR DAY HOUR

YEAR

REASON FOR APPT. ABOVE THE MINIMUM:

Current salary is \$24,784 annually.

NAME OF APPOINTING AUTHORITY:

Kevin J. Helfer

TITLE OF APPOINTING, AUTHORITY:

Commisioner

DATE:

1/20/11

SIGNATURE OF APPOINTING AUTHORITY:

ORIGINAL + 2 COPIES TO: CITY CLERK (ON/BEFORE APPOINTMENT DATE) OTHER COPIES TO: #3- COMPTROLLER #4- HUMAN SERVICES/CIVIL SERVICE #5- BUDGET #6-DEPARTMENT #7-DIVISION #8-EMPLOYEE(S)

p, t

Certificate of Appointment

In compliance with provisions of Section 24-2 of the Charter and Chapter 35-1 of the Ordinances of the City of Buffalo, I transmit this certification of appointment(s) or promotion(s). I further certify that the person(s) named in Schedule "A" have been certified or approved by the Human Resources/Civil Service for the

promotion(s). I turnier certify that the person(s) named in selection	
Appointment Effective:	January 24, 2011 Parking
Division of	Parking Enforcement
to the Position of	Traffic Clerk
Permanent, Provisional, Temporary, Seas Open-Competitive, Promotional, Non-Con	
Minimum, Intermediate, Maximum, Flat, F	an assessment of the property of the specific
LAST JOB TITLE Data Control Clerk LAST DEPARTMENT Parking LAST SALARY \$37,542 LAST 4 DIGITS	NAME Patricia Halligan DATE 1/11 ADDRESS 16 Arbour Lane CITY & ZIP 14220 OF SSN. XXX-XX-7946
LAST JOB TITLE LAST DEPARTMENT LAST SALARY LAST 4 DIGITS	NAME DATE ADDRESS CITY & ZIP S OF SSN. XXX-XX-
REFERRED	TO THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE
BUDGET ORG. CODE BUDGET ACCT. OBJ. SALARY RANGE OF POSITION \$36,338 -	PROJ. ID PERSONNEL REQ. NO 2010-103
REASON FOR APPT. ABOVE THE MINIMUM:	Current salary is higher than minimum. She is on a 3 step schedule.
NAME OF APPOINTING AUTHORITY: TITLE OF APPOINTING. AUTHORITY: DATE:	Kevin J. Helfer Commissioner of Parking 1/10/11

D

SIGNATURE OF APPOINTING AUTHORITY:

FROM THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION



CITY OF BUFFALO

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES Civil Service Division



·

BYRON W. BROWN MAYOR

OLIVIA A. LICATA DIRECTOR

RGSINENCY-POLICE OFFICER EXAM

February 2, 2011

Mr. Mark J. Jaskula Senior Legislative Assistant City of Buffalo Common Council 65 Niagara Square, 1413 City Hall Buffalo, NY 14202

Dear Mr. Jaskula:

This correspondence is in response to your letter dated February 1, 2011, regarding the residency requirement for the 2011 Police Officer examination.

The residency requirement, as stated in the exam announcement, states that applicants must have resided continuously in Erie County or any of the counties contiguous to Erie (Niagara, Genesee, Wyoming, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua) for at least ninety (90) days immediately preceding the final filing date for the exam, which is March 16, 2011. Applicants must maintain continuous and uninterrupted residence in Erie or any of the contiguous counties through the date of appointment.

Residents of the City of Buffalo will be given preference in appointment. To be processed as a City of Buffalo resident, applicants must have resided continuously within the corporate limits of the City of Buffalo for at least ninety (90) days immediately preceding the final filing date. In addition, applicants must maintain continuous and uninterrupted residence within the corporate limits of the City of Buffalo through the date of appointment.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if additional information is needed.

Sincerely, Oliver Alexander

OAL:nch

Olivia A. Licata

Administrative Director

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE.

15

JOK 1911 FROM THE BUFFALO SEWER AUTHORITY



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES 1038 CITY HALL 65 NIAGARA SQUARE BUFFALO, NY 14202-3378 PHONE: (716) 851-4664 FAX: (716) 856-5810

WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT FOOT OF WEST FERRY 90 WEST FERRY STREET BUFFALO, NY 14213-1799 PHONE: (716) 883-1820

January 24, 2011

Mr. Gerald Chwalinski City Clerk Clerk's Office 1308 City Hall Buffalo, NY 14202 COMPREHENSIVE
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Dear City Clerk:

The Buffalo Sewer Authority's 2009-2010 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report is now available on the Authority's website. The 2009-2010 CAFR can be downloaded at http://www.ci.buffalo.ny.us/Home/CityServices/BSA/AnnualReport.

The 2009-2010 CAFR was approved by the Board of the Buffalo Sewer Authority on January 5, 2011.

Sincerely,

BUFFALO SEWER AUTHORITY

David P. Comerford General Manager

DPC:cr

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

2



February 1, 2011

Administrative Offices 1038 City Hall 65 Niagara Square Buffalo, NY 14202-3378 Phone: (716) 851-4664 Fax: (716) 856-5810

Wastewater Treatment Plant Foot op West Ferry 90 West Ferry Street Buffalo, NY 14213-1799 Phone: (716) 883-1820



James J. Weber Sr. Technical Consultant 435 North 2nd Street Lewiston, New York 14092

RE: Termination of Trucker's Discharge Permit 09-12-TR248 10-03-TR266

Dear Mr. Weber:

This letter is to serve notice of the Termination of the two Trucker's Discharge Permits held by your company. This termination is based upon the information provided by the U.S. Energy Corporation in their response to the inquiries made by this office on January 28, 2011.

The Buffalo Sewer Authority has a policy of not accepting hydrofracting fluid. L:eslie Sedita, my Industrial Waste Administrator assures me that you were verbally notified of this at time of issuance of permit. U.S. Energy has stated that "approximately less than 25% of the volume of" wastewater could be hydrofracting fluid. Based on this statement the BSA can not accept this wastewater.

If you have any questions please call Leslie Sedita at 716-883-1820 ext. 250.

Sincerely,

BUFFALO SEWER AUTHORITY

David Comerford General Manager

DC:bs

cc: Bob Smythe-DEC, J. Rios-EPA, J. Keller, L. Sedita, J. Jordan

CERTIFIED: 70100290000160226972

FILE:L/WPDOCS/LS/LTRS2011/JWEBERNOTICEOFTERMINATIONTRUCKERPERMIT248&266.DOCX

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

166

21AN

Permit No. 09-12-TR248 EPA Categorical 40CFR403 Expiration Date: June 30, 2011 Date Paid: February 1, 2010

BUFFALO SEWER AUTHORITY TRUCKER'S DISCHARGE PERMIT

PERMITTEE:

Waste Technology Services Inc.

LOCATION ADDRESS:

435 N. 2nd St., Lewiston, New York 14092

The above-named Permittee is hereby approved to discharge treated ground water/pit water from gas well drilling only, from:

U.S. Energy Development Corporation 2350 North Forest Rd., Getzville, New York 14068

to the Buffalo Sewer Authority facilities in accordance with the Buffalo Sewer Authority Regulations, Article VI, Section 14, and subject to the following conditions:

ARTICLE 1 REGISTRATION

The Permittee hereby certifies that he is registered with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation as a waste transporter holding Permit Number 9A-776

ARTICLE 2 CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE

The discharge of the approved waste by the Permittee shall be subject to the following conditions:

a. <u>Times and Locations</u>

The following location(s) is/are designated for discharge during the hours listed and subject to the limit for rate of discharge specified:

Location

Treatment Plant Settled Wastewater location only.

Time Discharge is Permitted 8:00 AM to 3:15 PM

Monday thru Friday 7:30 AM to 11:30 AM Saturday

Limit On Rate of Discharge

Eight (8) 5000 gallon loads per day.

Permit No. 09-12-TR248 EPA Categorical 40CFR403

e. <u>Instructions</u>

Prior to discharge, the Permittee will identify in writing and submit to the Industrial Waste Section office, the source and characteristics of liquid wastes being discharged. Also, the Permittee must sign the log book provided at the Settled Wastewater Office or the Industrial Waste Section Office.

f. Samples and Analyses

The Buffalo Sewer Authority may from time to time, require the Permittee to sample and analyze its waste discharges. Such sampling and analyses shall be performed and results submitted by a New York State Dept. of Health certified laboratory. The analyses required shall be as specified by the Buffalo Sewer Authority, which also reserves the right, at its convenience, to sample wastes discharged by the Permittee.

g. Refusal to Discharge

The Buffalo Sewer Authority may refuse the Permittee permission to discharge wastes anytime and for any reason whatsoever, for the protection of sewer facilities against damage or flooding; to assure the proper operation and maintenance of said facilities; or to protect public health, safety or welfare; or cause the sewerage system to contravene any Federal, State or Buffalo Sewer Authority limits.

ARTICLE 3 REGULATIONS

The Permittee must conform to all Buffalo Sewer Authority regulations and appropriate Federal, State and County Statutes, rules, mandates, directives, and orders concerning the collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of waste waters.

ARTICLE 4 FEES & PAYMENT

a. Annual Fee

The Permittee will pay to the Buffalo Sewer Authority an annual fee of \$ 100.00 as stated in the latest edition of the "Schedule of Sewer Rents and Other Charges."

b. Charge per Load

The Permittee shall pay \$ 0.015 per gallon

ARTICLE 5 TERM OF AGREEMENT & RENEWAL

This permit shall be in effect for a period of one (1) year. Within sixty (60) days of termination of this permit all information required for renewal must be submitted to the Industrial Waste Section for review and approval.

Permit No. 09-12-TR248 EPA Categorical 40CFR403

yS.

ARTICLE 8 PERMITTEE APPLICATION & ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Official:	Jin Weber	Title:	Petro of Crx.SV
	Print Name	on this way, of the en-	Print Title:
Signature:	1) 10xx1.		
ARTICLE 9 BUF	FALO SEWER AUTHORIT	Y APPROVAL	et egusta i talapet alap i i elap i
Approved as to C	Content:		.
Signature:	Industrial Waste Administr	Date	: 02/16/201D
		The state of the second	

ARTICLE 10 BUFFALO SEWER AUTHORITY ACKNOWLEDGMENT

General Manager Buffalo Sewer Authority

Signed this 17th day of Johnson, 201

(page 2 of 2)

	IW Sample	<u>Date</u>	Pt	Parameter]	otal Flow	<u>Units</u>	Results
	10-00202	12/15/2009	001	N17 - PHOSPHATES, TOTAL		4000.0	MilliGram	0.6
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	A02 - METHYLENE CHLORIDE		4000.0	MicroGram	6.9
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	A65 - 624 SCAN (1624)		4000.0	MicroGram	37.1
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	C43 - 608 SCAN (8080,8140)		4000.0	MicroGram	0.0
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	D01 - BENZENE		4000.0	MicroGram	12.0
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	D03 - XYLENE,t		4000.0	MicroGram	7.2
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	D06 - ETHYLBENZENE		4000.0	MicroGram	6.9
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	D25 - 625 SCAN (1625)(8250,8270		4000.0	MicroGram	56.0
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	F36 - BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)PHTHAL	.AT	4000.0	MicroGram	56
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	G14 - CYANIDE, TOTAL	•	4000.0	MilliGram	0.06
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	M02 - ARSENIC		4000.0	MilliGram	0.0
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	M03 - BERYLLIUM		4000.0	MilliGram	0.0
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	M04 - CADMIUM		4000.0	MilliGram	0.1
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	M05 - CHROMIUM		4000.0	MilliGram	2.0
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	M06 - COPPER		4000.0	MilliGram	3.8
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	M07 - LEAD		4000.0	MilliGram	0.76
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	M08 - MERCURY		4000.0	MilliGram	0.0
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	M09 - NICKEL	Tak	4000.0	MilliGram	0.82
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	M10 - SELENIUM		4000.0	MilliGram	0.19
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	M11 - SILVER		4000.0	MilliGram	0.0
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	M12 - THALLIUM	•	4000.0	MilliGram	0.54
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	M13 - ZINC		4000.0	MilliGram	4.2
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	M18 - TITANIUM		4000.0	MilliGram	2.0
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	M81 - BARIUM		4000.0	MilliGram	5.2
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	N01 - BOD		4000.0	MilliGram	540.0
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	N04 - OIL & GREASE		4000.0	MilliGram	22.0
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	N05 - T.EXT.HYDROCARBONS		4000.0	MilliGram	20.0
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	N06 - pH		4000.0	MilliGram	
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	N09 - SOLIDS,T.SUSPENDED		4000.0	MilliGram	25000.0
	09-00472	05/26/2009	001	N17 - PHOSPHATES, TOTAL		4000.0	Mill)Gram	2.4
	09-00245	01/06/2009	001	M02 - ARSENIC	1.0	4000.0	MilliGram	0.0
	09-00245	01/06/2009	001	M03 - BERYLLIUM		4000.0	MilliGram	0.0
	09-00245	01/06/2009	001	M04 - CADMIUM	. •	4000.0	MilliGram	0.0
-	09-00245	01/06/2009	001	M05 - CHROMIUM		4000.0	MilliGram	0.0
	09-00245	01/06/2009	001	M06 - COPPER		4000.0	MilliGram	0.022
	09-00245	01/06/2009	001	M07 - LEAD		4000.0	MilliGram	0.0
	09-00245	01/06/2009	001	M08 - MERCURY	:	4000.0	MilliGram	0.0
	09-00245	01/06/2009	001	M09 - NICKEL		4000.0	MilliGram	0.016
	09-00245	01/06/2009	001	M10 - SELENIUM		4000.0	MilliGram	0.0
	09-00245	01/06/2009	001	M11 - SILVER		4000.0	MilliGram	0.0
	09-00245	01/06/2009	001	M12 - THALLIUM		4000.0	MilliGram	0.0
	09-00245	01/06/2009	001	M13 - ZINC		4000.0	MilliGram	0.061
	09-00245	01/06/2009	001	M18 - TITANIUM		4000.0	MilliGram	0.059
	09-00245	01/06/2009	001	M81 - BARIUM		4000.0	MilliGram	0.0
	09-00245	01/06/2009	001	N01 - BOD		4000.0	MilliGram	120.0
	09-00245	01/06/2009	001	N04 - OIL & GREASE		4000.0	MilliGram	0.0
	09-00245	01/06/2009	001	N05 - T.EXT.HYDROCARBONS		4000.0	MilliGram	0.0
	09-00245	01/06/2009	001	N06 - pH		4000.0	Standard	6.0
	09-00245	01/06/2009	001	N09 - SOLIDS, T. SUSPENDED		4000.0	MilliGram	80.0
	09-00245	01/06/2009	001	N17 - PHOSPHATES, TOTAL		4000.0	MilliGram	0.23
	08-00494	06/26/2008	001	A65 - 624 SCAN (1624)		4000.0	MicroGram	0.0
	08-00494	06/26/2008	001	C43 - 608 SCAN (8080,8140)		4000.0	MicroGram	0.0
	08-00494	06/26/2008	001	D25 - 625 SCAN (1625)(8250,8270		4000.0	MicroGram	0.0
	08-00494	06/26/2008	001	F01 - PHENOLS,T.		4000.0	MilliGram	0.72
	08-00494	06/26/2008	001	G14 - CYANIDE, TOTAL		4000.0	8 A1111 CO	0.0
		06/26/2008	001	M02 - ARSENIC		4000.0	MilliGram	0.0017
		06/26/2008	001	M03 - BERYLLIUM		4000.0	MilliGram	0.0
	OU GOTOT	~ VI E. VI & VV V	0 W 1	reaver to be to a factor of the				0.0

WES RANSMITTAL SHEE

TELEPHONE: 716-754-5400 FAX: 716-754-8001

To:	Leslie	Sedito	<u></u>	سامان درسون مرسون مرسور مرسور مرسور مرسور مرسور الراس	**************************************	CESTON CONTRACTOR CONT	
From:	Japail	XI.	— € Selection 1 per park pages pa		and the second s	······································	quantum de anticolor
Date:	124/2	0(1	A BOOK OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS	gyganzanianský piede Šapanjanian st			
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Message					·	art	n de la companya de Na companya de la co
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435 North 2nd Street Lewiston, NY 14092 FROM THE CITY CLERK

STATE OF NEW YORK DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

80 South Swan Street, Suite 900 Albany, NY 12210-8002 ********

317 Lenox Avenue New York, NY 10027

535 Washington Street, Suite 303 Buffalo, NY 14203 *******

IN THE MATTER OF PROCEEDINGS TO CANCEL OR REVOKE

3127593, ERIE OP 3127593

NOTICE OF PLEADING

221-2011/Case No. 55144

SHEA'S CONCESSIONS LLC

646 MAIN ST BUFFALO, NY 14202 LIQUOR LICENSE SHEA'S

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that pursuant to Section 118 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law you are required to answer by mail as provided below, or in person with proper photo ID, at the office of the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Iskalo Electric Tower Building, 535 Washington Street, Suite 303, Buffalo, New York 14203, on 02/25/2011, at 10:00 AM, in connection with proceedings to cancel or revoke the above-referenced license, and to plead to the following charge(s):

1. That on or about February 7, 2009, the licensee, in violation of subdivision 6 of section 106 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, suffered or permitted gambling on the licensed premises.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT YOUR FAILURE TO PLEAD WILL BE DEEMED A "NO CONTEST" PLEA AND NO FURTHER HEARING WILL BE HELD.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that you may be represented by counsel.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that you may plead to the charge(s) by mail instead of by personal appearance provided that a letter signed by you or your attorney, setting forth your plea of "Not Guilty" or "No Contest" is received by the Office of Counsel of the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control at the above Buffalo address on or before the pleading date specified above.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the maximum penalty may be a revocation and forfeiture of the Bond filed by you, and or a civil penalty. In addition, if the Authority revokes the license, the Authority may proscribe the issuance of a license at the premises for a period of two years from the date of revocation of the license.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE: If you plead not guilty to the charge(s), a hearing will thereafter be scheduled at which you may appear with counsel, produce witnesses, and introduce evidence in your behalf.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 301 of the State Administrative Procedure Act, interpreter services shall be made available to deaf persons, at no charge, by the Authority.

Licensee's name and residence address CONTE, ANTHONY C 20 IVYGREEN CT, AMHERST, NY 14226

Licensee's Landlord CITY OF BUFFALO 65 NIAGARA SQUARE, BUFFALO, NY 14202

Notice to Landlord: As stated above, in the event the disposition of this case results in a Revocation of the license, the Authority may impose, as part of the penalty, a two year prohibition against the issuance of any alcoholic beverage license at these premises.

Date: 01/31/2011

DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

Office of Counsel

Jaime Gallagher, Esq. 535 Washington Street, Suite 303 Buffalo, New York 14203

Tel: [716] 847-3056 Fax: [716] 847-3075

Certified Mail # 7009 1410 0001 7248 5322

RECEIVED AND FILED

No.

Various Requests to Serve on the City of Buffalo Citizens Advisory Commission on Reapportionment

REFERRED TO THE COUNCIL PRESIDENT, MAYOR



JACQUELINE TRACE 184 St. James Place Buffalo, NY 14222 (716) 883-1906

January 29, 2011

Gerald A. Chwalinski, City Clerk 1308 City Hall Buffalo, NY 14202

Dear Mr. Chwalinski:

I am interested in being on the nine-member citizens panel to determine whether at-large seats should be restored and district lines redrawn in accordance with the new Census Bureau results.

Recently retired with a background in business and higher education, I spent 27 years as professor of English at Fredonia State and served previously as assistant to corporate leaders in Manhattan, including William Paley of CBS and Robert Meyner, former Governor of New Jersey, when he headed up the Cigarette Advertising Code.

I was born and raised in Buffalo and worked my way through college as a legal secretary, with various part-time jobs at some Main Street businesses long gone, including MacDoel's Restaurant, Loft's Candy, and the old Granada Theatre.

In 1990 I returned to live in Buffalo, where I have been a citizen activist while commuting to my job in Fredonia. Among other projects, I have been involved with the Elmwood Village Association, formerly Forever Elmwood (see enclosed memo), served as President of the St. James Block Club, and coordinated AAUW's Annual Book Sale. Since retirement in 2005 I joined the board of the not-for-profit Western New York Heritage Press. I'm enclosing the latest edition of our magazine. I also operate a small business in antiquarian books.

Most recently my concerns about parking in the Elmwood Village have prompted me to focus my energy on relaying these concerns to city and state legislators. I enclose letter to Justin Azzarella dated September 22 that will provide more background on my qualifications as a community activist.

I will bring to an assignment on this panel a commitment to fairness and accountability, a passion for my hometown, and an independent voice cognizant of the give and take that will be required in the redistricting process.

I can send you my resume should you need it, and will be glad to answer any of your questions.

Sincerely,

Jacqueline Trace

Encs: press release, *Evening Observer*, Mar. 21, 1985; Forever Elmwood memo, Dec. 16, 2002; "Another Voice," *Buffalo News*, Aug. 21, 2006; letter to EVA, Sept. 22, 2009; WNYH magazine, Winter 2011

Dr. Trace Authors New Book

"Style and Strategy of the Business Letter," a new book which clarifies the techniques of business letter writing, has been written by Dr. Jacqueline Trace, associate professor of English at Fredonia State University College. The 200-page volume was released this month by Prentice-Hall.

Dr. Trace wrote the book so that it would appeal to any consumer—either a business executive or non-professional. "I wanted to write a book with a wide audience appeal," Dr. Trace said. "The problem with other books in business writing is that they are either too long and time-consuming for use as a reference book, or are secretarial manuals that concentrate on the mechanical aspects of letter-writing and devote little attention to letter content and strategy."

Much of "Style and Strategy of the Business Letter" shows how to write letters of request, complaint, refusal, persuasion, and job application. A section on resume writing is also included. The book illustrates, with model letters, how the strategy of each kind of letter should differ to achieve the writer's goals.

In the section on style, tone, and mechanics, Dr. Trace shows the writer how to hold interest.

Prentice-Hall published the book because of its appeal to a wide audience, which Dr. Trace said makes it a convenient reference for anyone who has to write a business letter. "There isn't a book like this on the market," she added.

The book will be available locally at the Book Nook in the D&F Plaza, the Book Shop in Jamestown, and the Bookstore in the college Campus Center.

Dr. Trace has been teaching courses in professional writing at the college since 1978. In 1980, she completed a survey of western New York business managers which provided



DR. JACQUELINE TRACE

statistics about the relationship between writing and working. Prior to college teaching, she worked in public relations and advertising. Dr. Trace, a Fredonia resident, earned her doctorate from the University of Massachusetts. 1600 Main Place Tower # 350 Main Street # Buffalo, NY 14202 716.852.1888 fax 716.852.3588 lawyers@cidplaw.com

MARK H. CANTOR FRANK J. DOLCE MARC C. PANEPINTO EDWARD L. SMITH, III † JAMES A. VERRICO

January 28, 2011

VIA FACSIMILE 851-4845 AND U.S. FIRST CLASS MAIL

MICHAEL V. BOOTH SEAN E. COONEY GARY R. EBERSOLE KELSEY DILAPO LUKASIK

Gerald Chwalinski 1308 City Hall Buffalo, New York 14202

DANIEL T. LUKASIK SPECIAL COUNSEL

Re: City of Buffalo Reapportionment Committee

STEPHEN C. HALPERN OF COUNSEL Dear Mr. Chwalinski:

† ALSO ADMITTED IN ILLINOIS AND MASSACHUSETTS I am interested in serving on the City Reapportionment Committee. I am a resident of the City of Buffalo and Zone Chair of the 23rd Zone and have been actively involved in my neighborhood for the last 18 years. I serve on the North Buffalo Community Center Board, the North Buffalo Bison Hockey Association Board, am an active coach in the Shoshone Baseball League and have been a Democratic Committeeman for the past 10 years.

I have discussed this matter with Councilman Michael LoCurto and I think he is prepared to put forward my name for the Reapportionment Board as his nomination. Please accept this letter expressing my interest in the Reapportionment Committee. I look forward to hearing from you.

Very truly yours,

CANTOR, LUKASIK, DOLCE & PANEPINTO

Marc C. Panepinto

MCP/mlw

cc: David Rivera

Michael LoCurto

Chwalinski, Gerald

From:

Sent:

To: Subject: Laura Kelly [lkelly@old1stward.org] Wednesday, February 02, 2011 10:50 AM Chwalinski, Gerald Laura Kelly Resume.doc Laura Kelly Resume.doc

Attachments:

Good morning!

I'm sending my resume to be considered as a volunteer to discuss redistricting.

Thank you

Laura Kelly

146 Vincennes St Buffalo, NY 14204 (716) 886-7217

Work Experience

2004-Present Old First Ward Community Association, Inc.

Executive Director

Oversee operations of Old First Ward Community Center-a full service human services organization. Oversee and deliver housing and community development services in the Buffalo River communities. Develop and evaluate programs: secure and administer local, municipal, state and federal grant funds; oversee staff and staff development. Work constructively with Board of Directors. Develop and maintain relationships with community stakeholders, including consumers, residents, business, corporate and foundation staff.

2000-2003 UHCDA, Inc./Gloria J. Parks Community Center Executive Assistant

Assist Executive Director in all duties related to the operations for housing and human services agency. Develop programs and services and evaluate current offerings to meet changing community needs. Seek grant funding from new sources, including local and national foundations, city, state and federal programs. Coordinate special events and agency fundraising activities. Develop and oversee volunteer program. Oversee building maintenance and repairs and address regulatory and licensing concerns.

1990-2000 AIDS Community Services of WNY, Inc.

1998-99 Marketing and Special Projects Coordinator

Assists management in developing marketing strategy, branding and promotional materials. Develop grant proposals for new and continuing funding. Special projects include special events, legislative advocacy and network development.

1996-98 Administrative Assistant-Community Relations

Managing editor of VOICES and her magazines. Maintain 14,000-member subscription base and oversee distribution. Contributor and advertising sales for her magazine.

1994-96 Education Assistant

Maintain office operations for Education department. Maintain operations for training center workshops and seminars, including marketing, registration, materials and certifications. Coordinate volunteer outreach program. Prepare monthly reports for NYS AIDS Institute.

1990-94 Administrative Assistant

Performed secretarial and administrative duties for - at various times - Adolescent Education Program, Executive Director and Special Events staff. Researched and compiled grant writing resources, and a directory of adolescent service providers in Western New York.

Education

1978-1981

State University of New York at Buffalo

Classics

Professional References

Shyrl Duderwick, Director Neighborhood Housing Services of South Buffalo 1390 South Park Ave, Buffalo, NY 14220

(716) 823-3630 or (716) 837-0071

David Unger, Regional Contract Manager NYS Division of Housing & Community Renewal 107 Delaware Avenue, Suite 600, Buffalo, NY 14202

(716) 842-2244 x 230

Michael Clarke Local Initiative Support Corporation 700 Main St, Buffalo, NY 14202

(716) 853-1136

Kathy Rieley-Goddard, Director Concerned Ecumenical Ministries 286 Lafayette Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14213

(716) 882-2460

01

Mayor Bryon Brown Buffalo City Hall Buffalo, NY 14202

My name is Shekuira Feaster and I currently reside at 201 Norwood Ave Buffalo, NY 14222; which is located within the Niagara district. I am a registered voter in the City of Buffalo and I wish to be considered for an appointment to the City's Reapportionment Commission. I understand the appointments will be made in February 2011.

I have enclosed my resume and look forward to a personal interview. Any additional information will be furnished upon request. Thank you, in advance for your consideration and time.

Best Regards,

Shekuira Feaster, M.S.

201 NORWOOD AVE **BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14222** PHONE: 716-289-5656

EMAIL: NOWBRANDNEW@YAHOO.COM

SHEKUIRA FEASTER

SKILLS SUMMARY

An experienced and skilled administrator working within agencies that focuses on high risk populations. Servicing them in a human service capacity; providing coordinating efforts between systematic court programs and the public. Professionally experienced in interviewing clients, providing case management and linkage to community based counseling and diversionary programs. My past work experiences has propelled my work abilities. I am adroit and competent in statistical record keeping, computer applications, data reporting, public relations and staff development.

EDUCATION

Hilbert College

Hamburg, New York

Bachelors of Science in Criminal Justice, 2000

Buffalo State College

Buffalo, New York

Masters of Science a Multidisciplinary Studies in Human Services Administration, with a concentration in Criminology, 2010

WORK EXPERIENCE

8/07-Present City of Buffalo Housing Court

Buffalo, New York

Court Analyst/ Program Coordinator

- Works closely with the Judge and Housing Court Staff, with a clear understanding of the law governing actions in Housing Court, and policies and procedures.
- Responds to all correspondence and other inquiries concerning particular problem properties in the City of Buffalo.
- Monitors certain remedies ordered by the Court, including orders to vacate, clean and seal orders and referrals to community service.
- Attend block club meetings and present procedures for block clubs and neighbors to participate in Housing Court and collaborate in finding solutions to community concerns.

Erie County Supreme Court 12/06-8/07

Buffalo, New York

Integrated Domestic Violence Court Advocate

- Works closely with the District Attorney office, advocating on the behalf of the clients on all criminal matters.
- Provides confidential counseling and safety planning.
- Provide clients with referrals, pre and post disposition for services such as counseling, shelter, and support groups.

Erie County Probation 12/04-12/06

Buffalo, New York

Erie County Probation Crime Victim Advocate

- Oversaw daily functions and programs developments, maintaining statistical data.
- Worked directly within the Criminal Court system, maintaining professional relationships with Judges, Assistant District Attorneys and the Assigned Counsel program
- Worked closely with clients assisting them in preparing victim impact statements for
- Implemented a department wide training on Crime Victim Advocacy and represented the Erie County Probation Department at interagency meetings, conferences and trainings.

8/01-12/04 Erie County Probation

Youth Detention Social Worker

 Worked within the Family Court system providing case management services to adolescents, young adults and their families with drug, alcohol and or mental health issues.

Buffalo, New York

- Providing high risk, high need individuals immobilize by substances and or mental health issues with opportunities for vocational and educational skills improvement, while concentrating on relapse prevention.
- Counseled and managed emotionally disturbed, defiant and aggressive clients.
- Professionally knowledgeable of Drug treatment court and the area detention facilities for the adult and youth population.

71 Minnesota Buffalo, NY 14214 715-1377

OBJECTIVE

As a Armed Security Officer with five years of experience willing to use my skills and knowledge for advancement.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Received several Customer Service certificates for outstanding service
- Cheektowaga Police Advisory Board
- Buffalo Police Reserve Officer Lt.
- Crime Resistance Executive Board Member
- Neighborhood watch crime prevention
- Sky Harbor Homeowner Association President

TRAINING

- Completed Armed Security Officer for NY State
- Completed New York State Penal Code
- Citizens Police Academy, Cheektowaga
- Erie County Central Police Training Academy
- Erie Community Emergency Respond
- Erie County Sheriff Citizen Police Academy
- Defensive Tactics
- First Aid and C.P.R./AED
- Mobile Patrol
- Fire Safety
- Disaster Psychology
- Disaster Simulation
- Marshall Arts

EXPERIENCE

02/01/2010 - Present

Minnesota Ave., Block Club

Public Relations Representative

Neighborhood Watch Crime Prevention Manager

01/6/2009 - Present

Row Boer Ladies and Children

Security Officer

05/12/2006 - 10/10/2009

Buffalo Security Co.

Armed Security Officer

02/15/2002 - 2/20/2006

Affirm Security, Inc. Chief of Security

07/10/2004 - 07/12/2006

Kmart Store

Lost Prevention Investigator

12/21/2002 - 11/16/2006

Securitas international

M&T Bank Branch Officer Captain Road Supervisor

EDUCATION

07/10/2002 - 05/15/2003

Empire State College

617 Main Street, Buffalo, NY 14203, (716) 853-7700

- Sociology
- Criminology
- Environmental Sociology
- White Collar Crime

Frederick Grishen Ir	1-27-11
Jam interested in Because	a citizens Advisory
hrme 931-9668.	
Cell 715-13/11	
	and the state of t
	GERAID A. Chwalinski
	your city clerk.

January 26, 2011

Gerald A. Chwalinski City Clerk 1308 City Hall Buffalo, New York 14202

Patricia A. (Bowers) Pierce 28 Tuscarora Road Buffalo, New York 14220

Dear Mr. Chwalinski,

I am interested in serving as a panel member for the City of Buffalo's reapportionment commission.

As a resident and registered voter, I am concerned about efforts to assure future prosperity and growth for our city. Having worked serving the people of Buffalo and Erie County as a dedicated police officer, and now as an Erie County Investigator I am aware of not only the needs, but also the great potential our region possesses.

I have enclosed my resume along with personal references for your consideration in this request.

I am looking forward to the opportunity to serve on the panel.

Sincerely,

Patricia (Bowers) Pierce

PATRICIA A. (BOWERS) PIERCE 28 TUSCARORA ROAD BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14220

EMAIL: ppierce10@roadrunner.com

MOBILE#: 716-228-2330

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS:

Law enforcement officer with extensive experience investigating domestic violence matters. Performed duties as a Police Chief, Detective, Domestic Violence Coordinator, Police Instructor, Media Spokesperson, and Public Lecturer.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Eric County District Attorney's Office 25 Delaware Avenue Buffalo, New York 14202

05/2007 - present

Currently employed as a Confidential Criminal Investigator for the Erie County District Attorney's office. Duties include (but are not limited to) investigation and follow-up of all domestic violence related crimes. Assist Prosecutor's with interviews of victims, witnesses, and defendants. Obtain evidence (including) DNA forensic collection, weapons confiscation, photograph crime scenes, photograph victim injuries, service of subpoenas, statement taking, arrest of defendants and material witnesses. Provide advocacy and intervention to victims of domestic violence. Investigate confidential matters as directed by the District Attorney.

Carnival Cruise Lines Miami, Florida 33015

02/2006 - 03/2007

Investigator for Carnival Cruise Lines. Duties included investigation of security issues onboard passenger vessels – typically involving physical assault, sexual assault, identity theft, larceny, and corporate matters. Ability to interact with a diverse population was integral to this position. Coordinated investigations with police agencies throughout the world. Routinely worked with the United States Customs and Border Patrol, United States Coast Guard, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Secret Service, and the Drug Enforcement Agency. Traveled directly to the scene of serious incidents onboard ships at sea to commence an immediate investigation. Left this position to return to Western New York.

Continental Airlines Houston, Texas

05/2005 - 01/2006

Flight Attendant Continental Airlines. Successfully completed Flight Attendant Training Academy in Houston Texas and worked as a professional flight attendant for the

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sixth largest airline in the world. Based in Newark New Jersey, my duties were to provide comfort and security to passengers' onboard both domestic and international flights. I resigned from this position upon relocation to Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Erie County Sheriff's Office 10 Delaware Avenue Buffalo, New York 14202

08/1998 - 05/2005

Chief of Patrol and Investigative Services handled the day-to-day operations of a police force. As Chief my duties included daily meetings with rank and file officers regarding on-going investigations, case assignments, policy and procedure issues, professional standards, as well as supervision of staff. The span of control for this position included the police services division, investigative services division, narcotics unit, dispatch center, family offense unit, and warrant squad. I interviewed potential new hires and candidates for promotion. Responded to serious incidents within the Sheriff's geographic jurisdiction. Handled budgets and grant funds for the patrol division. Implemented many new initiatives for the department and developed community programs within school districts, policing systems, the courts, probation, social service agencies, and faith based groups. During my tenure with the Erie County Sheriff's office the department received numerous awards and set new policing standards for response and intervention to domestic violence, school violence, workplace violence, and sexual assault. Worked closely with other police agencies throughout western New York. Retired in 2005 and became a Flight Attendant.

Buffalo Police Department 74 Franklin Street Buffalo, New York 14202

01/1976 -08/1998

I was hired as a **report technician** and assigned to the Central Booking Bureau where my duties included preparation of court documents and processing individuals who were arrested by police officers in the City of Buffalo. I became a police officer in 1982 after successful completion of the Erie County Central Police Services training academy. I worked in the patrol division, traffic bureau, and sex offense squad and was promoted to the rank of detective in 1992. In 1996 I was re-assigned to the domestic violence intervention unit. During my career with the Buffalo Police Department I investigated hundreds of criminal matters associated with deviate behavior. I worked directly with Child Protective Services, Parole, Probation, District Attorney's Office, Buffalo Board of Education, Catholic Charities, Crisis Services, Haven House, and numerous agencies throughout New York State. I served as board member for the Child Advocacy Center, Family Justice Center's development panel, Child Fatality Review Board, Citizens Committee on Rape and Sexual Assault, Prevention Focus, Every Person Influences Children, and Students against Violence in Education. I was a member of the Hostage Negotiation Team and an Instructor at the Police Academy on the topics of Sexual Assault investigation and Domestic Violence investigation. I took a leave of absence

from the Buffalo Police Department upon my promotion with the Erie County Sheriff's Office.

Erie Community College Workforce Development Office Southwestern Drive Orchard Park, New York 14017

2002 - 2004

Instructor – taught violence prevention to graduate teachers as part of the New York State certification under the provisions of Safe Schools Against violence in Education initiative at Erie Community College Workforce Development.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

Alfred State College Court Stenography Program	1974 -1975
Mount Mercy Academy Buffalo, New York 14220	1970 -1974
International Narcotics Enforcement Officers Conference	2001,02,03
Child Abuse Conference San Diego, CA	1995,02,04
Missing & Exploited Children's Conference	2000
Hank Williams Homicide Seminar Albany NY	2002
Reid Technique School of Interrogation	1999
FBI Hostage Negotiation	1995
Sexual Assault Investigation and Interview	1989, 1991
Child and Elder Abuse Trainings	1998, 2002
School Safety and Violence Prevention	2000, 2001
Rape Prevention Trainings	1998, 2005

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION:

Women Making History in Erie County Recognition	2004
Everywoman Opportunity Award of Excellence 1st Place Recipien	t 2003
United Way Campaign Coordinator Award	2000 and 2001
YWCA Leadership Luncheon Recipient of Recognition	2001
Hope for Tomorrow Foundation Humanitarian Award	2000
Joan A Levine Award - Commitment to Women	1999
	City of Buffalo Police
City of Buffalo Police Department	1997
Erie County American Legion Public Safety Award	1997
Buffalo Police Detectives Association Exemplary Service Award	1992

Personal References:

William Delmont Erie County Conservative Party 2701 South Park Avenue Buffalo, New York 14218 826-6814 Adam W. Perry Attorney Hodgson Russ 140 Pearl Street Buffalo, New York 14202 848-1422 Mr. Gerald Chwalinski Clerk, City of Buffalo 1308 City Hall Buffalo NY 14202

Dear Mr. Chwalinski

My name is Michael Guercio and I am a lifelong resident of Buffalo, currently residing at 11 Dakota Street in North Buffalo. Living here for 67 years, I have seen Buffalo through several transformations and changes.

As we stand at yet another precipice of change, I would like to help guide Buffalo through its next steps in the coming decade. For this reason, I wish to be appointed to the Citizens Advisory Commission on Reapportionment. I hope to help represent the ageing members of our city during this process, with their many unique challenges and needs.

Thank you in advance for considering my appeal for appointment.

Sincerely,

Michael Guercio

Michael Guercio

Philip A. Lowrey 553 Fillmore Ave. Buffalo, NY 14212

January 25, 2011

Gerald Chwalinski City Clerk 1308 City Hall Buffalo, NY 14202

Hon. Gerald Chwalinski:

I have enclosed a copy of my resume in support of my request for consideration for appointment to the Citizens Advisory Commission on Reapportionment.

I am a City of Buffalo resident and a home owner for 25+ years, and have worked in the not-for-profit sector for my entire professional career as a planner, grant writer, and administrator.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Philip A. Lowrey

Copy: Hon. D. Franczyk

EDUCATION

MSW, State University of New York at Buffalo.

BSW, State University of New York at Buffalo.

EMPLOYMENT

January 2001-Present - Lackawanna Housing Development Corp. (LHDC)

Housing Director. for the not-for-profit LHDC, duties include grant writing and responsibility for the design, administration, and implementation of housing assistance programs. Including the construction of new homes with subsidies for low/moderate income families. Research and analyze area needs/trends in order to determine project design, and prepare grants/program proposals, and funding applications. Administration of the NYS Main Street \$200,000 grant for the City of Lackawanna's Central Business District. Developed, for City of Lackawanna, 25 acres of vacant land for the construction of 22+ market rate homes.

January 2000 - April 2000 Broadway Fillmore NHS

Interim Executive Director. Responsible for the writing and resubmission of Community Development/Housing grants and funding requests; training and supervision of newly hired staff; approval of loans and grants for eligible clients. Overall fiscal responsibility for the \$1,000,000 + Agency budget. This was an interim consultant position.

November 1995 – June 1999 Old First Ward Community Center Executive Director/Housing

Responsible for initiating and implementing all youth, senior citizen, and housing programs offered by the agency, City of Buffalo, and the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR), Affordable Housing Corporation, and Low Income Tax credits. Duties included preparation of grant proposals/funding applications; screening of clients; monitoring compliance of re-hab contractors; construction of 6 new homes in the OFW. Successful grant applications include DHCR HOME funds, Low Income Tax Credits for construction of a 16 unit senior citizen building (construction completed 11/99).

August 1981 – June 1989 Polish Community Center of Buffalo Executive Director

Responsible for the implementation of all policies and decisions of the Board of Directors and the day to day administration of the centers youth, senior, community, artistic/cultural programs and Neighborhood Preservation Corporation (NPC). Activities included writing of grant proposals, securing funding and responsibility for the fiscal health and

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stability of the agency. Overall budget increased from \$225,000 in 1981 to \$1,000,000 in 1989. Supervised a full and part time staff of 35. Secured funding for the rehab of a 5 unit apartment building, construction and management of a 20 unit apartment building, co-authored a HUD grant for the construction of 39 single family homes at William and Fillmore.

January 1981 – August 1981 Polish Community Center of Buffalo Director of Programming and Planning.

Responsible for the supervision and evaluation of all Human Service Programs and staff; maintained statistical data on the agencies operations; monitored spending levels and line item budgets of the centers various Human Service funding sources; grant writing and planning of new programs and services to address community needs.

March 1979 - January 1980 Friendship House, Inc. Lack, NY

Deputy Director.

Duties included planning, development and executing programs, systems and procedures to optimize the use of management personnel, programs and funds. Assessed community needs and developed programs and funding sources to meet those needs. Activities included writing of grant proposals and applications, development and monitoring of budgets, training, supervision and evaluation of staff and volunteers. Maintained liaison with community groups, local and state agencies and funding sources.

August 1973 - March 1979 Friendship House, Inc. Lack, NY

Director of Senior Citizen Program.

The position was created by the Board of Directors in July 1973 to initiate and implement a wide range of services for the elderly of Lackawanna. Responsible for grant writing, programming, selection and training of staff, budget and program administration. Friendship House was selected by Erie County and State Offices for the Aging to open the first Senior Citizen congregate dining site. Friendship House was also the first of six Non-profit agencies to implement the "Going Places" senior citizen van transportation service.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Past Board Member of: Broadway Market, Central Terminal Restoration Corp., Broadway-Fillmore Neighborhood Housing Services, and BURA Human Services Review Committee.

MILITARY SERVICE

Honorably Discharged, USAF. Duties- Repair and maintenance of ground to air communication systems, and supervision of lower ranking enlisted personnel. Stationed in Texas, Mississippi, New York, and Korea.

Center for Urban Studies School of Architecture and Planning

January 24, 2011

To:

Gerald Chwalinski, City Clerk

1308 City Hall Buffalo, NY 14204

From: Professor Henry Louis Taylor, Jr.

Department of Urban and Regional Planning

School of Architecture and Planning, University at Buffalo

3435 Main Street Bldg 1, 201G Hayes Hall

Buffalo, NY 14214-3087

Re: Appointment to the Citizens Advisory Commission on Reapportionment

I wish to be appointed to the Citizens Advisory Commission on Reapportionment. I am familiar with the city's history, especially the development of its various neighborhoods. I have studied extensively the population movements of the 1990s and familiar with recent neighborhood developments. Given my citywide perspective and knowledge of developmental issues in all parts of the city, I think I would be a good addition to the committee.

You may contact me at (716) 829-5458/5910 or at htaylor@buffalo.edu.

38 Taft Place ♦ Buffalo, NY 14214 ♦ (716) 418.3992 ♦ reweaver@buffalo.edu

January 13, 2011

Gerald Chwalinski, Clerk City of Buffalo, NY 1308 City Hall Buffalo, NY 14202

RE: Citizens Advisory Commission on Reapportionment

Dear Mr. Chwalinski:

I am writing in relation to the City of Buffalo's search for residents to serve on the upcoming Citizens Advisory Commission on Reapportionment (the "Commission"). Please accept this letter as official notification of my interest in being seated on the Commission.

As is detailed in my attached résumé, I am presently a doctoral candidate and Adjunct Instructor in the Department of Geography at the State University of New York at Buffalo. In these roles I have gained substantive knowledge and experience with respect to statistically analyzing population dynamics, and to the geographical study of population with an emphasis on location and spatial processes. Moreover, I feel that my background in public service and familiarity with the current Council District configurations would allow me to contribute valuable insight to the Commission.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions, or for additional information. I look forward to serving the City of Buffalo in this period of transition.

Very truly yours,

Russell C. Weaver

encl: résumé

RUSSELL C. WEAVER

38 Taft Place & Buffalo, NY 14214 & (716) 418.3992 & rcweaver@buffalo.edu

EDUCATION

The State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY

Jan. 2008 - Present

Ph.D. Candidate, Geography

3.84 GPA

Completed written and oral diagnostic exams

Jan. 2008 - Jun. 2009

Jun. 2009

M.A., Economics

3.84 GPA

Comprehensive Micro and Macro exams

2011 - Present

The George Washington University, Washington, DC

M.P.S. Candidate, Political Management

Electoral Politics concentration

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Shippensburg University, Shippensburg, PA

B.S., Economics, cum laude

Business minor

Aug. 2002 – Dec. 2006

Dec. 2006

ACADEMIC EXPERIENCE

Adjunct Instructor of Geography

The State University of New York at Buffalo

Spring 2011 - Present

Buffalo, NY

Course(s) taught: GEO 410 - Univariate Statistics in Geography

· Author and deliver tri-weekly lectures to approximately thirty students

- · Author and facilitate lab exercises, exams and other materials to evaluate student performance
- Supervise one half-time Teaching Assistant

Adjunct Instructor of Economics

Spring 2010 - Present

Sanborn, NY

Niagara County Community College

- Course(s) taught: ECO 102 Microeconomics
- Author and deliver bi-weekly lectures to approximately thirty students
- · Author and facilitate materials to evaluate student performance

Graduate Assistant and Teaching Assistant

The State University of New York at Buffalo

Fall 2009 - Present

Buffalo, NY

- Assistant to the Editor of *The Professional Geographer* (Spring 10, Fall 10)
 - Read professional journal submissions, assign independent reviewers based on article content, and provide additional editorial assistance
 - o Provided blind feedback to authors for selected manuscript submissions, particularly those related to housing policy
- TA for GEO 106: Earth Systems Science (Fall 09)
 - o Authored and delivered weekly course support lectures to approximately sixty students
 - Engaged students in hands-on learning through facilitation of group lab activities
- TA for GEO 103: Economic Geography (Spring 11)

Research Assistant

Shippensburg University

Spring 2006 Shippensburg, PA

- Collected, analyzed and interpreted data
- Developed algorithms in Microsoft Excel to create variables of interest
- Performed statistical analyses using STATA and SPSS
- Organized findings into an academic research paper

SELECTED PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Jan. 2008 – Jan 2011 Buffalo, NY

Jan. 2007 - Jan. 2008

Fall - Spring 2006

Shippensburg, PA

Dec. 2008 - Present

Dec. 2008 - Present

Jan. 2007 - Present

Buffalo, NY

Legislative Aide

City of Buffalo, NY South District Common Council Member Michael Kearns

- Legislative research, public policy drafting, editing, and analysis
- Grant-writing and identification of funding opportunities
- Constituent services
- Program development and management

Volunteer in Service to America

Western New York AmeriCorps VISTA

- One year term of National Service with a not-for-profit partner agency
- Grant-writing, fundraising, and development
- Developed and implemented capacity-building and sustainability strategies

IT Specialist

Shippensburg Area Boys & Girls Club

- Hardware and Software maintenance and troubleshooting
- Set up and maintained a network of approximately ten computers

SERVICE & ACTIVITIES

Board Director and Secretary

The Buffalo, Legacy Project, Inc.

- Elected position on the Board of Directors for a registered 501(c)(3) organization
- Maintain corporate minutebook

Board Director and Secretary

Cazenovia Community Resource Center, Inc.

- Elected position on the Board of Directors for a registered 501(c)(3) organization
 - Maintain corporate minutebook

Advanced Tax Preparer

IRS/VITA Tax Program

- Certified Advanced Tax Preparer
- Perform Income Tax Returns free of charge for low-income families and individuals
- Support and instruct fellow tax volunteers
- · E-file and troubleshoot all tax returns at a given VITA location

Honors & Awards

- Finalist, Spirit of Service Award 2008
- Certificate of Special Congressional Recognition, April 2007
- Dean's List, Shippensburg University, Fall 2002 Fall 2006
- Certificates of Outstanding Achievement, Shippensburg University, 2006 2007
- Nicholas Fluder Memorial Scholarship for Computer Science, June 2002

MEMBERSHIPS

- The Association of American Geographers
- The Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management
- The American Planning Association
- The International Society for Ecological Economics
- The National Scholars Honor Society

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- Omicron Delta Epsilon, The International Economics Honor Society
- The National Low Income Housing Coalition

TECHNICAL SKILLS

- Five years experience in small network management, web design and maintenance, and intermediate hardware and software troubleshooting
- Languages: Pascal; HTML; Introductory Java; SQL; Scilab/Scicos
- Applications: TEX, LATEX and BibTEX; Microsoft Office, and other common productivity packages for Windows platforms; Adobe Suite; Microsoft Expression Studio; TrailBlazer; NGP; MATLAB; Maple
- GIS Applications: ArcGIS; Quantum GIS; MapWindow
- Statistical Packages: R; GeoDa; gretl; SPSS; Minitab; eViews; Excel
- Operating Systems: Microsoft Windows; Apple OS X; Sun Solaris

RESEARCH INTERESTS

- Urban dynamics, economics, housing markets, and community economic development
- Metropolitan governance, institutions, and public policy
- Zoning and land use regulations
- Ecological and environmental/resource economics
- Political and legal geographies, political redistricting
- Market failures, common-resource problems, and game theory
- American history and American politics

REFERENCES

Available upon request

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Jacqueline E. Rushton 357 Roslyn Street Buffalo, New York 14215 (716) 893-0342

Clerk City of Buffalo 1308 City Hall Buffalo, NY 14202

RE: Appointment to City of Buffalo Reapportionment Commission

I, <u>JACQUELINE E. RUSHTON</u>, residing in the City of Buffalo, NY at 357 Roslyn Street, would like to offer my name for consideration for appointment to the City of Buffalo's Reapportionment Committee.

I have resided in the City of Buffalo for over fifty years, and I have been actively involved in the community at large for over forty years.

Additionally, I think that my thirty-three plus years in government service to the City of Buffalo, the County of Erie and the State of New York governments gives me a unique insight, and the qualification to serve the City as a member of the Reapportionment Commission.

Thanking you advance for any consideration you may afford this request.

Sincerely your,

JACQUELINE E. RUSHTON

February 4, 2011

Gerald Chwalinski, City Clerk 1302 City Hall Buffalo, New York 14202

Dear Mr. Chwalinski:

Please consider my candidacy for the City of Buffalo's reapportionment committee.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Louisa Pachecko

Wholes 23

LOUISA N. PACHECO 334 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BUFFALO, NY 14214 PHONE: 716-560-3880

Dear Brian,

I am writing for consideration to the Advisory Committee of the City of Buffalo reapportionment committee. My name is Louisa Pacheco, I am a resident fo the City of Buffalo, the County of Erie. I live at 334 Huntington Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14214. I work in the city of Buffalo with communities and congregations that span the entire county.

I am submitting my name for the Advisory Committee of the City of Buffalo in response to the redistricting that will take place this year.

Sincerely,

Louisa Pacheco

Genry Shwalinski Michelle D. Davis clerk, city of Buffalo 746 Hamboldt PKWY city Hall 65 Niggara Sq. Buffalo, NEW YORK 14211 Buffalo, NEW YORK 14202 Fobruary 3, 2011 RE: Reapportionment Dear Sir; I would like to be a member of the Committee that will make the recommendation to change the Representational distribution of the common council, Respectfully Submitted
MAChille D Davi
716-896-6346

77 Spaulding St. Buffalo, n.y. 14220 Year Mr. Chwalenski, I would like to submit my name for consideration to serve on the panel that will deide the new boundary lines for council districts My name is Mary Blake, & am 12 years old, a life long resident of Buffalo, and a retired clark for trie County. Until the last redistricting took place, I lived and voted in the South Council District. When the new lines were dianone, I became a voter in the Lovejoy Distrit. This change came as a shock to voters on a handful of streets who only learned of the change when they went to vote and were till they wern't in the South Nietrict. Many of us feel we were gerrimandered out of the South putrict for political reasons and we have vowed to right this wrong. If selected to serve, I would do my very best to assure that the process used considers the voters as people and not just as numbers. I am the contact person for the 'Seven Greets of Paradise block club. 824-9052 Thanks for your consideration. mary Blake

SCHOOL of THE PROPESSIONS

Small Business Development Center Cleveland Hall 206 1300 Elinwood Avenue Buffalo, NY 14222-1095

Tel: (716) 878-4030 Fax: (716) 878-4067

www.buffalostate.edu

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Small Business Development Center Fax Sheet

Fax From:

- o Susan McCartney, Director
- o Andrea Lizak, Advisor
- o Cindi Thomason, Senior Business Advisor
- o Clifford Bell, Senior Business Advisor
- o Bill Grieshober, CPA; Advisor
- o John McKeone, Veteran's Advisor
- o Marilyn Roach, Advisor
- o Richard Gorko, Training Program State-Wide Coordinator
- o Dee Jones-Davis, MQS Systems Manager
- o Tony Maggiotto Jr., Energy Advisor
- o April Metz, Student Intern
- o Max Mack-Hardman, Student Intern

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To:	GERALD	A. CHO	VALINSKI	- CITY	CLERK
Fax #:	851	-484 .	5		New York
Date:	2	1411	A. A. Livering and A. Livering		
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1300 Elm	wood Ave., Cleveland Hall	206, Buffalo, New Y	ork 14222 Phone (71)	6).878.4030 Fax (7	16)878.4067
	•		Cly	for Sl	lρ

Clifford Bell
108 Gillette Ave
Buffalo New York 14214
(716) 884-4333
brothercbell @yahoo.com
www.cliffordbell.com

Personal:

Married Two Children; Three Grandchildren; Two Great Grandchildren

Member of The Lutheran Church of Our Savior

Past President of Our Savior's Men's Club

Past Chairman Board of Deacons

Past President of the Congregation

Past President of Church Council

Currently - Deacon of Church

Education:

University of Buffalo Political Science

Philosophy

Burgard High School

Experience:

Fifty years Business Owner Bell Brothers Cleaners

Senior Business Counselor- Small Business Development Center

(Retired) Councilmember -At - Large for the City of Buffalo State College

Member:

Chairman Martin Luther King Jr. Celebration Committee

Life Member NAACP

Board of Directors Buffalo Economic Renaissance Corp.

Buffalo Philharmonic Sponsoring Member

Straight Talk Committee

Director Buffalo Lille Association

Co- Chairman Cobblestone Committee

Chairman Buffalo African American Museum

Clifford Bell

Pioneer, Entrepreneur, and Civil Rights Advocate

Clifford Bell is a native Buffalonian born on November 28, 1929 one of seven children to the late Emmett and Thelma Bell. Brother Bell as he is affectionately known as has been active in the community all of his adult life . While most of the city knows Cliff Bell as a former councilmember at large, his friends know him as a dedicated man of God, a loving husband, father, and grandfather to others as a businessman, poet, philosopher, and a selfless contributor at every level. Brother Bell is pass President of the congregation of The Lutheran Church Of Our Savior where he has been a member for 50 years. He served for twelve years in the common council and chaired the Economic Development Committee overseeing the distribution of over 150 Million dollars. Cliff Bell has received over 100 awards and recognitions during his more then 55 years of community service. After 50 years in the dry cleaning business. Brother Bell joined the Small Business Development Center on the Buffalo State College Campus and is a Senior Counselor. In 1998 as a director of the Buffalo Economic Renaissance Corporation, he led a Delegation of 55 people to Lille France and personally represented five Buffalo Businesses in International Trade. Cliff has Chaired the Martin Luther King Jr. Celebration Committee for 28 years presenting outstanding performances at the Sheas Buffalo Performing Arts Center to standing room only crowds For over 51 years Brother Bell has been married to Helaine Tucker, and they have two children, Denise and Clifford Jr. and three grandchildren Justin, Janee' and Clifford Fiell III two great-grandchildren Jayla, and Justin. Mr. Bell expresses and demonstrates a deep faith in God. He clearly is a role model for start up entrepreneurs, and has been asked to mentor many start-up businesses, via his involvement with the Small Business Administration. Brother Bell embodies what is good about Buffalo. A family man, hard worker and supporter of the Buffalo community. He is a man who believes in fairness and equity for all people. His commitment to those philosophical tenets make him an important spokesman for those who benefit most from his advocacy.

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John Duke 93 Bridgeman St Buffalo NY 14207

February 4th, 2011

Mr. Gerald Chwalinski City Clerk – Buffalo, NY 1308 City Hall 65 Niagara Sq. Buffalo, NY 14202

Dear Sir:

Please accept this letter as my formal request to participate as one of the members of the redistricting panel.

Very truly yours,

ohn Duke

John Duke

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Mr. Gerald Chwalinski Clerk, City of Buffalo 1308 City Hall Buffalo NY 14202

Dear Mr. Chwalinski

My name is Michael Guercio and I am a lifelong resident of Buffalo, currently residing at 11 Dakota Street in North Buffalo. Living here for 67 years, I have seen Buffalo through several transformations and changes.

As we stand at yet another precipice of change, I would like to help guide Buffalo through its next steps in the coming decade. For this reason, I wish to be appointed to the Citizens Advisory Commission on Reapportionment. I hope to help represent the ageing members of our city during this process, with their many unique challenges and needs.

Thank you in advance for considering my appeal for appointment.

Sincerely,

mild.lt

PA

February 4, 2011

Re: City Reapportionment Committee

Mr. Chwalinski:

This letter is to express my interest in the City Reapportionment Committee. Currently, I hold the position as zone chair on the city's lower West Side and employed as a Medical Social Worker, obtaining my MSW in May of 2009 at the University of New York, at Buffalo. I am writing in hopes to be considered for a position on this committee.

I can be reached anytime via cell, 716-998-3062 or by e-mail, <u>idunning@buffalo.cdu</u>. Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to this opportunity.

Jennifer Simon

388 Elmwood Avenue

Buffalo, New York 14222 716-998-3062

idunning@buffalo.edu

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To: Gerald A. Chwalinski, City Clerk

From: Juan Carlos Valentín-Buffalo Resident

Re: Nominations to Citizens Advisory Commission on Reapportionment

Date: February 3, 2011

Under Section 18-12 of the Charter of the City of Buffalo that authorizes the City Clerk to solicit nominations from citizens and community organizations of persons to be considered for appointment 1 am providing personal information to be considered for appointment to the Citizen Advisory Commission on Reapportionment to the City Clerk in Buffalo, NY.

I have been a resident of the city of Buffalo since 1987 and a registered voter. I am not related or work for the Mayor or any Common Council member or School Board member or city employee. I first resided on Sycamore Avenue, settled on the west side and later purchased a house at 181 Fargo Avenue where I have lived for almost 20 years. Since I moved to Buffalo I have grown with the city and its various changes and have learned to be proud of the city and its diverse community. I have worked within the Human Services field at various levels and capacities for over 20 years as an employee and as a Board of Directors member. I worked at the Clarkson Center, Work Force Development (formally known as the Private Industry Council), The Salvation Army and Roswell Park servicing our community as whole.

Some of my past and present affiliations and volunteerism are: Roswell Park Diversity Council-Optimizing Operations-committee, Erie County Youth Services Board, President of the Hispanic Network of Western New York, Inc. (former), Compass House-Board Member (former), Hispanic United of Buffalo -Executive (former Vice President-nine years), September 11th (Ground Zero Emergency Counseling Services Team from September 14th to September 21st) 2001, Amistad Welcomed Committee (2003), Rename School #18 Vice-Chair Committee (2003), Advisory Council for Central Referral Services (2000), Superintendent Advisory Council for Occupational Education (former), Former Member of the Pro-Zoo Board, Mayoral Council on Hispanic Issues (1995), Buffalo Even Start Advisory Council, Leadership of Buffalo 2001, Erie County Coalition Against Family Domestic Violence-Diversity-Chair (former), West Side Community Center-Board Member (former treasurer), Chair-Personnel Committee- Hispanic United of Buffalo (former), Chair-Personnel Committee Westside Community Center(former), Nominating Committee-Chair at Hispanic United of Buffalo, Inc. (former), United Way Latino Shadow Day Advisory Member, Latino Lions Branch (Founder).

I am a recipient of the New York State "Liberty Award" for Volunteerism on September 11, 2001 Emergency Counseling Services Team and also recognized by the United Postal Office; Diversity Department with the "United We Stand Stamp" button.

My interest and work has always been geared toward improving the quality of opportunities and giving a chance of equality to those who are in need.

Best Regards

Juan Carlos Valentín

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February 2, 2011

Gerald Chwalinski, Buffalo City Clerk 1308 City Hall Buffalo, New York 14202

Dear Sir,

The League of Women Voters of Buffalo Niagara requests that Kathleen McCarthy, a League member, be appointed to the Citizens Advisory Commission on Reapportionment.

The League of Women Voters is a respected nonpartisan political organization. The League encourages the informed and active of citizens in government, works to increase understanding of major policy issues and to influence public policy through education and advocacy.

League members have studied the issue of reapportionment for many years. We have testified numerous times before legislative committees and commissions charged with redrawing legislative district lines according the state and federal laws. With the beginning of the 2010 census taking process, our Committee on Redistricting and Reapportionment has been actively engaged in a campaign to inform citizens of the importance of redistricting to the political process.

Kathleen McCarthy is a registered voter in the City of Buffalo. She was born and raised in the city, attended Buffalo schools and graduated from Rosary Hill College (Daemen College). She became a senior level manager in the United States Department of Labor in Washington, D.C. Since returning to Buffalo, she has used her expertise and experience to benefit many volunteer community organizations. She is presently the League's Director of Election Services, supervising the Resident Council and Commissioners Elections for the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority and elections for other community groups. She is an active member of Voice Buffalo and serves on the Peace and Social Justice Committee of Blessed Sacrament Church.

Kathleen is a committed citizen activist. We know she will be a valuable contributor to the work of the Citizens Advisory Commission on Reapportionment.

Sincerely,

Levetta Keszyynski Loretta Peszynski,

Co-President, LWVBN.

c.c. Byron Brown, Mayor, City of Buffalo David Franczyk, President, Buffalo Common Council

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TO:

City Clerk of Buffalo

DATE:

2/4/11

Dear City Clerk:

Please allow me to become a member of the Reapportionment Committee. My personal information is listed below:

Brian D Watson 811 Niagara Street Buffalo NY 14213

Lifelong Resident of Buffalo

Party Affiliation:

Republican

Occupation:

NYS Corrections Officer

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254 Virginia Street Buffalo, New York 14201 (716) 856-7110 (716) 856-9817 FAX

February 3, 2011

Gerald A. Chwalinski City Clerk 1308 City Hall Buffalo, New York 14202

Lourdes T. Iglesias 736 Niagara Street Buffalo, NY 14213

Dear Mr. Chwalinski:

I am interested in serving as a panel member for the City of Buffalo's reapportionment commission.

As a resident and registered voter, I have lived here in the City of Buffalo all of my life and have enjoy working for the community that I represent. Day in and Day out I work with direct service providers that work to fulfill the needs of the community at large.

Therefore, I would like to be a part of the reapportionment efforts that will begin soon for this great City.

I have enclosed my resume for your consideration should you need references please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Lourdes T. Iglesias

Executive Director



Proveyendo Servicios a Nuestra Comunidad Providing Services To Our Community



SUMMARY

Results and team oriented human services leader with outstanding record of achievement and recognition in community/public service,

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Hispanics United of Buffalo

Buffalo, NY

11/2005-present

- **Executive Director**
- increased annual from \$ 983,000 to 1.6 million Decrease debt from \$330,000.00 to \$100,000.00
- Created special events to increase discretionary dollars for the agency
- Established creditability and a solid relationship with funders, elected officials and the community
- Evaluated outcomes and performance measures for each department within the organization
- **Negotiated Contracts**
- Worked with Federal, State, and local government offices

Buffalo Employment and Training Services

Buffalo, NY

09/2000 - 11/2005

YO! Buffalo, Youth Opportunity Program Operations Manager (4/2002-Present)

- Responsible for meeting project goals and objectives for a Federally Funded demonstration program for youth ages 14-21 in the employment & training arena.
- Develop an orientation program for new hires.
- Lead and conduct formal and on-the-job training for new and incumbent staff.
- Create job descriptions for a variety of supervisory, professional and support level classifications.
- Develop organizational policies and procedures.
- Manage budget and implementation of funds for administrative, programmatic and service activities.
- Develop and track strategic action plan with staff to reach program goals.
- Oversee day-to-day operations of two service centers and three departments with total of 45 staff.

Belle Center Manager (9/2000-4/2002)

- Manage day-to-day operations of full service youth job training center.
- Administered program disbursements and expanditures
- Led, trained and motivated staff to reach program goals
- Facilitated needs assessment for the organization and its employees
- Conducted audits of case files.

Allstate Insurance Company

Buffalo, NY

09/1997 - 03/2000

Exclusive Agent

- Created a strong book of business
- Responsible for staffing, recruiting and training of insurance producers.
- Responsible for sales, profits and expenditures.

Hispanics United of Buffalo

Buffalo, NY

09/1990 - 09/1997

Program Director

Highly instrumental in securing funding for annual budget and increasing project.

Reduced turnover costs through effective hiring, employee relations, communication and department head training.

Recruited and trained Hispanic women in leadership.

Built program operations to highest efficiency and lowest indirect labor ratio in HUB's history.

Operated Welfare to Work training program.

Developed and implemented a continuing education program for service providers.

Provided the primary link between various state/county/city funders.

- Established and directed various organizations for the improvement and betterment of business owners within the Latino Community.
- Instituted a successful human resources/salary administration program.

CAREER ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Public/Human Service

The National Federation for Just communities of WNY-Community Leaders Award St. Phillips Community Center – Thirty Women In Leadership Award Sylvia Rodriguez Community Service Award Creation of the First Latino Upstate Summit Achieved Third Place in the Niagara District Council Race Received endorsement from The Buffalo News, as the best candidate for the Niagara District Council Race Established the Latinos Business Owners Association.

- Forty Under Forty, 1996 Business First Award.
- Buffalo Bisons Hispanic Cifizen of the Year.
- Community Recognition Award Latin American Cultural Association
- Minority Bar Association Community Service Award
- Distinguished Alumnus Award for the SUNY Educational Opportunity Center
- Hispanics United of Buffalo Appreciation Award

APPOINTMENTS

Governors Appointment to Children's Cabinet Advisory Board (2007-current) Governors Appointment to NYS Citizen Review Panels for Child Protective Services (2008-current) Board of Ethics under the Mayor of the City of Buffalo (2000) Commission of the City Charter Review under the Mayor of the City of Buffalo (1999)

BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

Salvation Army Advisory Board City of Buffalo Department of Public Works, Parks & Streets Pucho Inc, Board of Directors Citizens Action of Western New York, Board of Directors Founding Member/President, Latinos United for Progressive Action Rederal Enterprise Community, Board of Directors Eris County Commission on the Status of Woman, Board Member Buffalo and Eric County Arts Council, Board Member Buffalo Community Access Media, Board of Directors

EDUCATION

Cornell University

The SHRM Learning System Course for Human Resource Management งัง โทโส 🖫

MEDAILLE COLLEGE

Master of Business Administration Program Currently enrolled STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO M.S. Health and Housing 9/91-6/92 (Completed 12 Credit Hours)

DEAMEN COLLEGE B.S. History and Government, Conferral May 1990

PUBLIC SERVICE AND SPECIAL TRAINING PBI Citizens Academy 2007 LEADERSHIP OF BUFFALO Class of 1996

Honorable Discharge from the United States Army Reserve

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RICHARD L. TACZKOWSKI 205 Marine Drive, Apt. 11G Buffalo, New York 14202

rtaczkowski@juno.com 716.854.3479

February 3, 2011

Mr. Gerald Chwalinski Buffalo City Clerk 1308 City Hall Buffalo, NY 14202

Hand Delivered

Re: City of Buffalo Reapportionment Panel

Dear Clerk Chwalinski:

This letter is to express my interest in service on the City of Buffalo reapportionment panel, to which I would bring recent education as an urban planner and over thirty years experience in the public realm.

Work on two decennial censuses, and the staff of the New York State Assembly have provided valuable perspectives on the important function of ensuring equitable representation for our citizens.

Service as a non-partisan village trustee, as well as a town councilman, deputy supervisor and party committee chair in North Collins, has formed a focused, grass-roots view of the task at hand. During this service, I proposed consolidation of two election districts in the town. And, after the 2000 census, submitted a redistricting plan to the Erie County Legislature for its consideration.

Now residing in the City of Buffalo, I hasten to note that I hold no position on any partisan committee, nor am I a member of any political club or faction. Rather, I have sought to render professional volunteer service in a variety of public settings, including as a member of the city's Bicycle/Pedestrian Advisory Board.

Having completed a master of urban and regional planning degree at the University at Buffalo in 2006, and a course in Geographic Information Systems at Erie Community College, I would be equipped to help guide and interpret the

RF

various spatial, political, demographic and infrastructure considerations that must go into any intelligent and fair redistricting plan.

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Beyond the Federal Voting Rights Act requirement that racial and ethnic minority communities be treated equitably in any reapportionment, I would be inclined to favor districts that are compact, contiguous, and respect (as much as possible) natural, neighborhood, and municipal lines, as well as protect the right of political minorities to compete in a two or multi- party democratic system. I should state up-front that I would not support any plan that uses Gerrymandering to ensure retention of political power by certain individuals or groups.

I am confident that if appointed to the reapportionment panel, I would pledge to render professional and impartial service to all citizens of Buffalo. Should you or Common Council members require additional information, kindly contact me as indicated on the letterhead.

Thank you in advance for your careful consideration of this offer to be of service.

Respectfully yours,

Richard L. Taczkowski

No.

Request to Serve on the City of Buffalo Citizens Advisory Commission of Reapportionment

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REFERRED TO THE COUNCIL PRESIDENT AND THE MAYOR

23 RA

Kenneth A. Pryor, Sr. 345 S. Division St. Buffalo, New York 14204 (716) 867-0041 Kennypryor04@hotmail.com

February 2, 2011

Gerald A. Chwalinski; Department Head Buffalo City Clerk Office 1308 City Hall Buffalo, New York 14202

Re: Citizens Panel for Re-Apportionment

Dear Mr. Chwalinski:

My name is Kenneth A. Pryor, Sr. and I am writing you this letter in regards to the above mentioned subject. After reading in the Buffalo News today it was mentioned that a citizen's panel for the re-apportionment is being considered. I am requesting at this time to be considered as one of the citizens to take part on this panel.

I believe this re-apportionment is very crucial to the city for the next ten years and we as citizens should be able to take part, especially those of us who have been active in the growth and development of our community.

I want to thank you for your time and consideration regarding this matter and I look to hear from you in the not too distant future especially with a time line being set for request. Feel free to contact me at the phone number and e-mail address listed above if there are any questions and more information is needed.

Respectfully yours,

Kenneth A. Pryor, Sr.

Cc: Darius G. Pridgen; Ellicott District Councilman 23AA

Phone (716) 867-0041 E-mail: Kennypryor04@hotmail.com

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Kenneth A. Pryor, Sr.

Summary of Qualifications

Organizational, Administrative, Managerial, Analytical & Interpersonal Skills

Analytical Grant Research & Writing, Report Writing, Strategic & Organizational Planning

Community Building & Outreach Skills, Youth Leadership & Program Development Experience

Knowledgeable of the WNY Community Colleges & Universities, Governmental & Non-Governmental Agencies

Competent in the System of Care evidence based and evidence informed practices and evaluation tools

Practical Experience in Program Development, Implementation, Monitoring, & Evaluation Processes

Supervisory & Leadership Skills, Managed Contracts with Community Partners & Non-Profit Organizations

Competent in Windows & Microsoft Office Products and Lotus Programs

Education

Buffalo State College, State University of New York May 2009 M. S. Human Services Administration State University of New York @ Buffalo May 1985 B. A. African-American Studies East High School June 1978 Diploma Mechanical Drafting

Work Experience YMCA Buffalo Niagara Association, Branch Executive Director - June 2010 - Present

Responsible for the operation of the Ellicott-Masten Family Branch in accordance with policies established by the Corporate Board of Directors and the Branch Board of Managers. Serves as the Ex-Officio Member to the Board of Management and serves on all branch committees. Supervise, train and appraise all professional staff based on work performance standards. Prepare and control the annual income and expense budget. Administer the budget and maintain balanced fiscal operations. Develop and maintain a balance program menu to meet/exceed enrollment targets and members. Maintain the facility at the highest level of efficiency and productivity. Planned, organized, and implemented the annual Strong Kids fundraiser campaign. Conduct annual program and membership evaluations within association guidelines. Supervise a staff of 16

Families CAN, Family Support Coordinator Juvenile Justice Program - April 2006 to June 2010

Responsible for development and implementation of a network of family support professionals and partners. Advocated for families and youth who are/were involved with Juvenile/Criminal Justice systems. Provided advocacy and family support for families and youth with emotional, behavioral and mental health challenges within the System of Care of Erie County. Knowledge of Family Voices Network System of Care, Erie County Administration and SAMHSA guidelines, policies and procedures. Served on the Social Marketing & Evaluation Team, in addition to Cultural Linguistic Competency (C.L.C.) Committee. Assist in identifying and delivering of training opportunities for family members and community partners. Conducted presentations, facilitated workshops, and support group meetings as the Erie County Coordinator for the P.A.S.S. Program. Attended and participated in the System of Care National Conferences, National Federation of Families for Children's Mental Health Conferences, and other local and state meetings and trainings. Supervise a staff of 6.

St. Augustine Center, Inc. Youth Program Director - December 2004 - April 2005

Provided service coordination, quality assurance, supervision and delivery of services consistent with the needs of the community, children, & families. Maintained & assured specialty focus of Special Delinquency Prevention Program for disadvantaged youth 10-21 years old, funded by NYSOCFS. Collaborated with community-based organizations, Juvenile/Criminal Justice System, educational programs, faith-based community, in assisting program participants with support programs and alternatives to incarceration and institutional care. Maintained record keeping, administrative reports in compliance with NYSOCFS polices and procedures. Monitored service delivery consistent with service goals, objectives, and contractual obligations, through staff conferences, supervision, and record reviews. Provided direct care services, case management, and referral linkage to accomplish service obligations. Supervised a staff of 6.

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Buffalo Urban League, Inc. Youth Program Director - Promoted April 2003 - October 2004

Youth Program Director: Developed, Implemented, Monitored, & Evaluated Program Component's for at-risk & low-income youth ages 14 - 24 years old. Responsible for outreach, recruitment, counseling, & overall leadership for youth program components, AVE/PAVE, ACHIEVE, PTSP/Parents Forever, & N.U.L.I.T.E.S. Developed and maintained collaborative partnerships with the NYSDOL, NYSED, and B. P. S. & Area Community Colleges. Provided oversight of the college prep and academic enhancement program component. Monitored and prepared budgets, quarterly/ monthly reports, policies and procedures. Responsible for the hiring, terminations, evaluations and supervision of assistant coordinators, front line staff, youth workers, and volunteers. Supervised a staff of 18.

Buffalo Urban League, Inc. Youth Program Coordinator - June 2001 - April 2003

PTSP/Parents Forever Program Coordinator: Responsible for staff scheduling, hiring, program policies and procedures. Provided training and staff development for all new employees. Knowledge of program to accomplish goals, objectives, outcomes, and measures. Coordinated and facilitated one on one & group workshops focusing on life skills, leadership development, college preparation & placement. Acted as liaison to private and public agencies, community organizations, Community Colleges & Universities. Supervised a staff of 8.

Youth Assistance Program January 1997-March 1999

Y. A. P. Facilitator: Counseled & facilitated workshops for disadvantaged youth, PINS referrals, Juvenile Delinquents, both individual & group settings. Assessed and developed community treatment plans for referrals to demonstrate positive behavior when confronted with social issues such as peer pressure, gang violence, drugs, & teenage pregnancy. Administered & distributed direct referrals made by Social Workers, Parents, Family Court, Schools, Youth Courts, & Probation Officers.

Erie County Department of Youth Services July 1996 - June 1997

Youth Detention Supervisor: Assisted Social Workers, Attorneys, Court Clerks, Law Guardians, and Youth Advocates in the planning, modification, and implementation of daily activities involving the Family Court system and Probation Department. Supervised staff responsible for the transportation of adolescents and juvenile delinquents to and from court, medical and educational appointments, and youth detention facilities.

Baker Victory Services February 1992 - June 1994

Teacher's Aide/Mental Health Specialist: Assisted in the planning and implementation of daily activities of Mental Health residents in educational setting. Assisted social workers, teachers, school administrators, families, mental health staff and medical staff, in the development of a rehabilitative program for youth & young adult residents in Residential Treatment Centers/Facilities to prepare for re-entry back into their community. Supervised mental health residents in a structured educational classroom setting and independent living environment.

Relevant Experience Boys & Girls Club of Greater Washington, D.C.: Group Home Case Manager/Recreational Coordinator Buffalo Federation of Neighborhood Centers: Youth Counselor/Youth Advocate N. Y. S. Division for Youth: Youth Counselor/Community Outreach Liaison D'Youville College Leadership & Citizenship Development Project: Educational Facilitator & Team Leader S. U. N. Y. @ Buffalo, Upward Bound Program: Tutor/Peer Counselor S. U. N. Y. @ Buffalo, Talent Search Program: Administrative Assistant/ Recruitment & Retention Counselor

Professional Development

Youth Development Practitioners Institute - Youth Development - April 2003

N. U. L. Whitney M. Young Center for Leadership & Professional Development Participant – November 2003 Leadership Buffalo – Class of 2004 Graduate & Class Co-Chair

N. Y. S. Regional Community Policing Institute – Policing & Gang Awareness Training – November 2004 Candidate for Eric County Legislature – 2005

Candidate for Ellicott District Councilman - 2006

Erie County Juvenile Justice Reform Initiative Committee Member – April 2006 – Present Center for Community Leadership, Community Leadership Institute Graduate - 2006 Cultural & Linguistic Competency Training – April 2006

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Vera Youth Justice Institute Symposium Presenter – February 2007
PASS Program/CCSI Monroe County – Erie County Coordinator 2006 - 2009
Cultural & Linguistic Competency Enhanced Training – August 2008
Niagara County Juvenile Justice Taskforce Gang Awareness Training – October 2008
Erie County Democratic Party Zone 4 Chair 2008 - 2010
Erie County Replication Team Member PASS Program 2009 – Present

Membership and Affiliations

Buffalo Urban League, Inc. - Current Member
J. F. K. Save Our Youth Foundation - Co- Chair
Y. 2. J. Urban Youth Ministry - Executive Director/Founder
E. C. M. C. Pastoral Care Unit - Trauma Unit Chaplain
W. N. Y. Interfaith Alliance on Juvenile Justice - Chairman
Buffalo United Front - Executive Committee Member/ Public Relations Officer
P.E.A.C.E. Inc. - Chaplain

REFERENCES FURNISHED UPON REQUEST

City of Buffalo Clerk Mr. Gerald Chwalinski Room 1308, City Hall Buffalo, New York 14202

Mr. Gerhardt Yaskow 312 Summer Street, Apt #1 Buffalo, New York 14222 (716) 432-6385

February 7, 2011

In Re: Reapportionment Committee for the City of Buffalo

Dear Clerk Chwalinski,

As per my conversation with your staff last week, I am submitting my name forward in consideration for a volunteer position to the Reapportionment Committee for the City of Buffalo. As a life long resident of our great city, I am interested in helping the people of the City of Buffalo, and our city government, lay out the next ten years of our 9-Councilmanic Districts respectfully, while helping to maintain the unique balanced of population and character of our various historic communities within our beautiful city.

Currently, I am known as a local businessman, who operates a small neighborhood tavern within the Old First Ward of Buffalo, which helps to continue to tell a component of the story of our waterfront history of the people of Buffalo. Additionally, I serve as the President of the Old First Ward Community Association, a non-for-profit community organization, that helps serve many residents of the City of Buffalo with its programs, and in particular, the Fillmore District and South Buffalo's neighborhood housing needs.

While seeking elected office many years ago, either as an Erie County Democratic Committee Member, or a candidate for the County Legislature, I have learned of and walked through many our neighborhoods, via the existing election districts, and after long periods of studying the various maps/layouts, I feel that I could help our city maintain a fair and equitable distribution of people within our various communities, while working with other great committee members and leaders, hearing and learning of their valid concerns going forward.

I sincerely look forward for the council committee review of my application during this process, as I remain available for service to our great city and its dedicated people.

Sincerely yours

Mr. Gerhardt Yaskow

Alana

312 Summer Street, Buffalo, New York 14222 gerhardtyaskow@roadrunner.com (716) 432-6385

OBJECTIVE

A junior executive position within a public or private organization that is growing and/or changing its focus, and is looking for an individual with strong skill sets in public relations, government affairs, and day to day operations.

- Talent for recognizing and solving problems that restrict growth and profits, to communicate, and implement solutions to accomplish needed change while balancing different constituencies' needs.
- Ability to conceptualize a vision of where the organization should be and to initiate the actions that will bring these concepts to fruition through strong management and communication skills.
- Experience in identifying process improvements that result in cost efficiencies, increased productivity, as well as significantly improving the financial and visual position of the organization's growth.

SUMMARY PROFILE

As an experienced professional in real estate and property management for 15 years, I have acquired a strong basis in operations, finance, and community outreach. Often, I have co-developed a business model for growth and revenue enhancement. As the Chief Fiscal Officer for a holding company, I have budgeted investments, construction projects, and acquisition of real estate, while often negotiating many bank and private lending deals, regarding real estate and related construction matters in the development of historically significantly properties in Buffalo. Formally, as a NYS Senate staffer, I wrote many press-releases, related to various subject matters, while interviewing new constituents, and solving their concerns and complex problems. As a managing member of a family operated Irish pub/and restaurant, I learned to navigate many individuals' needs and wants, via strong people skills, while performing operational and financials controls. As a partner at Medical Answering Services, I frequently used interpersonal and communication skills to improve relations with elected officials, public administrators, and private sector business managers, who controlled municipal and private sector contracts of interest respectively. Due to my continued community involvement, I am engaged in many community projects that require negotiations, resulting in team work that betters our inner neighborhoods. As a volunteer board member, I assisted in decisions of attracting and retaining great employees, improving customer service skills, developing new customer relationships, and development of political relations for many of our economic development activities.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Dixon Enterprises Inc.

Buffalo, New York

President and Co-Owner (1999-2011)

• A real estate holding company focusing on the acquisition and construction of historic properties located in the inner City of Buffalo with three managing partners with various real estate holdings.

Medical Answering Services LLC

Syracuse, New York

Partner and WNY Manager (2005-2007)

• Regional sales and equipment installation for Buffalo and Western New York. Managerial duties included business development and customer relations and quality controls.

Dixon Development Inc.

President and Operating Officer (2004-2009)

Buffalo, New York

• Holding company that historically held real estate and currently is the managing arm of a family owned restaurant and tavern located in Buffalo's historic industrial Old First Ward Community.

New York State Senate 57th

Buffalo, New York

Staffer to the Senate Democratic Minority (1999 - 2001)

 A communications staffer for the Democratic Minority Leadership, and the regional agent for the minority leadership in Buffalo: special projects and media coordination for state involvement in Western New York.

EDUCATION

WOULTON THE PROPERTY OF THE PR					
Master of Human Service Management	Buffalo State College	2000			
Bachelor of Arts, Economics	University of Buffalo	1998			
University of Mannheim Germany	Business Studies Program	1996			

SELECT ACHIEVEMENTS

Community Relations

- Old First Ward Community Center Board Chairman: Budget, Operations, and Housing (2008-2011).
- Erie Canal Harbor Development Corporation Buffalo River Committee Board Member (2011).
- Campaign staffer for Jim Keane for Erie County Executive, and Finance Committee Member, and field staffer (2008).
- SIFE Students in Free Enterprise Program Buffalo State College (1999-2001).



Leonard Williams

275 Oakmont

Buffalo, NY 14215

Mr. Gerald Chwalinski

1308 City Hall

Buffalo, NY 14202

2/8/2011

Dear Mr. Chwalinski

Please except this letter as my request to serve on the Buffalo reapportioning Advisory Committee. I cannot think of any function government doze that is more important than the 10 year annual reapportionment that makes sure that each citizen gets his fair representation.

My name is Leonard Williams. I live in Buffalo, and have live here most of my adult life. I am of the Kennedy generation; you know "ask not what your country can do", and all that. As a kid I took civics in school and learned that government works best when people get involved. This is just one way I would like to be involved. I have attached a resume for your consideration.

Thank you

Len Williams

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Leonard Williams

Objective

To fine employment in one of the State agencies that will be in the forefront of defining and implementing a strong Urban Agenda

Experience & Interests

Commissioner Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority, Executive Board Member Natior Low Income Housing Coalition, Member HUD Secretary's PETRA Resident Engagement Group, VP Kenfield-Langfield Resident Council, Member Resident Advisory Board of Buffalo, Member Bob Lanier Center Board of Directors.

Employment

2002-2007

BMHA Loretta Williams Food Pantry

Buffalo NY

Pantry Supervisor.

- Supervises a 10 person volunteer staff.
- Expanded hours of service and improve efficiency of the Kenfield and Langfield Homes' food pantry.
- Increased number of clients served per month.
- Developed new informal referral procedures to better meet the needs of clients in ne of services other than just food.

1989-2005

Independence Transportation

Buffalo, NY

Owner/Operator of a small Taxi cab Business.

- Owner and operated 5 taxicabs.
- Supervised 20 drivers.
- · Dispatched for several of the stands where my cabs were registered.

1989-2001

Bob Lanier Center

Buffalo, NY

Vice President of Operations.

- Developed an after school/dropout prevention program.
- Supervised teaching and support staff at office and four school sites.
- Developed and managed a Case Management and School/Court advocacy project.

Education

1972-1976

Rosary Hill College

Buffalo NY

- B.A., Psychology, Social Work.
- Assumption College, U of Michigan & SUNY Buffalo, graduate work in Psycholog and Business Administration.

14/2

To Mr. Gerald Chwalinski:

1308 City Hall Buffalo, NY 14202

My name is Howard Johnson I am submitting a letter of intent to be apart of the City (Lines) Reorganization committee. I am a life long resident of the city of Buffalo with the interest to make sure the cities population is represented fairly and equitable. I believe there should be equal representation on this committee to see that this transpires. Furthermore the individuals who form this committee should come from all segments of the city, and I ask you consider me for the prestigious honor. Thank you for your time and consideration. Attached is a copy of my Resume.

Sincerely,

Howard Johnson

RY

49 PERSHING AVENUE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14211

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OBJECTIVE

To secure a challenging and progressive position in banking in which work experience, commitment, professional growth are valued.

QUALIFICATIONS

- Forteen plus years of banking experience; two years professional management experience.
- Able to communicate effectively and build constructive professional relationships in a diverse workplace.
- Cultivated and developed strong working rapports through providing superior customer service and experiences.
- Positive/Professional attitude, goal oriented, team player, and dedicated to continuous learning and development.
- Strong verbal and written communication skills, interpersonal skills.
- Proficient with multiple bank mainframe systems and other pertinent applications.

EDUCATION

2010 Buffalo State College

Bachelors in Business Adminsitration with concentration in Management

2006 Erie Community College

A.S. - Business Administration

EXPERIENCE

HSBC Bank USA, N.A.

2008-Present

Domestic Private Banking

Securities Processing Specialist (Middle Office)

Establish/Managed relationships with various internal and external business units including SEI Private Trust Company, relationship managers and administrators.

Buffalo, NY

- Process complex securities and cash transactions with strict regulation guidelines.
- Oversee Domestic Private Banking account closers, transfer of securities and cash.
- Funds Transfer, cash disbursements including checks, Wire Transfer to DDA, TDA and Out Going wire transfer to other Financial Institutes.
- Process all receives and delivers of physical sercurities.
- Verify and approve cash and securities transactions to ensure accurate and compliant processing.

Comply and adhere with policies and procedures established internally and through external regulations.

2006-2008

Adjustments

Seasoned Operations Specialist

- Research adjustments received from various internal and external sources within established timeframes and/or according to the Federal Reserve and Clearinghouse Association procedures.
- Managed an average daily case load of 15 or more cases. All cases required extensive due diligence while adhering to specific operational controls.

2002-2006

Signature Verification

Seasoned Operations Specialist

- Identify unauthorized use of negotiable bank instruments.
- Communicated with customers/ other external parties via telephone to validate account activity.
- Make appropriate account recommendation regarding processing of checks.
- Work closely with other departments including Fraud and Adjustments in effort to mitigate risk and losses to HSBC.

1998-2002

Microfilm Research

Supervisor

- Managed a staff of 10-15 Operational Representatives. Provided coaching and career development. Effectively motivated subordinates in effort to improve productivity and attain organizational goals.
- Maintained various administrative duties.
- Ensured timely and accurate completion of document reproduction request.
- Assisted representatives in resolving complex investigative issues.

1995-1998

Proof

Operator

- Operated a single or multi-pocket proof machine to encode, endorse and balance all incoming batch transactions from branches and other operational departments.
- Process deposits, department work and batch transactions according to outlined departmental procedures.

Lorraine Clemente 57 Ketchum Place Buffalo, New York 14213 February 7, 2011

Gerald Chwalinski City Clerk 65 Niagara Square Room 1308 Buffalo, New York 14202

Dear City Clerk:

Hello my name is Lorraine Clemente. I am writing this letter to express my interest in obtaining a position on the reapportionment committee.

Throughout my professional career I have worked very closely in various communities of different cultural backgrounds and ethnicities. I have also had the opportunity to meet and work with the leadership. My personal interests have always included whats best for the community of which I work, live and have raised my children.

I have lived in Buffalo for over twenty five years, raised two daughters and own my home for seventeen years.

Most of my employment positions have allowed me the opportunity to travel throughout the City of Buffalo and its surroundings, therefore I am well acquainted with the City boundaries.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Please feel free to call me direct with any questions at (716) 239-0536.

Sincerely,

Lorraine Clemente

Community Resident

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE Economic Development Professional with over ten years experience in providing assistance to small business and developers through innovative programming designed to meet specific goals and needs. Possess strong work ethic and outstanding ability to communicate with others. Have extensive experience working with community organizations and leaders. Work within communities of all cultures, religious background, ethnic and social groups. Have vast experience in reviewing, analyzing and maintaining government programs. Able to independently search for and research web based information. Motivated, self disciplined and skilled in time management.

Strategic Planning * Business Plan Development * Small Business Marketing & COMPETENCIES Advertising Creative Facilitation * Advocacy * Effective communication skills

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

WELLCARE OF NEW YORK, INC, 255 Delaware Ave, Buffalo, New York 14202 06/08 - Present Community Outreach Coordinator

HISPANIC UNITED OF BUFFALO, 256 Virginia Street, Buffalo, New York 14201 01/08 - 06/08Youth Court Advocate

CITY OF BUFFALO, 201 City Hall, 65 Niagara Street, Buffalo, New York 14213 02/06 - 05/07Executive Assistant, Mayor of Buffalo

BUFFALO & FORT ERIE PUBLIC BRIDGE AUTHORITY (PBA)

One Peace Bridge Plaza, Admin. Bldg., Buffalo, New York 14213 Peace Bridge Community Liaison

BUFFALO ECONOMIC RENAISSANCE CORPORATION (BERC)

11/94 - 02/04

02/04 - 02/06

920City Hall, Buffalo New York 14201

Business Development Coordinator /Project Associate/Business Manager, Alliance for MWBE

EDUCATION

STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AT BUFFALO, Buffalo New York 1991

Bachelors of Science - Business Administration

WESTERN NEW YORK SCHOOL OF REAL ESTATE

Certificate of Completion in the following courses: NYS Real Estate Salesperson qualifying course - 8/99 Property Management for Real Estate Professionals - 9/99 * Ethics in your NY Real Estate Practice - 10/99 **CREDIT INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - 1996**

Certificate of Completion

ERIE COMMUNITY COLLEGE - 1996

Entrepreneurial Assistance Program - Certificate of Completion

ORGANIZATIONS American Cancer Society, Women for Human Rights and Dignity, Inc., WNY United Way, Nosotros, Asbury Shalom Zone, Goodwill Industries, Inc , WNY Hispanic & Friends Civic Association, Erie Regional Housing Development Corporation

AWARDS

Outstanding Community Service

Volunteer Recognition

COMPUTER LITERATE

LANGUAGES: English & Spanish

REFERENCES FURNISHED UPON REQUEST



Common Council

City of Buffalo

BUDGET COMMITTEE POLICE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

COMMITTEES

CIVIL SERVICE **CLAIMS** COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT **EDUCATION** LEGISLATION MBEC RULES

SENIOR LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT

ROSETTA J. KENNEDY

LEGISLATIVE AIDE

BRYAN BOLLMAN

RICHARD A. FONTANA **MAJORITY LEADER** LOVEJOY DISTRICT COUNCIL MEMBER

65 NIAGARA SQUARE, 1414 City Hall BUFFALO, NY 14202-3318

PHONE: (716) 851-5151 • FAX: (716) 851-5141

February 8, 2011

Gerald Chwalinski, City Clerk 1308 City Hall Buffalo, New York 14202

Dear Mr. Chwalinski:

I am interested in being appointed to the Citizens Advisory Commission on Redistricting. I am a Buffalo resident, a homeowner in Walden Heights, actively involved in the area block club and would like to be considered.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Lionel Davis

229 Bakos Boulevard

Buffalo, New York 14211

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SINGLE PAGE COMMUNICATION TO THE COMMON COUNCIL

TO:

THE COMMON COUNCIL:

DATE:

February 3, 2011

FROM:

DEPARTMENT:

Mayor/Executive

SUBJECT:

[:Mayor Byron W. Brown Out of Town Travel

PRIOR COUNCIL REFERENCE: (IF ANY) Ex. (Item No. xxx, C.C.P. xx/xx/xx)

Pursuant to Section 4-4 of the City of Buffalo Charter, I will be out of state on Sunday, February 6, 2011 and will return on Monday, February 7, 2011.

I hereby designate Janet Penksa, Commissioner of Administration, Finance, Policy and Urban Affairs to perform the Mayor's duties in my absence.

RECEIVED AND FILED

No.

Liquor License Applications

Attached hereto are communications from persons applying for liquor licenses from the Erie County Alcohol Beverage Control Board.

Address	Business Name	Owner's Name
297 Franklin St 150 Military Rd	Gucc's Sports Bar	Charles Schneider 2 Holding corp 3199 Main St Simon Realty

RECEIVED AND FILED

JY



STATE OF NEW YORK EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL STATE LIQUOR AUTHORITY

Standardized ORIGINAL APPLICATION NOTICE FORM for Providing a 30-Day Advance Notice to a Local Municipality or Community Board

in connection with the submission to the State Liquor Authority of the
Applicant's Original (First) On-Premises Alcoholic Beverage License Application
for the Establishment Identified in this Notice (Page 1 of 2)

1.	Date the Original copy of this Notice was Mailed to the Local Municipality or Community Board:
	THIS 30-DAY ADVANCE NOTICE IS BEING MAILED TO THE CLERK OF THE FOLLOWING LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OR COMMUNITY BOARD
2.	Name of the Local Municipality or Community Board: City of Buffalo
3.	Street Address of Local Municipality or Community Board: 1308 City Hall
4.	City, Town, or Village: Buffalo NY Zip Code: 14203
5.	Telephone Number of Clerk of Local Municipality or Community Board: 7 1 6 0 5 1 5 5 3 5 5
	ATTORNEY REPRESENTING THE APPLICANT IN CONNECTION WITH THE APPLICANT'S ORIGINAL (FIRST) ON-PREMISES ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE APPLICATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT IDENTIFIED IN THIS NOTICE
6.	Attorney's Full Name is: David L Roach
7.	Attorney's Street Address: 2645 Sheridan Drive
8.	City, Town, or Village: Tonawanda . Ny Zip Code: 1/4150
9.	Business Telephone Number of Attorney: 7 1 6 - 8 3 4 - 9 1 8 1
	THE APPLICANT WILL FILE AN ORIGINAL (FIRST) APPLICATION FOR AN ON-PREMISES ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE IN ORDER TO CONDUCT – WITHIN THE IDENTIFIED ESTABLISHMENT – THE TYPE OF BUSINESS DESCRIBED BELOW
10.	Type(s) of Alcohol to be sold under the License (*X* one): Beer Only Wine and Beer Only X Liquor, Wine, and Beer
11.	Extent of Food Service: ("X" one) Kitchen run by Chef) Tavern-Restaurant (A mixed-use establishment that has both a sit-down dining area and a "stand-up" bar (Alcohol sales primarily - meets legal where patrons may receive direct deliveries of alcohol) minimum food availability requirements)
12.	Type of Establishment: Hotel X Live Music Disk Juke Box Patron Dancing (Small Scale) Caberet, Night Club, Discotheque (Large Scale Dance Club) Capacity for 600 or more patrons
	("X" all Club (e.g. Golf / Bed & Catering Stage Topless Other (Specify):
13.	Proposed Outdoor Area(s): None Rooftop X Patio Freestanding Garden / Grounds (Specify):
14.	Will the proposed License Holder or a Manager be physically present within the establishment during All Hours of Operation? ("X" one): X YES NO
15.	Application Serial Number: 314138
16.	The Applicant's Full Name, as it will appear in the application for the On-Premises Alcoholic Beverage License, is: Buffalo Sisters Merge LLC
17.	The Full Name of the Applicant's proposed licensed Establishment (the <u>Trade Name</u> under which the proposed Licensed Establishment will conduct business) is:
18.	The Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment is located within the building which has the following Street Address: 439 Delaware Ave.
19.	City, Town, or Village: p. c.c. t
20.	The proposed Licensed Establishment will be located on the following floor(s) of the building at the above address:
21.	Within the building at the above address, the proposed Licensed Establishment will be located within the room(s) numbered as follows:
22.	Business Telephone Number of the Applicant
23.	Business Fou Municipal College Vision College Visio
24.	7 1 0 0 6 2 - 4 2 9 3
25.	IF YOU KNOW - Was there ever an alcoholic beverage license in effect for the space where you intend to operate your licensed establishment?
	OWNER OF THE BUILDING IN WHICH THE PROPOSED LICENSED ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE LOCATED.
26.	Does the Applicant own the building in which the proposed Licensed Establishment will be located? ("X" one) Wes Go directly to Item No. 27, 28, 29, & 30 Go directly to Item No. 31, and complete the form. Wo XI Then continue to Item No. 31, and complete the form.
7.	Building Owner's Full Name is: Charles Jacob Schneider
.8.	Building Owner's Street Address: 427 Delaware AVe.
9.	City, Town, or Village: Buffalo NY zip Code: 14202
o.	Business Telephone Number of Building Owners
	7 1 6 - 8 8 2 - 0 2 1 2 12-12-200, p.1 (27)



STATE OF NEW YORK EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEYERAGE CONTROL STATE LIQUOR AUTHORITY

Standardized ORIGINAL APPLICATION NOTICE FORM for Providing a 30-Day Advance Notice to a Local Municipality or Community Board

in connection with the submission to the State Liquor Authority of the
Applicant's Original (First) On-Premises Alcoholic Beverage License Application for the Establishment Identified in this Notice (Page 2 of 2)

	PLEASE	IN ORDER TO MA ERE-ENTER IMMEDIATELY	EDULUM THE HARDEN	S 1 AND 2 OF YOUR N ATION REGARDING YO COURTESIES ARE AP	HIR APPLICATION OF	ARATED OR MISP RIAL NUMBER, N	LACED; AME, AND TRAI	DE NAME.
15 16	The Applicant	erial Number: 314 's Full Name, as it will apperente On-Premises Alcoholic	1381 ear in the application	Buffalo S	isters Merg	0.310		
17	The Full Name	e of the Applicant's proposed which the proposed Licensed	licensed Extablishmen	of the Tunda Name	Merge	E PFC		
	INFORMATI	ON REGARDING ANY BUSI WHERE THE AP	iness licensed to s Pricant intends to	ELL ALCOHOLIC BEV OPERATE HIS/HER/II	ERAGES THAT IS CO	IRRENTLY BEING	OPERATED IN	THE SPACE
31.	IF YOU KNOW		ensed to sell alcoholic b	everages currently bein		Yes 🛚	No □	I Don't Know
32.	I my suc share with	any asset(s) owned by the opere ere you intend to operate you ood will, equipment, furnitu	ur licensed establichma	nt3	g conducted	Yes 🗆	No 🔀	
giantanian wa	IF.YG	OU ANSWERED <u>"YES"</u> TO I YOU ANSWERED <u>"NO"</u> TO	ITEM 31 or 32, SKIP) TEMS 31 and 32, P	TEMS NO. 33 and 34 LEASE PROVIDE THI	. GO DIRECTLY TO CINFORMATION RE	ITEMS NO. 35,; QUESTED BY IT	36, 37, 38, 38, EMS NO, 33 ai	and 39 nd 34,
	U INFORMATION	IF A BUSINESS LICENSE WHERE THE APPLICANT INT REGARDING ANY BUSINE						HE SPACE
33.	IF YOU KNOW -	in the space where yo	vas licensed to sell alco u intend to operate you	r licensed establishmer	it?	Yes 🗆	№ □	I Don't Know
J4.	Are you buying	g any asset(s) owned by the o in the space where yo (For example: good wi	operator of the licensed u intend to operate you ill, equipment, furniture	r licensed establichme	49	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	70000
·	IF YOU	ANSWERED *YES* TO IT	EM NO. 31 or 32 or 3	3 or 34, THEN PLEAS	E ANSWER ITEMS	VO: 35 and 36 ar	nd 37 and 38 a	nd 39
		BOUT THE OPERATOR OF 1 APPLICANT INTENDS TO C	ZERIOTER TRO/TER/TIC	PICEUSED ESTABITS	ng conducted (or Hment. Please Pi	MOST RECENTL ROVIDE THE FOL	y conducted Lowing infoi) in the space RMATION:
35.		The Full Name of the Opera now being conducted for th in the space where you int	end to operate your lice	onducted) insed establishment:	Buffalo S	isters Me	rge LLC	I Don't Know
36.	ŀ	The Full Name of the licens now being operated (or that in the space where you inte	t was most recently one	ratedi	Merge	9		I Don't Know
37.		The alcoholic beverage licer now being conducted (or th in the space where you inte	at was most recently co	pducted	314138	}	ALCOHOL: THE STATE OF THE STATE	I Don't Know
38.	IF YOU KNOW -	The Type of Alcoholic Bever the current (or most recent)	age License held by licensed operator:	RW				I Don't Know
39.		Telephone Number of the cr or the most recent licensed		7,	1 6 - 8 4	2 - 0	600	I Don't Know
40.		that representations mad	is form are in full co it will be submitted) de in this form will b to the Authority ma	informity with repres to the State Liquor is a also relied upon by y result in revocation	sentations made in Authority, and relie y the Authority, an n of any license the	documents that d upon by the A d that false repr at may be issued	t have been s uthority, esentations in l	ubmitted
	Printed Name Sovah NAMAN Schn	eider	Co-Owner		Signatur X Ja	ala	La	ù



ATTAIN OF USER I CHE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL STATE LIQUOR AUTHORITY

30-Day Advance Notice to a Local Municipality or Community Board In connection with the submission to the State Liquor Authority of the Applicant's Original (First) On-Premises Alcoholic Beverage License Application

for the Establishment Identified in this Notice

(Page 1 of 2)

within the building which has the following Street Address:	1.	Date the Original copy of this Notice was Mailed to the Local Municipality or Community Board:
Share of the Load Municipality or Community Board. Solg City Sol		THIS 30-DAY ADVANCE NOTICE IS BEING MAILED TO THE CLERK OF THE FOLLOWING LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OR COMMUNITY BOARD
City, Town, or Village	2.	Name of the Local Municipality of Community Day 1
5. Telephone number of Clerk of Local Municipality or Community Board Charles and Community of Clerk of Local Municipality or Community Board Charles and Community of Clerk of Local Municipality or Community Board Charles and Community Clerk of Local Municipality or Community Board Charles and Community Clerk of Local Municipality or Community Board Charles and Community Clerk of Local Municipality or Community Board Charles and Community Clerk of Local Municipality or Community Board Charles and Community Clerk of Local Municipality or Community Board Charles and Community Clerk of Local Municipality or Community Board Charles and Community Clerk of Local Municipality or Community Board Community Clerk of Local Municipality Community Board Community Clerk of Local Municipality Community Clerk of Local Municipality Community Clerk of Local Municipality Community Clerk of Community Clerk of Local Municipality Clerk of Local Mu	3.	Street Address of Local Municipality or Community Board: 1308 CITY HALL
S. Telephone Number of Circle of Local Mannicipality or Community Board: OBSCHINA: FETTOS ON PROPERTY SETTOS SETTOS THE APPLICANTS OBSCHINA: FETTOS ON PROPERTY SETTOS SE	4.	City Town or Village
Attorney's Steet Address DO GARLOW NOTHER SETABLISHMENT IDENTIFIED IN THIS NOTICE Attorney's Steet Address DO GARLOW NOTHER SETABLISHMENT IDENTIFIED IN THIS NOTICE CRy, Town, or Village: BUFFHLO	5.	
Attorney's Street Address Automory's Street Address A		ATTORNEY REPRESENTING THE APPLICANT IN CONNECTION WITH THE APPLICANT'S ORIGINAL (FIRST) ON PREMISES ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE APPLICATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT IDENTIFIED IN THE MOTION
THE APPLICANT WILL PILE AN ORIGINAL (FIRST) APPLICATION FOR AN ON-PREMISES ALCOHOLUS BEYERRORS LICENSE NORDER FOR COMMUNICATION FOR AN ON-PREMISES ALCOHOLUS BEYERRORS LICENSE NORDER FOR COMMUNICATION FOR AN ON-PREMISES ALCOHOLUS BEYERRORS LICENSE NORDER FOR COMMUNICATION FOR AN ON-PREMISES ALCOHOLUS BEYERRORS LICENSE NORDER FOR COMMUNICATION FOR AN ON-PREMISES ALCOHOLUS BEYERRORS LICENSE Type of Alcohol to be said under the License (**X ough):	6.	Attorney's Full Name is: DAVID 4. DIZAK
THE APPLICANT WILL PILE AN ORIGINAL (FIRST) APPLICATION FOR AN ON-PREMISES ALCOHOLUS BEYERRORS LICENSE NORDER FOR COMMUNICATION FOR AN ON-PREMISES ALCOHOLUS BEYERRORS LICENSE NORDER FOR COMMUNICATION FOR AN ON-PREMISES ALCOHOLUS BEYERRORS LICENSE NORDER FOR COMMUNICATION FOR AN ON-PREMISES ALCOHOLUS BEYERRORS LICENSE NORDER FOR COMMUNICATION FOR AN ON-PREMISES ALCOHOLUS BEYERRORS LICENSE Type of Alcohol to be said under the License (**X ough):	7.	Attorney's Street Address: 100 BARLOW AVELLUE
THE APPLICANT WILL PILE AN ORIGINAL (FIRST) APPLICATION FOR AN ON-PREMISES ALCOHOLUS BEYERRORS LICENSE NORDER FOR COMMUNICATION FOR AN ON-PREMISES ALCOHOLUS BEYERRORS LICENSE NORDER FOR COMMUNICATION FOR AN ON-PREMISES ALCOHOLUS BEYERRORS LICENSE NORDER FOR COMMUNICATION FOR AN ON-PREMISES ALCOHOLUS BEYERRORS LICENSE NORDER FOR COMMUNICATION FOR AN ON-PREMISES ALCOHOLUS BEYERRORS LICENSE Type of Alcohol to be said under the License (**X ough):	8.	City, Town, or Village: BUFFALO
Type(p) of Alcohol to be sold under the License {	9,	
Typelej of Alcohol to be sold under the License { **X onds}		THE APPLICANT WILL FILE AN ORIGINAL (FIRST) APPLICATION FOR AN ON-PREMISES ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE IN ORDER TO CONDUCT - WITHIN THE IDENTIFIED ESTABLISHMENT - THE TYPE OF BUSINESS DESCRIBED BELOW
Food Service: Primarity: Full Pood Menu; Internet Assaurant A mixed-use catabilishment that has both as index of which plates and a "stand-up" bar Bar (Achobol Sales primarity: needs legal which plates and a "stand-up" bar Bar (Achobol Sales primarity: needs legal which plates and a "stand-up" bar Bar (Achobol Sales primarity: needs legal minimum food availability requirements)	10.	Type(s) of Aicohol to be sold under the License (*X* one): Beer
Establishmen: Flote Music Jockey Box Ginal Scalet Clarge Scale Dance Club) Capacity for 600 or more patrons Ginal Scalet Clarge Scale Dance Club) Capacity for 600 or more patrons Ginal Scalet Clarge Scale Dance Club) Ginal Scalet Clarge Scale Dance Club) Ginal Scalet Capacity Capa	11.	Food Service: Primarily; Full Food Menu; lavern-kestaurant (A mixed-use establishment that Primarily; Full Food Menu; has both a sit-down dining area and a "stand-up" bar lavern / Cocktail Lounge / Adult Venue / Bar (Alcohol sales primarily - press legal
Catering Stage Catering Stage Catering Stage Catering Stage Shows Engless Catering Shows Engless Catering Catering Catering Shows Catering	12.	Establishment: Hotel Music Jockey Box (Small Scale) Cabaret, Night Club, Discotheque Capacity for 600 (Large Scale Dance Club) or more patrons
Outdoor Area(s):		("X" all Citto (e.g. Golf / Bed & Catering Stage Topless Other
15. Application Serial Number: The Applicant's Full Name, as it will appear in the application for the On-Premises Alcoholic Beverage License, is: VACMON HOSPITALITY LLC The Pull Name of the Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment (the Trade Name under which the proposed Licensed Establishment will conduct business) is: BAMBINO BAN AND KITTHEN	13.	Outdoor Area(s): None X Rooftop X or Deak Garden Garden Other
The Applicant's Full Name, as it will appear in the application of the On-Premises Alcoholic Beverage License, is: VACMOR	14.	Will the proposed License Holder or a Manager be physically present within the establishment during All Hours of Operation? ("X" one): YES NO
The Full Name of the Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment will conduct business) is: Facility Same of the Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment will conduct business) is: BAHBIND BUL AND KITCHEN	15.	10 / AL
The Full Name of the Applicant's proposed licensed Establishment (the Trade Name under which the proposed Licensed Establishment will conduct business) is: BAMBINO BILL AND KITCHEN BAMBINO BILL AND KITCHEN	16.	The Applicant's Full Name, as it will appear in the application for the On-Premises Alcoholic Beverage License in VAC MOR Heave A. T. A. T
within the building which has the following Street Address: \$77 FRANCLIA STREET Otty, Town, or Village: Buffalo NY Zip Code: 1202	17.	The Full Name of the Applicant's proposed licensed Establishment (the <u>Trade Name</u>
The proposed Licensed Establishment will be located on the following floor(s) of the building at the above address: / 57 BASENGERT BACCOM ATT COMMITTED TO THE PROPOSED LICENSED ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE LOCATED Does the Applicant own the building in which the proposed Licensed Building Owner's Full Name is: Does the Applicant own the building in which the proposed Licensed Establishment will be located? ("X" one) Yes Great Garage ("X" one) Yes Great Garage ("X" one) Hold of the Manual Complete the form. Building Owner's Street Address: City, Town, or Village: The proposed Licensed Establishment will be located within the room(s) numbered as follows: ATT COMMITTED PROPOSED IN THE BUILDING IN WHICH THE PROPOSED LICENSED ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE LOCATED If "NO", ANSWER items No. 27, 28, 29, & 30 Go directly to Item No. 31, and complete the form. Then continue to Item No. 31, and complete the form. Building Owner's Street Address: ATT PRANCLIN STREET OUT THE PROPOSED IN THE	18.	The Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment is located 2.00 Fig. 15/100 PAIL AND KITCHEN
The proposed Licensed Establishment will be located on the following floor(s) of the building at the above address: Within the building at the above address, the proposed Licensed Establishment will be located within the room(s) numbered as follows: Business Telephone Number of the Applicant: Business Fax Number of the Applicant: Business E-Mail Address of the Applicant: IF YOU KNOW - Was there ever an alcoholic beverage license in effect for the space where you intend to operate your licensed establishment? OWNER-OF THE BUILDING IN WHICH THE PROPOSED LICENSED ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE LOCATED Oes the Applicant own the building in which the proposed Licensed Establishment will be located? ("X" one) Yes Go directly to them No. 31, and complete the form. Building Owner's Full Name is: Z HOLDING COMP. Building Owner's Street Address: Z FRANKLIN STREET OCITY, Town, or Village: RUFFALO NY Zip Code: 14202	19.	City Town or Village:
Within the building at the above address, the proposed Licensed Establishment will be located within the room(s) numbered as follows: Business Telephone Number of the Applicant: Business Fax Number of the Applicant: Business Fax Number of the Applicant: Business E-Mail Address of the Applicant: IF YOU KNOW - Was there ever an alcoholic beverage license in effect for the space where you intend to operate your licensed establishment? OWNER OF THE BUILDING:IN WHICH THE PROPOSED LICENSED ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE LOCATED OBOSE the Applicant own the building in which the proposed Licensed Establishment will be located? (** one) OBOSE THE BUILDING:IN WHICH THE PROPOSED LICENSED ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE LOCATED If "NO", ANSWER items No. 27, 28, 29, & 30. Then continue to Item No. 31, and complete the form. Building Owner's Full Name is: Destablishment will be located? (** one) Building Owner's Street Address:	-	The proposed Licensed Entablishment with a local state of the proposed Licensed Entablishment with a local state of the proposed Licensed Entablishment with a local state of the proposed Licensed Entablishment with a local state of the proposed Licensed Entablishment with a local state of the proposed Licensed Entablishment with a local state of the proposed Licensed Entablishment with a local state of the proposed Licensed Entablishment with a local state of the proposed Licensed Entablishment with a local state of the proposed Licensed Entablishment with a local state of the proposed Licensed Entablishment with a local state of the proposed Licensed Entablishment with a local state of the proposed Entablishment with the local state of the local
Business Telephone Number of the Applicant: Business Fax Number of the Applicant: Business Fax Number of the Applicant: Business E-Mail Address of the Applicant: Business Fax Number of the	21.	
Business Fax Number of the Applicant: Business E-Mail Address of the Applicant: IF YOU KNOW - Was there ever an alcoholic beverage license in effect for the space where you intend to operate your licensed establishment? OWNER-OF THE BUILDING IN WHICH THE PROPOSED LICENSED ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE LOCATED Owner-OF THE BUILDING IN WHICH THE PROPOSED LICENSED ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE LOCATED If "YES", SKIP items No. 27, 28, 29, & 30 Go directly to Item No. 31, and complete the form. Then continue to Item No. 31, and complete the form. Building Owner's Full Name is: 2 HOLDING CORP. Building Owner's Street Address: 3 7 FRANKLIN STREET Gity, Town, or Village: BUFFALO Verification: No Zip Code: 1/202	ŀ	
Business E-Mail Address of the Applicant: IF YOU KNOW - Was there ever an alcoholic beverage license in effect for the space where you intend to operate your licensed establishment? OWNER OF THE BUILDING IN WHICH THE PROPOSED LICENSED ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE LOCATED Does the Applicant own the building in which the proposed Licensed Establishment will be located? ("X" one) Yes Go directly to Item No. 31, and complete the form. Then continue to Item No. 31, and complete the form. Building Owner's Full Name is: JHOLDING CORP. Building Owner's Street Address: JST FMAILLIN CIRECT WY Zip Code: 1/402	- -	7 7 7 6 0 6 2
IF YOU KNOW - Was there ever an alcoholic beverage license in effect for the space where you intend to operate your licensed establishment? OWNER OF THE BUILDING IN WHICH THE PROPOSED LICENSED ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE LOCATED Obes the Applicant own the building in which the proposed Licensed Establishment will be located? ("X" one) Yes Go directly to Item No. 31, and complete the form. Then continue to Item No. 31, and complete the form. Building Owner's Full Name is: 2 HOLDING CORP Building Owner's Street Address: 357 FMAILLING STREET City, Town, or Village: BUFFALO WY Zip Code: // 20 2	-	
OWNER OF THE BUILDING IN WHICH THE PROPOSED LICENSED ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE LOCATED Does the Applicant own the building in which the proposed Licensed Establishment will be located? ("X" one) Building Owner's Full Name is: Little Building Owner's Street Address: Building Owner's Street Address: Little Building Owner's	F	
Does the Applicant own the building in which the proposed Licensed Establishment will be located? (*X* one) Yes SkiP items No. 27, 28, 29, & 30 Go directly to Item No. 31, and complete the form. Then continue to Item No. 31, and complete the form. Building Owner's Full Name is: Building Owner's Street Address: 357 FRANKLIN STREET City, Town, or Village: BUFFALO MY Zip Code: 14202	25.	you intend to operate your licensed establishment? Yes No I I Don't Know I
which the proposed Licensed Establishment will be located? (*X* one) Yes Go directly to Item No. 31, and complete the form. Building Owner's Full Name is: 2 HOLDING CORP. Building Owner's Street Address: 357 FRANKLIN STREET City, Town, or Village: BUFFALO WY Zip Code: 14202	T	
8. Building Owner's Full Name is: 2 HOLDING CORP. 8. Building Owner's Street Address: 357 FRANKLIN STREET 9. City, Town, or Village: BUFFALO NY Zip Code: 14202	26.	which the proposed Licensed Establishment will be located? (*X* one) Yes Go directly to Item No. 31, No. 27, 28, 29, & 30. Then continue to Item No. 31,
8. Building Owner's Street Address: 257 FRANKLIN STREET 9. City, Town, or Village: BUFFALO NY Zip Code: 14202	27.	
9. City, Town, or Village: BUFFALO NY Zip Code: 14202	28.	Building Coungr's Street Address
	9.	City, Town or Village
	0.	

DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL STATE LIQUOR AUTHORITY

in connection with the submission to the State Liquor Authority of the
Applicant's Original (First) On-Premises Alcoholic Beverage License Application
for the Establishment Identified in this Notice (Page 2 of 2)

r	IN ORDER	PO MAKE STIPE THAT PAGES I AND 2 OF YOUR				
	PLEASE RE-ENTER IMMEDIA	TO MAKE SURE THAT PAGES 1 AND 2 OF YOU ATELY BELOW THE INFORMATION REGARDING YOUR COURTESIES ARE	i YOUR APPLICATION SERI	ATED OR MISP AL NUMBER, N	LACED, AME, AND TRAI	DE NAME.
15.	T, The total tradition.	N	TA			
16.	The Applicant's Full Name, as it will for the On-Premises Alcol	il appear in the application holic Beverage License, is: VACHOR	HOSPITALI	TY 11	-	
17.	The Full Name of the Applicant's pro	posed licensed Establishment (the <u>Trade Name</u> censed Establishment will conduct business) is:	BAMBIND B	1.0	1177.1	-x
		.Cirscu Establishment win conduct outsiness; in,	CAMOINU L	SAR AN	b Killing	
	INFORMATION REGARDING ANY	BUSINESS LICENSED TO SELL ALCOHOLIC B	EVERAGES THAT IS <u>CUR</u>	PENTLY BEING	· OPERATED II	WITT SPACE
60000	WHERE II	HE APPLICANT INTENDS TO OPERATE HIS/HER	VITS PROPOSED LICENSE	D ESTABLISHN	IENT	I THE STRUE
31.	m the space where	is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages currently be you intend to operate your licensed establishme	ent?	Yes 🗆	No X	I Don't Know
32.		the operator of the licensed business currently be	eing conducted			
74	(For example: good will, equipment, fu	miture, cookware, dishware, etc.)		Yes 🗆	NoXI	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER
				100 - 100 -		
	IF YOU ANSWERED <u>"YES"</u> IF YOU ANSWERED <u>"N</u> C	I [®] TO ITEM 31 or 32, SKIP ITEMS NO. 33 and <u>O°</u> TO ITEMS 31 and 32, PLEASE PROVIDE 1	34. GO DIRECTLY TO IT	EMS NO. 35,	36, 37, 38, 38,	and 39.
			(BE THE OMELIA OF ASS.)	JESIEU DI II.	EMS NO. 33 au	id 34.
		ENSED TO SELL ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IS NO				
		VI INTENDS TO OPERATE HIS/HER/ITS PROPO ISINESS LICENSED TO SELL ALCOHOLIC BEVI				HE SPACE
33.	IF YOU KNOW - Was a business in the space whe	that was licensed to sell alcoholic beverages prevere you intend to operate your licensed establish	riously conducted ment?	Yes 💢	No 🗆	I Don't Know
34.	in the space whe	y the operator of the licensed business that was i ere you intend to operate your licensed establish ood will, equipment, furniture, cookware, dishwar	mants Stram	Yes 🗆	No <table-cell></table-cell>	
a saidh a saidh		and a second sec	e, etc.,		110	
	IF YOU ANSWERED "YES" 1	TO ITEM NO. 31 or 32 or 33 or 34, THEN PLE	ase answer items no	. 35 and 36 ar	nd 37 and 38 a	nd 39.
	INFORMATION ABOUT THE OPERATOR	R OF THE LICENSED BUSINESS CURRENTLY B	A do assistante (ob w			
		A ON DAME HIGHERALD FICENSED FRINBE	EING CONDUCTED (OR M LISHMENT. PLEASE PRO	OST RECENTLY VIDE THE FOL	f conducted Lowing infor	IN THE SPACE CMATION:
35.	now being conducted in the space where yo	Operator of the licensed business (or that was most recently conducted) ou intend to operate your licensed establishment	Duo Fon.	NO IN	JC	I Don't Know
36.	now being operated (or	licensed Establishment (the Trade Name) or that was most recently operated) u intend to operate your licensed establishment:			ACCOUNTS AND ACCOUNTS	I Don't Know
37.	IF YOU KNOW - The alcoholic beverage now being conducted (e license serial number of the business (or that was most recently conducted) u intend to operate your licensed establishment:	2125	***************************************		I Don't Know
38.	IF YOU KNOW - The Type of Alcoholic I	Beverage Ligeron hold by		·	MIND COOK	1 DOUGH INTON
-			115ES LIQUO,	<u> </u>	Attended	I Don't Know
39.	IF YOU KNOW - Telephone Number of or the most recent lice	the current licensed operator ensed operator:	ACTIVE CONTRACTOR CONT	a proposition of the control of the	With the second	I Don't Know
3000	If the Original Application is appro-	wed, I am the Person who will hold the Lice	inse or I am a Principal	afelia Lagal III		
0.	исриевеннациць	III UIIS form are in full conformity with ren	recentations made in it.		4.1	hold the License. ubmitted
	I understand that representations	s made in this form will be also relied upon	or Authority, and relied to the Authority, and t	upon by the A	Authority.	
	그리 아이는 아이는 아이를 하는 것 같아. 그는 사람들은 사람들이 없는 사람들은 사람들은	itted to the Authority may result in revocat ; I affirm – under Penalty of Perjury – tha	don of any acense that i	may be issuer	"]	rany document
F	Printed Name	Title		age in this io	m are true.	
	Mari a Managa		Signature			
	NOEL C. MORREA	LE MENBER	X V/m	.l C- 1	Your	



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Business Telephone Number of Building Owner:

STATE OF NEW YORK EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL STATE LIQUOR AUTHORITY

30-Day Advance Notice to a Local Municipality or Community Board

in connection with the submission to the State Liquor Authority of the

Applicant's Original (First) On-Premises Alcoholic Beverage License Application
for the Establishment Identified in this Notice (Page 1 of 2)

(Page 1 of 2) Date the Original copy of this Notice was Mailed to the Local Municipality or Community Board: THIS 30-DAY ADVANCE NOTICE IS BEING MAILED TO THE CLERK OF THE FOLLOWING LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OR COMMUNITY BOARD Name of the Local Municipality or Community Board: Street Address of Local Municipality or Community Board: City, Town, or Village: NY Zip Code: Telephone Number of Clerk of Local Municipality or Community Board: ATTORNEY REPRESENTING THE APPLICANT IN CONNECTION WITH THE APPLICANT'S ORIGINAL (FIRST) ON PREMISES ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE APPLICATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT IDENTIFIED IN THIS NOTICE б. Attorney's Full Name is: DIZAK REPREJEN DA Attorney's Street Address: 8. City, Town, or Village: Zip Code: /42/ 9 Business Telephone Number of Attorney: THE APPLICANT WILL FILE AN ORIGINAL (FIRST) APPLICATION FOR AN ON-PREMISES ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE IN ORDER TO CONDUCT - WITHIN THE IDENTIFIED ESTABLISHMENT - THE TYPE OF BUSINESS DESCRIBED BELOW Beer Type(s) of Alcohol to be sold under the License ("X" one): Wine and Beer Only Liquor, Wine, and Beer Only Extent of Restaurant (Sale of Food Tavern-Restaurant (A mixed-use establishment that Tavern / Cocktail Lounge / Adult Venue / Food Service: 11. Primarily; Full Food Menu; has both a sit-down dining area and a "stand-up" bar Bar (Alcohol sales primarily - meets legal (°X" one) Kitchen run by Cheff where patrons may receive direct deliveries of alcohol) minimum food availability requirements) Type of Patron Dancing Disk Cabaret, Night Club, Discotheque 12. Live Juke Capacity for 600 Hotel Establishment: Music Jockey Box (Small Scale) (Large Scale Dance Club) or more patrons Club (e.g. Golf / (°X° ali Bed & Catering Stage Topiess Other Fraternal Org.) Breaklast (Specify): that apply) Facility Shows Entertainment Proposed Patin Freestanding 13. Garden / Other None Rooftop Outdoor Area(s): or Deck Covered Structure Grounds (Specify): 14. Will the proposed License Holder or a Manager be physically present within the establishment during All Hours of Operation? ["X" one]: NO 15. Application Serial Number: The Applicant's Full Name, as it will appear in the application 16. for the On-Premises Alcoholic Beverage License, is: The Full Name of the Applicant's proposed licensed Establishment (the <u>Trade Name</u> under which the proposed Licensed Establishment will conduct business) is: 17. The Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment is located 18. MILLIANY within the building which has the following Street Address: 19. City, Town, or Village: NY Zip Code: 20. The proposed Licensed Establishment will be located on the following floor(s) of the building at the above address: 21. 22. Business Telephone Number of the Applicant: 3 (N 23. Business Fax Number of the Applicant; 24. Business E-Mail Address of the Applicant: IF YOU KNOW -Was there ever an alcoholic beverage license in effect for the space where 25. No 🗆 you intend to operate your licensed establishment? I Don't Know Yes OWNER OF THE BUILDING IN WHICH THE PROPOSED LICENSED ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE LOCATED Does the Applicant own the building in If "YES", SKIP items No. 27, 28, 29, & 30 If "NO", ANSWER items No. 27, 28, 29, & 30. 26. which the proposed Licensed Go directly to Item No. 31. Yes 🗌 Then continue to Item No. 31, Establishment will be located? ("X" one) and complete the form. and complete the form. 27. Building Owner's Full Name is: 28. Building Owner's Street Address: 29 City, Town, or Village: OMAWANDO Zip Code:



STATE OF NEW YORK EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL STATE LIQUOR AUTHORITY

for the Establishment Identified in this Notice (Page 2 of 2)

30-Day Advance Notice to a Local Municipality or Community Board	10
in connection with the submission to the State Liquor Authority of the	
Applicant's Original (First) On-Premises Alcoholic Beverage License Appli	cation

	PLEASE	IN ORDER TO MAI RE-ENTER IMMEDIATELY	BELOW THE INFORMA	1 AND 2 OF YOUR NO TION REGARDING YO COURTESIES ARE API		ATED OR MISPL AL NUMBER, NA	ACED, ME, AND TRAD	E NAME.
15.	Application Ser	ial Number:		NIA				
16.		Full Name, as it will appea the On-Premises Alcoholic E		Ouce	's Spon	rs Pi	3, C	C C
17.	The Full Name under w	of the Applicant's proposed hich the proposed Licensed	l Establishment will con-	t (the <u>Trade Name</u>	lucc's d	ons	PUB	
	Informatic	DN REGARDING ANY BUSI WHERE THE AP	ness licensed to si Plicant intends to (THE SPACE
31.	IF YOU KNOW -	Is a business that is lice in the space where you i				Yes 🗆	No X	I Don't Know
32.	in the space wher	ny asset(s) owned by the op re you intend to operate you od will, equipment, furnitur	ur licensed establishmer	it?	conducted	Yes 🗆	№ □	
		U ANSWERED <u>*YES"</u> TO 1 OU ANSWERED <u>*NO"</u> TO						
		IF A BUSINESS LICENSE HERE THE APPLICANT INT REGARDING ANY BUSINE	iends to operate hi	S/HER/ITS PROPOSE	d licensed establis	SHMENT, PLEAS	E PROVIDE	HE SPACE
33.	IF YOU KNOW -		was licensed to sell alcolou intend to operate you			Yes 🔀	No 🗆	I Don't Know 🗌
34.	Are you buying		operator of the licensed ou intend to operate you ill, equipment, furniture	r licensed establishme:	nt?	Yes 🗆	No 🔼	
	INFORMATION AI	ANSWERED "YES" TO F	THE LICENSED BUSIN	ess currently bei	ng conducted (or)	Most recentl	Y CONDUCTEI) IN THE SPACE
35.	INFORMATION AI	BOUT THE OPERATOR OF APPLICANT INTENDS TO C	THE LICENSED BUSIN OPERATE HIS/HER/ITS rator of the licensed bus hat was most recently c	ESS CURRENTLY BEI BLICENSED ESTABLIS iness onducted)	ng conducted (or i hment Please pro	Most Recentl Ovide the Foi	Y CONDUCTEL	o) in the space RMATION:
35. 36.	INFORMATION AI WHERE THE	BOUT THE OPERATOR OF APPLICANT INTENDS TO G	THE LICENSED BUSIN OPERATE HIS/HER/ITs rator of the licensed bus hat was most recently or itend to operate your lice used Establishment (the at was most recently ope	ESS CURRENTLY BEI B LICENSED ESTABLIS iness onducted) ensed establishment: Trade Name)	ng conducted (or i hment Please pro	Most Recentl Ovide the Foi	Y CONDUCTEL	o) in the space RMATION:
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36. 37. 38.	INFORMATION AI WHERE THE IF YOU KNOW -	BOUT THE OPERATOR OF APPLICANT INTENDS TO OF APPLICANT INTENDS TO OF The Full Name of the Oper now being conducted (or the intended of Int	THE LICENSED BUSIN OPERATE HIS/HER/ITS rator of the licensed bus hat was most recently on tend to operate your lice used Establishment (the at was most recently operate your lice tend to operate your lice can see serial number of the hat was most recently operate your lice tend to operate your lice tend to operate your lice tend to operate operator: current licensed operator: T am the Person who this form are in full c nat will be submitted	ESS CURRENTLY BEI S LICENSED ESTABLIS iness onducted) ensed establishment: Trade Name) crated) ensed establishment: e business onducted) ensed establishment: o will hold the Licen onformity with repr to the State Liquor be also relied upon ay result in revocati	NG CONDUCTED (OR PHIMENT PLEASE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF LAW AND ADDRESS OF LAW AND ADDRESS OF LAW AUTHORITY, and relies by the Authority, and ron of any license the	MOST RECENTLY OVIDE THE FOIL AND LEAST PULL AND LEA	Y CONDUCTED LOWING INFO	I Don't Know I



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL STATE LIQUOR AUTHORITY

30-Day Advance Notice to a Local Municipality or Community Board

in connection with the submission to the State Liquor Authority of the Applicant's Original (First) On-Premises Alcoholic Beverage License Application

for the Establishment Identified in this Notice (P

Noo

L	1. Date the Original copy of this Notice was Mailed to the Local Municipality or Community Board:	ΥT
\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	THIS 30-DAY ADVANCE NOTICE IS BRING MAILED TO THE CLERK OF THE POLLOWING LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OR COMMUNITY BOARD	<u> </u>
	2. Name of the Local Municipality or Community Board: C:TY OF Buffalo	-
	3. Street Address of Local Municipality or Community Board: 1308 CiTY HALL	 -
1	4. City, Town, or Village: Bustalo NY Zip Code: 1420	7
	5. Telephone Number of Clerk of Local Municipality or Community Board:	
	ATTORNEY REPRESENTING THE APPLICANT IN CONNECTION WITH THE APPLICANT'S ORIGINAL (FIRST) ON PREMISES ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE APPLICATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT IDENTIFIED IN THIS NOTICE	
-	Attorney's Full Name is: TERRENCE D MC KELVEY	District
7	Attorney's Street Address: 8 FRANKLIM ST	
8		*******
9		2
	THE APPLICANT WILL FILE AN ORIGINAL (FIRST) APPLICATION FOR AN ON-PREMISES ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE-LICENSE IN ORDER TO CONDUCT WITHIN THE IDENTIFIED ESTABLISHMENT THE TYPE OF BUSINESS DESCRIBED BELOW.	
10		
11	Extent of Food Service: (*X* one) Restaurant (Sake of Food Menu; Kitchen run by Chef) Tavern-Restaurant (A mixed-use establishment that has both a sit-down dining area and a "stand-up" bar where patrons may receive direct deliveries of alcohol) Tavern-Restaurant (A mixed-use establishment that has both a sit-down dining area and a "stand-up" bar where patrons may receive direct deliveries of alcohol) Tavern-Restaurant (A mixed-use establishment that has both a sit-down dining area and a "stand-up" bar where patrons may receive direct deliveries of alcohol)	legal
12		600
	(*X* all that apply) Club (e.g. Golf / Bed & Catering that apply) Brackfast Fraternal Org.) Breakfast Catering Facility Stage Shows Entertainment (Specify):	
13.	Province of the state of the st	
14.	Will the proposed License Holder or a Manager be physically present within the establishment during AN Line 100	
15.	Application Serial Number: Fending	NO
16.	The Amblicant's Dall Manager 1	
17.	for the On-Premises Alcoholic Beverage License, is: The Pull Name of the Applicant's proposed licensed Establishment (the Trade Name February Februar	~~~~~
18.	The Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment is located 20 in the Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment is located 20 in the Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment is located 20 in the Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment is located 20 in the Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment is located 20 in the Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment is located 20 in the Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment is located 20 in the Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment is located 20 in the Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment is located 20 in the Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment is located 20 in the Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment is located 20 in the Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment is located 20 in the Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment is located 20 in the Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment is located 20 in the Applicant's proposed Licensed Establishment is located 20 in the Applicant Establishment is located 20 in the Applicant Establishment Esta	
19.	City Town or William Street Address: 37 ELLICOTT STREET	
20.	The proposed Licensed Establishment will be least at the line of the proposed Licensed Establishment will be least at the line of the least at the line of the least at the least at the line of the least at the line of the least at the line of the least at the least at the line of the least at the line of the line of the least at the line of	
21.	Within the building at the above address, the proposed Licensed Establishment will be located within the room(s) numbered as follows:	H
22.	Business Telephone Number of the Application	
23.	Business 5. N. J. S. S. J. J. J. S. S. J. J. J. S.	
24.	Business R. Mail Adda Call	
25.	IF YOU KNOW - Was there ever an alcoholic beverage license in effect for the space where you intend to operate your licensed establishment?	-
	OWNER OF THE BUILDING IN WHICH THE PROPOSED LICENSED ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE LOCATED.	
26.	which the proposed Licensed Stablishment will be located? ("S" one) We Go directly to Item No. 31, We Go directly to Item No. 31, The stablishment will be located? ("S" one) Yes We Go directly to Item No. 31,	
27.	and complete the form.	
28.	Building Owner's Full Name is: SIMON REALTY Building Owner's Street Address: 3677 GILLER	
29.	City, Town, or Village: But for a]
10.	Business Telephone Number of Dullstin Q	_
	1 / 6 - 8 5 2 · 3 8 2 4	(82)



STATE OF NEW YORK EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL STATE LIQUOR AUTHORITY

Standardized URIGINAL APPLICATION PULICE CURIN for recording a 30-Day Advance Notice to a Local Municipality or Community Board

in connection with the submission to the State Liquor Authority of the Applicant's Original (First) On-Premises Alcoholic Beverage License Application for the Establishment Identified in this Notice (Page 2 of 2)

	PER	IN ORDER TO MAKE E RE-ENTER TUMBLISTER E	SURE THAT PAGES 1 AND 2 I ELOW THE INBORMATION REG	OF YOUR N	OTICE ARE N	OT SEPA	RATED OR MISP	ACED,	DE NAME
a contaction of			YOUR COURTES	es are ap	PRECIATED	1011 365	ens monosa, m	Bas, Alex III	1715 STEIDSEK
15.		erial Number:		RNd	1119				
16.	fc	t's <u>Full Name</u> , as it will appear or the On-Premises Alcoholic Be	verage License, ia:	ME	JDOL.	A :	ene.		
17.	The Full Nan under	se of the Applicant's proposed I which the proposed Licensed I	censed Establishment (the <u>Trad</u> Stablishment will conduct busin	c <u>Name</u> ess) is:	Eder	1 U	LTRA .	Lounn	<i>i</i>
	INFORMAT	Ton regarding any busin Where the app	ess licensed to sell alco Jeant intends to operate	на/нек/г Наумек/г	ERAGES TE L IS PROPOSEL	rt is <u>cti</u>) Licens	rredtly being Ed establishi	OPERATED I	n the brace
31,	IF YOU KNOW		ed to sell alcoholic beverages cu and to operate your licensed est	rrently bein ablishmenti	g conducted	estato do Aran e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	Yes 🖾	No 🎞	I Don't Know
32.	in the space wi	any asset(s) owned by the oper tere you intend to operate your good will, equipment, furniture	ator of the licensed business cu licensed establishment? cookware, dishware, etc.)	rrently bein	g conducted		Yes 🗆	No Z	
	14	IF A BUSINESS LICENSED WHERE THE APPLICANT INTO	EM 31 of 32, SKIP ITEMS NO. IEMS 31 and 32, PLEASE PR TO SELL ALCOHOLIC BEVERAC NDS TO OPERATE HIS/HER/HTS LICENSED TO SELL ALCOHOL	OVIDE THI	CURRENTLY	ion rex Being c	JUESTED BY IT PERATED IN TH	ems no. 33 a espace	and 34.
33.	IF YOU KNOW	Was a business that wa	s licensed to sell alcoholic bever intend to operate your licensed o	ses previo	alv oudude	THE PERSON NAMED IN	Yes 🗷	No []	I Don't Know
34.	Are you buyir	m use space where you	erator of the licensed business ti intend to operate your licensed e equipment, furniture, cookware,	atablichme	915	nducted	Yes 🗆	No 🗷	
T 1885	INFORMATION A	BOOT THE OPERATOR OF TH	M NO. 31 of 32 or 38 or 34; TI		er comme	**************************************			
35.	IF YOU KNOW -	The Pull Name of the Operate now being conducted for that	ekate his/hek/us licensei) ESTABLIS	Buffa	LLO	ovide the roi ILLUS/ I Meri T	eaus enfo	RMATION: I Don't Know
36.	IP YOU KNOW -	The Full Name of the licensed now being operated for that w	Ratablishment tibe Trade Name)			- Kining -		I Don't Know
37.	IF YOU KNOW -	The alcoholic beverage license now being conducted for that	serial number of the business was most recently conducted) to operate your licensed establi	***************************************			722		I Don't Know
18.	IF YOU KNOW -	The Type of Alcoholic Beverag the current for most recent) li	e License held by		er				I Don't Know
19.	IF YOU KNOW -	Telephone Number of the curr or the most recent licensed op	ent licensed operator			ΪŤ			l Don't Know 🗷
0.		or documents that that that representations made submitted to	mthe Person who will hold to form are in full conformity will will be submitted) to the Stat in this form will be also relic the Authority may result in in—under Penalty of Perju-	oth repres e Liquor / ed upon by revocation	entations in luthority, ar the Author i of any lice	ade in o d relied ity, and	locuments that upon by the A that false repr	have been s uthority, esentations i	l hold the Licerise. orbinitted
	arie LaMa	ndola-Cannizar	President		x/	Signature	Mudk-	annana	Al-San

No.

Leaves of Absence Without Pay

I transmit herewith notifications received by me, reporting the granting of the leaves of absence without pay, in the various departments as listed:

Mayor/Mayor Executive-

Comptroller-

Common Council-

Assessment and Taxation-

Public Works, Streets & Parks-

X Police- Kevin, Cannon, Marlin Hall, Tabitha Pitts, Kevin Cannon

Fire-

Corporation Counsel-

Community Services-

Economic Development & Permit and Inspection Services-

Management Information Systems

Administration, Finance & Urban Affairs-

Human Resources-

Civil Service Commission-

RECEIVED AND FILED.

3

TO: THE COMMON COUNCIL DATE:_ January 19, 2011 FROM: **DEPARTMENT: POLICE** DIVISION: SUBJECT: | : Unpaid Leave of Absence PRIOR COUNCIL REFERENCE: (IF ANY) |: Item No. Ex. (Item No. xxx, C.C.P. xx/xx/xx) TEXT: (TYPE SINGLE SPACE BELOW) Laborer I Kevin Cannon's personal leave of absence without pay expires on January 23, 2011 and he has been granted a medical leave of absence without pay for the period of 15 days commencing January 24, 2011 through February 7, 2011. DD/tlo TYPE DEPARTMENT HEAD NAME: __Daniel Derenda TYPE TITLE: Commissioner of Police

SIGNATURE OF DEPARTMENT HEAD:

DEAVE OF ABOLE	
DATE: ///8///	
NAME: KEVIN CANNON	RANK: LABORER I
*SSN: XXX - XX - 223/	UNIT: HEADQUARTERS
LAST FOUR (4) DIGITS ONLY	
TYPE OF LEAVE	
EDUCATIONAL []	MATERNITY [
tanger of the transfer of the	MEDICAL X
the state of the s	PERSONAL [
 THE FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE IS A 12 WEEK LEAVE FOR: CA (ADDITIONAL FORM REQUIRED) 	ARE OF CHILD, SPOUSE, PARENT OR OWN MEDICAL HEALTH CONDITION
THE TAKING OF ANY LEAVE OF ABSENCE WILL RESULT I ONLY)	N THE LOSS OF THE PERFECT ATTENDANCE BENEFIT (PBA MEMBERS
ONORNAL MENOROR PROVINCIAL EAVE OF ARCENCE IN	EXCESS OF THIRTY (30) DAYS OR A CONSECUTIVE ACCUMULATION OF RENDER THEIR DEPARTMENTAL WEAPON, RADIO, CAP SPRAY, BADGE,
,	T IN THE REVOCATION OF THE LEAVE OF
ABSENCE AND THE CARRYIN	IG OF THE MEMBER AS BEING AWOL
EXPLANATION OF LEAVE:	•
CARBIAC PROCESURE	
Pro A rep loss por 1 pro A 1 / Pro	g kapang ang ana anaman kanan or mang kapanan anakan dan anaman ang kapang kapanan ang kapanan
DATES OF LEAVE	•
BEGINNING DATE: //34///	
RETURN DATE:	Hora Com
LENGTH OF LEAVE: 15 days	EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE
A STATE OF THE STA	UPON CURRENDER OF REDARTMENTAL FOLIPMENT
APPROVED DENIED / APPROVAL CONDITIONED	UPON SURRENDER OF DEPARTMENTAL EQUIPMENT
	1//8//
POLICÉ INSPECTOR	/ DAIE
APPROVED DENIED / APPROVAL CONDITIONED	UPON SURRENDER OF DEPARTMENTAL EQUIPMENT
The second secon	. /. /
POLICE COMMISSIONER	DATE

ORIGINAL – ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE (FILE) LABOR RELATIONS COMMANDING OFFICER CC:

REQUESTING EMPLOYEE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION PAYROLL

165

Buffalo Medical Group

Cardiology Arrhythmia and Pacing Dr. Chee Kim & Dr. Donald Switzer

6333 Main Street Williamsville, NY 14221

Phone: 630-1484 Fax: 630-1413

January 12, 2011

To Whom It May Concern;

Kevin Cannon (dob: 8-10-55) will be having a Cardiac Procedure at E.C.M.C. performed by Dr Chee Kim on 1-24-11. Kevin will be out of work from 1-24-11 until he follows up for a post op appointment with this office. If there are any further questions that need to be answered, please contact this office.

Thank you.

Deb H, Medical Assistant

TO: THE CO	OMMON COUNCIL	DATE:	January 20, 2011
FROM:	DEPARTMENT:	POLICE	
	DIVISION:		
		SUBJECT: : : :	: Unpaid Leave of Absence
	NCIL REFERENCE: (IF ANY) 0. xxx, C.C.P. xx/xx/xx)) : Item No	•
TEXT: (TYI	PE SINGLE SPACE BELOW)		
PO Marlin L the period o	. Hall has been granted an ex f two months commencing Ja	ktension to h nuary 18, 2	nis medical leave of absence without pay f 011 through March 18, 2011.
DD/tlo			
TYPE D	EPARTMENT HEAD NAME:	Daniel Dere	enda
	TYPE TITLE:	Commissio	ner of Police

SIGNATURE OF DEPARTMENT HEAD:

16

P-73 BUFFALO POLICE DEPARTMENT INTRA-DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO: Daniel Darenda Commissioner of Police

DATE:01/14/2010

FROM:

Marlin L Hall

SUBJECT: Medical Leave of Absence

Attention: Dennis Richards

Chief of Detectives

Sir,

I request A medical leave of absence for the period of 2 months. Due to an injury incurred to my right arm while off duty.

(1/18/11 - 3/18/11) RETURN DATE: 3/19/11

Respectfully Submitted,

Det Parli I. Hol

Det. Marlin L. Hall / GIU

1/20/11

0/4

TO: THE COMMON	N COUNCIL	DATE: <u>January 19, 2011</u>
FROM: DI	EPARTMENT:	POLICE
	DIVISION:	
		SUBJECT: : Unpaid Leave of Absence : : : : : : : : : : : : :
PRIOR COUNCIL R Ex. (Item No. xxx, C		Y) : Item No.
TEXT: (TYPE SING	LE SPACE BELOW	
PO Tabitha Pitts as absence without pa February 13, 2012.	signed to the E-Dis y for the period of 2	trict has been granted an extension to her medical leave of 7 days commencing January 18, 2011 through
Laborer I Kevin Car without pay for the	nnon assigned to Hoperiod of 45 days co	eadquarters has been granted a personal leave of absence ommencing December 10, 2010 through January 23, 2011
DD/tlo		
TYPE DEPARTI	MENT HEAD NAME	: Daniel Derenda
	TYPE TITLE	: Commissioner of Police
SIGNATURE OF DE	PARTMENT HEAD	

LEAVE OF ABSENCE REQUEST FORM
DATE: 01/18/2011
NAME: Tabitha Pitts RANK: PO
*SSN: XXX - XX - 000 6 UNIT: E-D157
LAST FOUR (4) DIGITS ONLY
TYPE OF LEAVE
EDUCATIONAL MATERNITY MEDICAL MEDICAL MILITARY PERSONAL PERSONAL
 THE FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE IS A 12 WEEK LEAVE FOR: CARE OF CHILD, SPOUSE, PARENT OR OWN MEDICAL HEALTH CONDITION (ADDITIONAL FORM REQUIRED)
• THE TAKING OF ANY LEAVE OF ABSENCE WILL RESULT IN THE LOSS OF THE PERFECT ATTENDANCE BENEFIT (PBA MEMBERS ONLY)
 SWORN MEMBERS REQUESTING A LEAVE OF ABSENCE IN EXCESS OF THIRTY (30) DAYS OR A CONSECUTIVE ACCUMULATION OF EXTENSIONS IN EXCESS OF THIRTY (30) DAYS; MUST SURRENDER THEIR DEPARTMENTAL WEAPON, RADIO, CAP SPRAY, BADGE, WREATH, & ID CARD PRIOR TO THE START OF THEIR LEAVE.
FAILURE TO DO SO WILL RESULT IN THE REVOCATION OF THE LEAVE OF ABSENCE AND THE CARRYING OF THE MEMBER AS BEING AWOL
EXPLANATION OF LEAVE: Keaust Extention of medical Leave
Leguest Extention of medical reave
The state of the s
DATES OF LEAVE BEGINNING DATE: 01/18/20// END DATE: 02/13/20//
RETURN DATE: 03/1/4/201/ Pall Max- Foll
LENGTH OF LEAVE: 27 days EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE
APPROVED DENIED APPROVAL CONDITIONED UPON SURRENDER OF DEPARTMENTAL EQUIPMENT
1/18/11 ^{19 8}
POLICE INSPECTOR /// DATE
APPROVED / DENIED / APPROVAL CONDITIONED UPON SURRENDER OF DEPARTMENTAL EQUIPMENT
000000000000000000000000000000000000000
POLICE COMMISSIONER DATE

CC: ORIGINAL — ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE (FILE) LABOR RELATIONS COMMANDING OFFICER REQUESTING EMPLOYEE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION PAYROLL

DATE: //8///	mage
NAME: KEVIN Cannon	RANK: LABORER T
*SSN: XXX - XX - 223/	UNIT: HEASQUARTERS
LAST FOUR (4) DIGITS ONLY	
TYPE OF LEAVE	
EDUCATIONAL [MATERNITY []
6-and	MEDICAL
	PERSONAL 💢
THE FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE IS A 12 WEEK LEAVE FOR: C (ADDITIONAL FORM REQUIRED)	CARE OF CHILD, SPOUSE, PARENT OR OWN MEDICAL HEALTH CONDITION
THE TAKING OF ANY LEAVE OF ABSENCE WILL RESULT ONLY)	IN THE LOSS OF THE PERFECT ATTENDANCE BENEFIT (PBA MEMBERS
SWORN MEMBERS REQUESTING A LEAVE OF ABSENCE II EXTENSIONS IN EXCESS OF THIRTY (30) DAYS; MUST SU WREATH, & ID CARD PRIOR TO THE START OF THEIR LEAV	N EXCESS OF THIRTY (30) DAYS OR A CONSECUTIVE ACCUMULATION OF RRENDER THEIR DEPARTMENTAL WEAPON, RADIO, CAP SPRAY, BADGE, VE.
FAILURE TO DO SO WILL RESUL	T IN THE REVOCATION OF THE LEAVE OF NG OF THE MEMBER AS BEING AWOL
EXPLANATION OF LEAVE:	
and the state of t	
DATES OF LEAVE	· :
BEGINNING DATE: 12/10/10	1
END DATE: //23///	Donald Change
RETURN DATE: 1/24/1/ LENGTH OF LEAVE:	EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE
LENGTH OF LEAVE.	and the second s
APPROVED / DENIED / APPROVAL CONDITIONED	UPON SURRENDER OF DEPARTMENTAL EQUIPMENT
J/ K	1/18/11
POLICE INSPECTOR	DATE
APPROVED / DENIED / APPROVAL CONDITIONED	UPON SURRENDER OF DEPARTMENTAL EQUIPMENT
	1/1/
POLICE COMMISSIONER	DATE

CC: ORIGINAL - ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE (FILE)
LABOR RELATIONS
COMMANDING OFFICER

REQUESTING EMPLOYEE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION PAYROLL No.

Appointments - Temporary, Provisional or Permanent

I transmit herewith Appointments in the various departments made at the Minimum (Temporary, Provisional or Permanent) (as per contract requirements).

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE.



							γ_{γ}
	Title	<u>Civilian S</u>	School Cı	ossing Gu	ıard		
	Department/Division	Police					
	Original PR No.	2008-29					
	Title Code No.	2010			inud d	841 44.44 10.50CC	; *)
	Salary	<u>\$9.90</u>	1845	946	JANIS	111 14:44 30sBCS(*
	Budget Function No.	<u> 12024001-</u>	·411001				·
Reason fo	r appointment (check one)	Status Change	e 🔲 Re	instatemei	nt 🗌 Replacen	nent [Extens	ion
Type of St	atus Change (check one)	⊠ From □ From □ From	Tempora Provision Contingo		manent	ent	
Type of A	<u>opointment</u> :	<u>C</u> I	lassificat	<u>ion</u>			
Provisi Tempo Season Comments	gent Permanent onal rary al	:		Exempt Competit Non-Con	ive npetitive		
Name	Anita Carswell			Pull Whe Carlo Clean has an extended a second	l on!!		
Address	640 Woodlawn Avenue - Upper	ANEX - CO	•		SS#		
City	Buffalo	S	tate	NY	DOB Zip Code	14211	
(Signature of Appointing Authority	y		1/5,	Date		
	Vana Ester			1/6	/11		**************************************
	Signature of Director of Budget	**************************************			Date		
Sig	Deou Decir gnature of Adm. Director of Civil Se	-Ur prvice		_(4	8/// *Approval	Date	
Send origina	al copy signed by Dept. Head to B	ndget				WR	

Send or e-mail Civil Service a copy
When approved copy is returned, send a copy to Audit along with file maintenance form, City Clerk and Budget
*Applicant appointed on or after this date

							173
	Title	Civili	ian School Cr	ossing Guar	<u>d</u>), (,
	Department/Division	<u>Police</u>	ę				
	Original PR No.	2008-	<u>29</u>		JBN14 ²	11 1443 28sRCSC	
	Title Code No.	<u>2010</u>			vinia	as a comment	
	Salary	<u>\$9.90</u>	(Mar)	. •		
	Budget Function No.	12024	001-411001				
Reason fo	r appointment (check one)	Status Ch	ange 🔲 Rei	nstatement	Replacen	nent 🔲 Extension	l
Type of Si	tatus Change (check one)		rom Tempora rom Tempora rom Provision rom Continge ther (From P	iry to Perma ial to Perma int Permane	nent nent nt to Permane	nt	
Type of A	ppointment:		Classificati	<u>on</u>			
☑ Permanent ☐ Exempt ☐ Contingent Permanent ☐ Competitive ☐ Provisional ☒ Non-Competitive ☐ Temporary ☐ Seasonal							
Comments	© Santondopologypp						
Employee	Information:					,	
Name	Bertha Bivens				SS#		
Address	171 Bennett Village Terrace		***************************************		DOB		
City	Buffalo	······································	State	NY	Zip Code	14214	
	00			1/0		37.	######################################
	Signature of Appointing Aut	hority			Date		
1	Va. 1. E. (·	. /.	<u></u>		
	Signature of Director of Bu	4		1/6	///		
	Signature of Director of Dir	ugei			Date		
	Vliva ax	unta		/ //	18/11		·
Sig	gnature of Adm. Director of Civ	vil Service		1	*Åpproval	Date ()	
							-

Send original copy signed by Dept. Head to Budget
Send or e-mail Civil Service a copy
When approved copy is returned, send a copy to Audit along with file maintenance form, City Clerk and Budget
*Applicant appointed on or after this date

	Title	Civilian Sch	100l Crossing Gu	<u>ard</u>		L
	Department/Division	<u>Police</u>				
	Original PR No.	<u>2006-106</u>		<u>io</u> kt	4°11 14°43 18s8CSC	
	Title Code No.	<u> 2010</u>		Sgc f 3 r v v∞		
	Salary	<u>\$9.90</u>	•			
	Budget Function No.	12024001-4	<u> 11001</u>			
Reason fo	or appointment (check one)	Status Change	Reinstatemen	ıt 🗌 Replacen	nent Extension	
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Type of A	appointment:	<u>Clas</u>	ssification			
Provis Temp Seaso	ngent Permanent sional orary nal		Exempt Competit Non-Con			•
Name	Julie LoPiccolo		·	SS#		
Address	273 St. Lawrence Avenue			DOB		·····
City	Buffalo	Sta	te NY	Zip Code	14216	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Signature of Appointing Authori		1/1/	Date 2/1/ Date		
**************************************	V lever WX	cuts	<u> </u>	1/18/11		
S	lignature of Adm. Director of Civil S	ervice		/ *Approval	Date	**************************************

Send original copy signed by Dept. Head to Budget
Send or e-mail Civil Service a copy
When approved copy is returned, send a copy to Audit along with file maintenance form, City Clerk and Budget
*Applicant appointed on or after this date

	Title		<u>Civilia</u>	n School	Crossing Gu	ard	. <u>(</u> ,)
	Department/Division]	<u>Police</u>				
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Employee]	Information:	_					
Name	Shiela Brown		···········			SS#	
Address	192 Baitz Avenue		******			DOB	40000
City	Buffalo			State	NY	Zip Code	14206
	10 6				1/5	//-	
	Signature of Appointing Au	thority				Date	6
7	Signature of Director of Bu				1/0	(e/11	
	> Signature of Director of Bu	uget	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~			Date	8
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218	nature of Adm. Director of Ci	vil Service				<u></u>	1.Date)
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Send original copy signed by Dept. Head to Budget
Send or e-mail Civil Service a copy
When approved copy is returned, send a copy to Audit along with file maintenance form, City Clerk and Budget
*Applicant appointed on or after this date

	111 210 0000 14212
Signature of Appointing Authority	Date
- Duna Estur	1/6/11_
Signature of Director of Budget	Date
Olivin Alivata	(1/18/11)
Signature of Adm. Director of Civil Service	*Approval Date 🔾

Send original copy signed by Dept. Head to Budget

Send or e-mail Civil Service a copy

When approved copy is returned, send a copy to Audit along with file maintenance form, City Clerk and Budget

*Applicant appointed on or after this date

172 (1144 1704)

Certificate of Appointment

In compliance with provisions of Section 24-2 of the Charter and Chapter 35-1 of the Ordinances of the City of Buffalo, I transmit this certification of appointment(s) or promotion(s). I further certify that the person(s) named in Schedule "A" have been certified or approved by the Human Resources/Civil Service for the

Appointment Effective:

01/28/2011

in the Department of

Public Works, Parks & Streets

Division of

Buildings

to the Position of

Senior First Class Stationary Engineer

Permanent, Provisional, Temporary, Seasonal (Insert one)

TEMPORARY

Appointment, Promotion, Non-Competitive (Insert one)

APPOINTMENT

Minimum, Intermediate, Maximum, Flat (Insert one)

FLAT

(Enter Starting Salary): Starting Salary of:

\$15.00

LAST JOB TITLE

Sr. 1st Class Stationary Engineer

NAME

Louis Carbone

LAST DEPARTMENT

Buildings

DATE 06/21/10 **ADDRESS**

212 Geary Street

LAST SALARY

\$15.00

CITY & ZIP

Buffalo 14210

LAST 4 DIGITS OF SSN. XXX-XX-0804

LAST JOB TITLE

LAST SALARY

DATE:

LAST DEPARTMENT

DATE

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY & ZIP

LAST 4 DIGITS OF SSN. XXX-XX-

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE

BUDGET ORG. CODE

13296001

TITLE CODE NO

832J

BUDGET ACCT. OBJ.

412002 PROJ. ID

PERSONNEL REQ. NO

2010-12

SALARY RANGE OF POSITION

\$15.00

PER YEAR DAY HOUR

HOUR

REASON FOR APPT. ABOVE THE MINIMUM:

NAME OF APPOINTING AUTHORITY:

TITLE OF APPOINTING. AUTHORITY:

Steven J. Stepniak

Commissioner of Public Works, Parks &

Streets

01/20/2011

SIGNATURE OF APPOINTING AUTHORITY:

ORIGINAL + 3 COPIES TO: CITY CLERK (ON/BEFORE APPOINTMENT DATE)

OTHER COPIES TO: #5- COMPTROLLER #6- HUMAN SERVICES/CIVIL SERVICE #7- BUDGET

#8-DEPARTMENT #9-DIVISION #10-EMPLOYEE(S)

Certificate of Appointment

In compliance with provisions of Section 24-2 of the Charter and Chapter 35-1 of the Ordinances of the City of Buffalo, I transmit this certification of appointment(s) or promotion(s). I further certify that the person(s) named in Schedule "A" have been certified or approved by the Human Resources/Civil Service for the

Appointment Effective:

01/28/2011

in the Department of

Public Works, Parks & Streets

Division of

Buildings

to the Position of

Senior First Class Stationary Engineer

Permanent, Provisional, Temporary, Seasonal (Insert one)

TEMPORARY

Appointment, Promotion, Non-Competitive (Insert one)

APPOINTMENT

Minimum, Intermediate, Maximum, Flat

(Insert one)

FLAT

(Enter Starting Salary): Starting Salary of:

\$15.00

LAST JOB TITLE

Sr. 1st Cl Stationary Engineer

NAME

Alexander Porter

LAST DEPARTMENT LAST SALARY

Buildings \$15.00

DATE 04/11/10

ADDRESS

141 Prospect Avenue

CITY & ZIP

Buffalo 14201

LAST 4 DIGITS OF SSN. XXX-XX-3356

LAST JOB TITLE

LAST DEPARTMENT

DATE

NAME

ADDRESS

LAST SALARY

CITY & ZIP

LAST 4 DIGITS OF SSN. XXX-XX-

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE

BUDGET ORG. CODE

13296001

\$15.00

TITLE CODE NO

832J

BUDGET ACCT. OBJ. SALARY RANGE OF POSITION

DATE:

412002 PROJ. ID

PERSONNEL REQ. NO PER YEAR DAY HOUR

2010-12 HOUR

REASON FOR APPT. ABOVE THE MINIMUM:

NAME OF APPOINTING AUTHORITY: TITLE OF APPOINTING. AUTHORITY:

Steven J. Stepniak

Commissioner of Public Works, Parks &

Streets

01/04/2011

SIGNATURE OF APPOINTING AUTHORITY:

ORIGINAL + 3 COPIES TO: CITY CLÉRK (ON/BEFORE APPOINTMENT DATE)

OTHER COPIES TO: #5- COMPTROLLER #6- HUMAN SERVICES/CIVIL SERVICE #7- BUDGET

#8-DEPARTMENT #9-DIVISION #10-EMPLOYEE(S)

Certificate of Appointment

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Appointment Effective:

01/28/2011

in the Department of

Public Works, Parks & Streets

Division of

Buildings

to the Position of

Senior First Class Stationary Engineer

Permanent, Provisional, Temporary, Seasonal (Insert one)

TEMPORARY

Appointment, Promotion, Non-Competitive (Insert one)

APPOINTMENT

Minimum, Intermediate, Maximum, Flat (Insert one)

FLAT

(Enter Starting Salary): Starting Salary of:

\$15.00

LAST JOB TITLE

N/A

NAME

Jeffrey M. Vitali

Buffalo 14210

LAST DEPARTMENT

DATE

ADDRESS CITY & ZIP 112 Remmington Place

LAST SALARY

LAST 4 DIGITS OF SSN. XXX-XX-9800

LAST JOB TITLE

LAST DEPARTMENT

DATE

NAME

ADDRESS

LAST SALARY

CITY & ZIP

LAST 4 DIGITS OF SSN. XXX-XX-

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE

BUDGET ORG. CODE

13296001

TITLE CODE NO

832J

BUDGET ACCT, OBJ.

412002 PROJ. ID

PERSONNEL REQ. NO

2010-12

SALARY RANGE OF POSITION

\$15.00

PER YEAR DAY HOUR

HOUR

REASON FOR APPT. ABOVE THE MINIMUM:

NAME OF APPOINTING AUTHORITY:

TITLE OF APPOINTING. AUTHORITY:

Steven J. Stepniak

Commissioner of Public Works, Parks &

Streets

DATE:

01/13/2011

SIGNATURE OF APPOINTING AUTHORITY:

ORIGINAL + 3 COPIES TO: CITY CLERK (ON/BEFORE APPOINTMENT DATE)

OTHER COPIES TO: #5- COMPTROLLER #6- HUMAN SERVICES/CIVIL SERVICE #7- BUDGET

#8-DEPARTMENT #9-DIVISION #10-EMPLOYEE(S)

NON-OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

NON-OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS





January 19, 2011

NATURAL GAS BRILLING

Buffalo City Council 1308 City Hall Buffalo, NY 14202

Members of the City Council:

The Business Council of New York State opposes this legislation-Ordinance Chapter 288-which would prohibit all natural gas drilling in the city of Buffalo.

First, this measure is unnecessary. There has not been any gas drilling in Buffalo for nearly 10 years and none of the recent activity surrounding the issue of hydraulic fracturing centers on Buffalo or its surrounding area.

Second, natural gas drilling is safe. New York has been a leader in natural gas exploration and drilling for decades under the regulatory oversight of the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). The Department's ongoing and long-standing regulation of natural gas drilling has proven sufficiently protective of groundwater resources and will continue to be protective under the enhanced permitting requirements proposed in the DEC's Supplemental Generic Environmental Impact Statement (SGEIS).

Hydraulic fracturing, which has been the focus of the recent anti-drilling efforts in the state, is a proven technology that has allowed natural gas producers to safely and economically recover natural gas from deep shale formations across the country. It is vital to today's shale gas revolution, which is reducing reliance on foreign oil, lowering air emissions generated by dirty coal and vastly increasing America's supply of clean natural gas.

Thousands of horizontal wells have been drilled across the United States with hydraulic fracturing without contamination. Our neighbor to the south is a testament to the success of this drilling. Economic revitalization is underway across Pennsylvania's northern border.

Third, the bill's provisions are very broad, prohibiting **all** drilling in any gas formation, whether hydraulic fracturing is used or not. Since 1821, 75,000 wells have been drilled in this state. More than 90% of the hundreds of new wells permitted in New York State each year in formations other than Marcellus and Utica are developed using hydraulic fracturing. The Department issued more than 1,200 such permits in the past two years. Buffalo should not put itself in the position whereby gas drilling of any kind can never occur within the city.



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Finally, while there ise no anticipated drilling activity in Buffalo, this sets a negative precedent for the rest of the state that drilling is unsafe to do anywhere, even as the Department continues to grant permits every year. This could have the effect of delaying economic development opportunities in other parts of the state, which will drive jobs and economic growth for many financially strapped communities and provide extraordinary end use savings for customers who burn clean, abundant and domestically produced natural gas.

Natural gas production will yield extensive new job opportunities, provide increased state and local tax collections and boost local economies and provide long-term growth particularly to the Southern Tier, an area in desperate need of economic growth.

We encourage the City Council to reconsider this proposed ordinance. Only then will New York move toward achieving its long-term energy security goals, its environmental compliance objectives, and economic opportunities that are sure to follow natural gas development.

For these reasons the Business Council does not support this legislation, and urges the City Council to defeat this measure.

Sincerely

MF

RECEIVED AND FILED

R

147 Marine Drive
Apartment 11D
Buffalo, New York 14202-4211

To : Common Council Members : City of Buffalo

I'd like to comment on continuing efforts, by a small group of residents, to return Marine Drive Apartments to a "co-op" management "under the supervision of the Resident Council".

I didn't live in Marine Drive during "the co-op years"; I'm told it was a wonderful place to be. A strong manager made decisions which produced good results (i.e. 100% occupancy, a reserve account of over \$4 million, etc.).

Sadly for all, under the Masiello administration, the co-op lease was terminated and Marine Drive was placed under the management of Hutchens & Kissling. This was, and is thought by many to have been intended to be, devastating for Marine Drive (ex. low occupancy and unpaid rents combined to create a \$2 million deficit, etc). Within six months of this being disclosed to the Buffalo Control Board, BMHA terminated H/K as managers.

The era of Erie Regional, proved to be a blessing. Through sound management decisions (and without raising rents), the H/K deficit was turned into a profit situation; occupancy was increased and unpaid rents were decreased.

As we know, a few who want to dictate "management" decisions for Marine Drive, found fault and created obstacles every step of the way. As a result, Marine Drive is entering yet another management structure, which the problematic few are now criticizing. Rather than management by BMHA, they would like Marine Drive to return to a co-op structure which they would "supervise".

I think it totally ironic, for a person who sits on the BMHA Board, supposedly concerned about improving the quality of life for residents in public housing, to be manipulating the protests about BMHA managing the place where he lives.

(i.e. rather a striking example of "Not In My Back Yard")

I think it would be totally detrimental for Marine Drive residents if the current Resident Council was in a position to dictate "management" decisions.

(i.e. they don't have the overall knowledge or experience)

(continued)



The majority of the residents (most of whom will not speak publicly) do not have confidence in the current resident council. With the exception of two people, those currently on the council have their own self-focused concerns rather than a desire to serve the overall population of residents. This is yet another reason "why" they should not be involved in supervising management.

I have attended council meetings, both as a representative of the residents in my building (July 2005 to June 2007), and as a resident representative on the Erie Regional Board of Directors (April 2009 to November 2010). I can give you "details", if you so wish.

(and I have paperwork to document what I tell you)

A word about the "Memo of Understanding" which the current Resident Council likes to quote :-

- Written in the Sharon West/Hutchens & Kissling era, it was judged to be "null and void" by several attorneys. So, Erie Regional and BMHA developed another "Memo of Understanding", with the same wording as the one used throughout the BMHA properties (with the exception that references to "HUD" were deleted, because Marine Drive is not a HUD property).

The current resident council refused to sign this MoU, thus were not eligible to receive approximately \$6,000 which could have been used for resident programs and services.

As I mentioned, a self-serving agenda far outweighs "good" for the resident population.

Lastly, as I've done before, I question who is paying the fee for the attorney the resident council has engaged. Former judge Makowski likes to say he represents the "association", which is the body for all the residents - but he doesn't represent me, nor will I be responsible for his fee - and I know there are others who feel the same way.

I love my home, and I **thank you** for your time and attention and good judgment in relation to this problem.

Sincerely,

Marilyn Sallivan

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

The Buffalo Common Council

18)

MICHAEL P. KEARNS SOUTH DISTRICT COUNCIL MEMBER

65 NIAGARA SQUARE, 1401 CITY HALL BUFFALO, NY 14202-3318

PHONE: (716) 851-5169 • FAX: (716) 851-4294

E-mail: mkearns@city-buffalo.com



CHAIRMAN

FINANCE TRANSPORTATION WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEES

BUDGET BURA CIVIL SERVICE CLAIMS

LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANTS

MARTHA-ANN MURPHY KELLY M. KRUG RUSSELL C. WEAVER

MEMORANDUM

TO:

Gerald Chwalinski

FROM:

Councilmember Kearns

DATE:

January 25, 2011

RE:

Blood, infectious disease risk to citizens of Buffalo.

I would like to file the attached information for the next Common Council meeting to be held on January 25, 2011.

Thank you.

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION, POLICE DEPT, FIRE DEPT, CORPORATION COUNSEL

29

Murphy, Marti

1 XV

From: Sent: Peace Kullerkupp [peacekullerkupp@yahoo.com]

Wednesday, January 19, 2011 9:55 AM

To: Councilmember Fontana; Councilmember Franczyk; Councilmember Pridgen;

Councilmember Golombek; Councilmember Kearns; Councilmember LoCurto; Councilmember Rivera; Councilmember Russell; Councilmember Smith; Lewis, Tiffany R.; McAlister, Todd C.; Kennedy, Rosetta; Bollman, Bryan J.; Kuzma, Michael; Baj, Aniela M.; Brem, James; Von Derempten, Timothy; Battel, Sandra S.; Murphy, Marti; Weaver, Russell; Krug, Kelly

M.; Hamm, Bradley K.; Thoma, James D.; Crispell, Whitney A.; Santiago, Noemi; Laubenstein, Kirk A.; Munson, Sandra; Blando, Amanda R.; SanFilippo, Andy; Mayor; Stepniak, Steve; Whitfield, Garnell; CCR; Mestre, Oswaldo; rlander@city-buffalo.com;

Rodriguez, David - Law Department

Cc:

Peace Kullerkupp

Subject:

RE: Blood, infectious disease risk to citizens of Buffalo

I am contacting you regarding the HUGE threat of blood exposure, including the potential of AIDS, HIV, Hepatitis, STD's, MRSA, and many other diseases being neglectfully managed within the city of Buffalo at a crime scene. We have tried repeatedly to establish a protocol for handling this concern with the Mayor's hot line, but without success, and with the repeated incidents of improper handling of blood and body fluid after crime related incidents in the city, we, as a expert in this field, as well as an advocate for humanitarian rights, feel obligated to accelerate this matter to any and all pertinent individuals to resolve this issue by working together as a group for resolution to this problem.

When a violent crime occurs in the city, resulting in blood loss, the police investigate the crime and release the scene back to the property owner to clean up themselves. Without any local laws or enforcement regulating this industry, and a lack of knowledge by most people, these crime scenes are not being cleaned properly, thus exposing the occupants of the home to the potential blood borne illnesses and disease, as well as the general public when the incident occurs outside such as a shooting, stabbing or pedestrian struck.

Furthermore, the city is being exposed to a heavy level of liability, as the fire department will "hose down" a crime scene with water only, to get rid of the blood, but there are many problems with this as well. First, just hosing down the blood does not kill all the potential diseases the blood harbors, and actually increases the area of risk by spreading it around a larger area (We have had calls to our office by people who had to deal with the blood after the police and fire department leave, wondering how to deal with the bigger problem created, including on woman who called because her son came into the house carrying a blood clot in his bare hand, which was "hosed down" into the grass after a shooting).

Additionally, the fire department, using high pressure hoses, is risking themselves and bystanders, by splashing the blood around, and god forbid it gets into someones mouth, nose, eye's, etc. and the Workman's compensation concerns and liability legal issues it can create.

Basically, there is no procedure within the city to handle blood related emergencies, and this puts everyone at risk for disease and death. The city has been neglectful in their obligation to properly address this concern. I am willing to personally work with the city to find a resolution to this problem, but need everyone's cooperation. I will not let this issue rest, so let's all work together to find a solution, protect the community, and do the right and ethical thing.

So everyone knows who I am, my name is Peace Kullerkupp, I am a paramedic within the city for over 20 years, and I own Spotless Touch Crime Scene Cleaners. I have extensive experience, and just want to see resolution to a problem that exists within the city, please work with us to resolve this dilemma now, while it's proactive, instead of having to address it as a reactive response when someone ends up sick or dead after an

exposure that could have been prevented.

Peace Kullerkupp 716-563-2051

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8

Law Offices of JOSEPH G. MAKOWSKI, L.L.C. 420 Franklin Street, Buffalo, New York 14202 Phone: (716) 881-1890 Fax: (716) 881-0669 e-mail: jmakowski@aol.com

November 18, 2010

Dawn Sanders, Executive Director Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority 300 Perry Street Buffalo, NY 14204



Marine Drive Apartments

Dear Ms. Sanders:

As you know, I represent the Resident Council and Association of the Marine Drive Apartment Complex.

Recently, it has come to the attention of the residents of Marine Drive that effective November 30, 2010 the working relationship between BMHA and Erie Regional Planning Corp. will end. It has also come to our attention that BMHA has determined that it will take over the management of the Marine Drive Apartments. For the reasons set forth below, we believe BMHA is precluded from taking such action.

Initially, we would bring to your attention that the management of the Marine Drive Apartment Complex from 2004 through 2006 by Kissling/Hutchens, as reflected in the recent forensic audit conducted by RSM McGaldrey was an unmitigated financial and management disaster. After reviewing the forensic report commissioned by BMHA, the residents of Marine Drive have requested that I inquire whether BMHA intends to commence suit against Kissling/Hutchens for an accounting and a recovery of lost or unaccounted for funds.

On September 1, 2007, BMHA entered into an agreement with Erie Regional Housing Development Corp. (hereinafter referred to as "Erie Regional") for the management of the Marine Drive Apartments. The retention of Erie Regional was done without BMHA issuing a request for a proposal. In accordance with the terms of the September 1, 2007 contract between BMHA and Erie Regional, the management of Marine Drive came under the jurisdiction and supervision of the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal (hereinafter referred to as "DHCR").

Ms. Dawn Sanders Page 2 November 18, 2010

From 2007 through 2010, under Erie Regional's management, the fiscal condition and physical plant of Marine Drive substantially deteriorated. As you know, earlier this year, Erie Regional abruptly terminated Henry Littles, the manager of the complex.

On June 15, 2010, I directed a letter to Michael Seaman, Chairman of the Board of BMHA expressing the concerns of Marine Drive residents with respect to continued management of Marine Drive by Erie Regional. You, Mr. Candelario and Paul Wolf were copied on the letter. A copy of my letter of June 15, 2010 is enclosed for your review.

The concerns expressed in my letter of June 15, 2010 proved valid as evidenced by the fact that BMHA did not seek to renew its agreement with Erie Regional when the contract expired on August 31, 2010. The Resident Council and Association have asked me to communicate to you that it formally requests BMHA to conduct a fiscal and management audit of Marine Drive under Erie Regional for the period 2007 through 2010.

I would bring to your attention that significant legal obstacles exist to the proposed management takeover of the Marine Drive complex by BMHA. Initially, it is our understanding that prior to assuming management responsibility for Marine Drive, BMHA is required to procure the prior written approval of DHCR. Additionally, my research reveals that BMHA must send out an RFP for management of the facility.

More significantly, BMHA is contractually precluded from the management of the Marine Drive Apartment complex under the January 8, 2004 Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as the "MOU") with the tenants of Marine Drive. A copy of the January 8, 2004 MOU is enclosed for your review. Your attention is directed to paragraph 6 of the MOU which recites:

6. The Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority hereby finally commits to the tenants that the development will not be managed or maintained by the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority's existing staff, and will continue to be maintained as a separate development, with a separate management company and separate maintenance and office workers, for so long as such a plan is lawful.

Ms. Dawn Sanders Page 3 November 18, 2010

From March 31, 1965 through June 15, 2004, BMHA had a lease agreement with Marine Drive Apartments, Inc. for the management of the Marine Drive complex. My clients have expressed an interest in resuming tenant responsibility for the management of the Marine Drive complex through Marine Drive Apartments, Inc. or another tenant-led entity.

On June 8, 2010, the Buffalo Common Council adopted a resolution to this effect. A copy of the Buffalo Common Council resolution of June 8, 2010 is enclosed for your review.

On behalf of the Resident Council and Association, I am requesting a meeting with yourself, Mr. Seaman and Mr. Wolf to discuss the return of tenant management of the Marine Drive complex to either Marine Drive Apartments, Inc. or another tenant-led entity. We request your response by no later than November 23, 2010. I look forward to hearing from you.

Very truly yours,

LAW OFFICES OF JOSEPH G. MAKOWSKI, LLC

By:

Joseph G. Makowski

Enclosures

cc:

Michael A. Seaman, Chairman, BMHA
Paul W. Wolf, General Counsel, BMHA
Mr. Joseph Romanowski, NYS Division of Housing and Community Renewal
535 Washington Street
Buffalo, NY 14203

Brian E. Lawlor, Commissioner/CEO, NYS Homes and Community Renewal (via Federal Express) 25 Beaver Street, New York, NY 10004

la/

STATE OF NEW YORK SUPREME COURT:

COUNTY OF ERIE

ELIZABETH HARRIS, Individually and as President of the Marine Drive Resident Council and as a Member of the Marine Drive Resident Association 161 Marine Drive Buffalo, New York 14202,

Plaintiff,

SUMMONS

-VS-

BUFFALO MUNICIPAL HOUSING AUTHORITY 300 Perry Street Buffalo, New York 14204-2299,

INDEX NO. 2011-

Defendant.

FILED
01/20/2011/ 09:25:53
ERIE COUNTY CLERK
RCFT * 11008706
EF2011600269

TO THE ABOVE-NAMED DEFENDANTS:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the Verified Complaint in the above-captioned action and to serve a copy of your Answer on the Plaintiffs' attorney within twenty

(20) days after the service of this Summons, exclusive of the day of service, or within thirty (30) days after completion of service where service is made in any other manner than by personal delivery within the State. The United States of America, if designated as a Defendant in this action, may answer or appear within sixty (60) days of service hereof. In case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the Verified Complaint.

Erie County is designated as the place of trial. The basis of venue is the location of the Plaintiff herein.

DATED:

January 18, 2011

LAW OFFICE OF JOSEPH G. MAKOWSKI, LLC

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Joseph G Makowski, A

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Office and Post Office Address

420 Franklin Street

Buffalo, New York 14202

Telephone: (716) 881-1890 Facsimile: (716) 881-0669 E-mail: jmakowski@aol.com STATE OF NEW YORK SUPREME COURT:

COUNTY OF ERIE

ELIZABETH HARRIS, Individually and as President of the Marine Drive Resident Council and as a Member of the Marine Drive Resident Association 161 Marine Drive Apartments Buffalo, New York 14202,

ACTIONS A PROCESONOS

CERIE COUNTY

CERIES OFFICE

VERIFIED COMPLAINT INDEX NO. 2011-

Plaintiffs,

-VS-

BUFFALO MUNICIPAL HOUSING AUTHORITY 300 Perry Street Buffalo, New York 14204-2299,

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Plaintiff, Elizabeth Harris, Individually and as President of the Marine Drive Resident Council, and as a member of the Marine Drive Resident Association, by and through her attorney, Joseph G. Makowski, Esq., hereby alleges:

- 1. Plaintiff Elizabeth Harris is a resident of the Marine Drive Apartment Complex ("Marine Drive") in the City of Buffalo, New York.
- 2. Elizabeth Harris is President of the Marine Drive Resident Council and is a member of the Marine Drive Resident Association.
- 3. The Marine Drive Resident Council is an unincorporated association comprising fourteen (14) residents of the Marine Drive. The Marine Drive Tenant Association is an unincorporated association consisting of leaseholders of Marine Drive. The Marine Drive Resident Council and Resident Association facilitate the self-governance of Marine Drive, residents including advocacy for their concerns and interests with respect to the management and quality of life of Marine Drive. The Marine Drive Resident Council and Resident Association

also coordinate with the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority in addressing various issues affecting the management and quality of life of the residents of the Marine Drive.

4. Defendant, Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority (hereinafter referred to as "BMHA"), was and still is a public authority and corporation with a principal place of business at 300 Perry Street, Buffalo, New York. Upon information and belief, BMHA has a possessory interest in Marine Drive.

Background

- 5. From March 31, 1965 through June 15, 2004, BMHA had a lease agreement with Marine Drive Apartments, Inc. for the resident self management of Marine Drive.
- 6. On or about January 8, 2004, the residents of Marine Drive and BMHA entered into a Memorandum of Understanding along with the Kissling/Hutchens Partnership, HKMDA, LLC., concerning a proposed management change for Marine Drive from Marine Drive Inc. to HKMDA, LLC. Plaintiff is a third party beneficiary to the Memorandum of Understanding. A true copy of the January 8, 2004 Memorandum of Understanding (herein after "Memorandum of Understanding") is annexed hereto as Exhibit "A" and made a part hereof.
 - 7. In relevant part the Memorandum of Understanding recites:
 - 4. The Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority hereby further commits that it will allow the residents the same degree of self-governance that they currently enjoy, and that it will recognize such Tenant Council or Tenant Association as the existing tenants may choose to form, and that it will follow the wishes of the tenant association or council as regards maintenance of the development, and as regards rules, regulations and procedures for the development.
 - 6. The Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority hereby finally commits to the tenants that the development will not be managed or maintained by the Buffalo



Municipal Housing Authority's existing staff, and will continue to be maintained as a separate development, with a separate management company and separate maintenance and office workers, for so long as such a plan is lawful.

- 8. Between June 8, 2004 and August 31, 2007, pursuant to a contractual agreement, Marine Drive was managed by Kissling/Hutchens Partnership HKMDA, LLC.
- 9. Sometime in 2007, BMHA determined that Kissling/Hutchens would not continue to manage the Marine Drive. On or about September 1, 2007, BMHA entered into an agreement with Eric Regional Housing Development Corp. for the management of Marine Drive. The agreement between BMHA and Eric Regional Housing Development Corp. was subject to approval by the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal.
- 10. On or about August 31, 2010, the agreement between BMHA and Erie Regional Housing Development Corp. expired. Thereafter, BMHA and Erie Regional Housing Development Corp. entered into a month to month agreement for the management of Marine Drive.
- 11. Sometime in 2010, BMHA requested the approval of the New York State

 Division of Housing and Community Renewal (hereinafter referred to as "DHCR") to directly
 manage Marine Drive. In connection with its application to DHCR, BMHA submitted a
 proposed management plan for the operation of Marine Drive which has not been approved by
 DHCR.
- 12. Between January 8, 2004 to the present time the Memorandum of Understanding remains in full force and effect. On November 18, 2010, the Marine Drive Resident Council and Resident Association were in written communication with BMHA advising that it was precluded from the direct management of Marine Drive under the Memorandum of Understating. A true

copy of the Plaintiff's November 18, 2010 communication to BMHA is annexed hereto as Exhibit "B" and made a part hereof.

- 13. On information and belief, notwithstanding the terms of Memorandum of Understanding and the lack of approval of its proposed management plan by DHCR, BMHA has determined that it will assume management of Marine Drive on or about January 31, 2011.
- 14. The management of Marine Drive Apartment by BMHA is contrary to the provision of the January 8, 2004 Memorandum of Understanding.

AS AND FOR A FIRST SEPARATE AND DISTINCT CAUSE OF ACTION (DECLARATORY RELIEF)

- 15. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 14 of this Verified Complaint as if and as though more fully set forth herein.
- 16. A controversy has arisen between the Plaintiff and BMHA with respect to the rights and duties of the parties under the Memorandum of Understanding.
- 17. Plaintiff maintains that under the Memorandum of Understanding the residents of Marine Drive are entitled to the same degree of self governance as they currently enjoy, and that BMHA will recognize the Resident Council and Resident Association and will follow the wishes of the Resident Council or Resident Association regarding maintenance of the development, and as regards rules, regulations, and procedures for the development.
- 18. Plaintiff maintains that BMHA in the Memorandum of Understanding agreed that Marine Drive will not be managed or maintained by BMHA staff, and will continue to be maintained as a separate development, with a separate management company and separate maintenance and office workers.

- 19. Plaintiff in its communication of November 18, 2000 advised BMHA that it is precluded in the management of Marine Drive under the Memorandum of Understanding
- Plaintiff requests declaratory relief adjudicating her rights under the January 8,
 Memorandum of Understanding

AS AND FOR A SECOND SEPARATE AND DISTINCT CAUSE OF ACTION (DECLARATORY RELIEF)

- 21. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 20 of this Verified Complaint as if and as though more fully set forth herein.
- 22. Plaintiff maintains that BMHA may not assume management of Marine Drive under New York Law until such time as it secures approval of its management plan by DHCR.
- 23. The management plan submitted by BMHA to DHCR for its operation of Marine Drive has not been approved. Therefore under New York State Law BMHA has precluding from assuming management of Marine Drive.
- 24. Plaintiff maintains that any assumption of management of Marine Drive by BMHA may only be temporary and that BMHA must submit a Request for Proposal to perspective managers of Marine Drive.
- 25. Plaintiff requests declaratory relief adjudicating that BMHA may not assume management of Marine Drive until such time as it secures approval of its management plan by DHCR and that its management of Marine Drive may only be temporary and that it must submit a Request for Proposal for prospective managers.

AS AND FOR A THIRD SEPARATE AND DISTINCT CAUSE OF ACTION (SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE)

- 26. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 25 of the Verified Complaint as if any as though more fully set for herein.
- 27. Plaintiff lacks an adequate remedy at law in which to enforce her rights under the Memorandum of Understanding.
- 28. Plaintiff is in need of a judgment of specific performance enforcing her rights under the Memorandum of Understanding.

AS AND FOR A FOURTH, SEPARATE AND DISTINCT CAUSE OF ACTION (PERMANENT INJUNCTION)

- 29. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation as set forth in paragraphs 1 though 28 of this Verified Complaint as if and as though more fully set forth herein.
- 30. Plaintiff lacks an adequate remedy at law in which to enforce her rights under the Memorandum of Understanding as well as under New York State Law and applicable regulations concerning DHCR approval of the BMHA management plan for Marine Drive together with compelling BMHA to submit a Request for Proposal.
- 31. Plaintiff is in need of a permanent injunction enjoining BMHA from assuming management of the Marine Drive under the Memorandum of Understanding Alternatively plaintiff is in need of a permanent injunction enjoining BMHA from assuming management of Marine Drive pending approval of its Management Plan by DHCR and issuance of a Request for Proposal.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants as follows:

On the first cause of action, declaratory judgment as to the rights and duties of the parties under the January 8, 2004 Memorandum of Understanding.

On the second cause of action, judgment precluding BMHA from assuming management of Marine Drive until approval of its management plan by the DHCR, together with the issuance of a Request for Proposal.

On the third cause of action, judgment of specific performance against BMHA enjoying it from assuming management of the Marine Drive.

On the fourth cause of action, a permanent injunction against BMHA; such other and further relief as to the court seems just and proper; together with the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated: Buffalo, New York January 18, 2011

Yours, etc.

LAW OFFICE OF JOSEPH G. MAKOWSKI, LLC

Soloh G Ma

Joseph G. Makowski, Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Office and Post Office Address

420 Franklin Street

Buffalo, New York 14202 Telephone: (716) 881-1890 Facsimile: (716) 881-0669

E-mail: jmakowski@aol.com

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VERIFICATION

STATE OF NEW YORK)	
COUNTY OF ERIE)	SS:

ELIZABETH HARRIS, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

- 1. I am a resident of the Marine Drive Apartment Complex. I am also President of the Marine Drive Resident Council and a member of the Marine Drive Resident Association.
 - 2. I have read the foregoing Complaint.
- 3. The contents of the Complaint are true to my knowledge, except as to those matters alleged to be upon information and belief, and as to those matters I believe same to be true.

LIZABETH HARRIS

Subscribed and sworn to the 18th day of January, 2011.

Notary Public

BRIAN R. WELSH
Notary Public, State of New York
Qualified in Eric County
My Commission Expires:

200

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BY AND BETWEEN THE TENANTS OF THE MARINE DRIVE APARTMENTS AND THE BUFFALO MUNICIPAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

This agreement, made as of this 8th day of January, 2004, is by and among the current tenants of the Marine Drive Apartments, Buffalo, NY, the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority, a hody corporate and politic, with offices located at 300 Perry Street, Buffalo, NY, 14204, and the Kissling/Hutchens Partnership,

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, Marine Drive Apartments, Inc., has leased the 616 unit seven tower development known as the Marine Drive Apartments from its owner, the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority, under the terms of a forty (40) year lease which expires in January, 2004, and

WHEREAS, many of the existing tenants of the development have been tenants there for many years, and are living on fixed incomes, and have devoted many hours and considerable sums of money to fixing up their apartments and maintaining their development's common areas, and

WHEREAS, the development has been well-maintained by the residents, and is a safe and attractive place to live, and

WHEREAS, under the terms of the lease, when the agreement terminates, each and every Marine Drive tenant will become a month-to-month tenant of the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the facts and circumstances outlined above, the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority hereby agrees as follows:

- 1. Upon the termination of the lease, the management company retained by the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority to manage the development will begin the process of interviewing and verifying information from all of the current tenants, so that new long-term leases can be signed with every tenant who wishes to remain at Marine Drive, thus giving the tenants the peace of mind of knowing that they can remain long-term tenants with all of the protections currently afforded them under their existing leases.
- 2. The Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority hereby commits that no tenant who is income eligible and meets the guidelines for occupancy as established by the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal will be forced to leave the development, except for such lease violations as would always be expected to be grounds for termination of a lease agreement.
- 3. The Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority hereby further commits that no tenant who meets the eligibility criteria referenced in Paragraph 2, above will be displaced from their unit.
- 4. The Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority hereby further commits that it will allow the residents the same degree of self-governance that they currently enjoy, and that it will recognize such Tenant Council or Tenant Association as the existing tenants may choose to form, and that it will follow the wishes of the tenant association or council as regards maintenance of the development, and as regards rules, regulations and procedures for the development.

god

- 5. The Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority hereby further commits that, so long as such a plan is in compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations, the Marine Drive Apartments will not become part of the Housing Authority's state public housing program, and will continue to have its own waitlist and tenant selection and assignment plan and procedures.
- The Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority hereby finally commits to the tenants that the development will not be managed or maintained by the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority's existing staff, and will continue to be maintained as a separate development, with a separate management company and separate maintenance and office workers, for so long as such a plan is lawful.

Dated:

For Marine Drive Apartments

For Buffalo Municipal Housing

Authority

For Rissling/Hutchens Parmership

HKMDA, LLC

Law Offices of JOSEPH G. MAKOVVSKI, L.L.C. 420 Franklin Street, Buffalo, New York 14202

Phone: (716) 881-1890 Fax: (716) 881-0659 e-mail: jmakowski@aol.com

November 18, 2010

Dawn Sanders, Executive Director Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority 300 Perry Street Buffalo, NY 14204

Re: Marine Drive Apartments

Dear Ms. Sanders:

As you know, I represent the Resident Council and Association of the Marine Drive Apartment Complex.

Recently, it has come to the attention of the residents of Marine Drive that effective November 30, 2010 the working relationship between BMHA and Erie Regional Planning Corp. will end. It has also come to our attention that BMHA has determined that it will take over the management of the Marine Drive Apartments. For the reasons set forth below, we believe BMHA is precluded from taking such action.

Initially, we would bring to your attention that the management of the Marine Drive Apartment Complex from 2004 through 2006 by Kissling/Hutchens, as reflected in the recent forensic audit conducted by RSM McGaldrey was an unmitigated financial and management disaster. After reviewing the forensic report commissioned by BMHA, the residents of Marine Drive have requested that I inquire whether BMHA intends to commence suit against Kissling/Hutchens for an accounting and a recovery of lost or unaccounted for funds.

On September 1, 2007, BMHA entered into an agreement with Erie Regional Housing Development Corp. (hereinafter referred to as "Erie Regional") for the management of the Marine Drive Apartments. The retention of Erie Regional was done without BMHA issuing a request for a proposal. In accordance with the terms of the September 1, 2007 contract between BMHA and Erie Regional, the management of Marine Drive came under the jurisdiction and supervision of the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal (hereinafter referred to as "DHCR").

Ms. Dawn Sanders Page 2 November 18, 2010

From 2007 through 2010, under Erie Regional's management, the fiscal condition and physical plant of Marine Drive substantially deteriorated. As you know, earlier this year, Erie Regional abruptly terminated Henry Littles, the manager of the complex.

On June 15, 2010, I directed a letter to Michael Seaman, Chairman of the Board of BMHA expressing the concerns of Marine Drive residents with respect to continued management of Marine Drive by Erie Regional. You, Mr. Candelario and Paul Wolf were copied on the letter. A copy of my letter of June 15, 2010 is enclosed for your review.

The concerns expressed in my letter of June 15, 2010 proved valid as evidenced by the fact that BMHA did not seek to renew its agreement with Eric Regional when the contract expired on August 31, 2010. The Resident Council and Association have asked me to communicate to you that it formally requests BMHA to conduct a fiscal and management audit of Marine Drive under Eric Regional for the period 2007 through 2010.

I would bring to your attention that significant legal obstacles exist to the proposed management takeover of the Marine Drive complex by BMHA. Initially, it is our understanding that prior to assuming management responsibility for Marine Drive, BMHA is required to procure the prior written approval of DHCR. Additionally, my research reveals that BMHA must send out an RFP for management of the facility.

More significantly, BMHA is contractually precluded from the management of the Marine Drive Apartment complex under the January 8, 2004 Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as the "MOU") with the tenants of Marine Drive. A copy of the January 8, 2004 MOU is enclosed for your review. Your attention is directed to paragraph 6 of the MOU which recites:

6. The Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority hereby finally commits to the tenants that the development will not be managed or maintained by the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority's existing staff, and will continue to be maintained as a separate development, with a separate management company and separate maintenance and office workers, for so long as such a plan is lawful.

Ms. Dawn Sanders Page 3 November 13, 2010

From March 31, 1965 through June 15, 2004, BMHA had a lease agreement with Marine Drive Apartments, Inc. for the management of the Marine Drive complex. My clients have expressed an interest in resuming tenant responsibility for the management of the Marine Drive complex through Marine Drive Apartments, Inc. or another tenant-led entity.

On June 8, 2010, the Buffalo Common Council adopted a resolution to this effect. A copy of the Buffalo Common Council resolution of June 8, 2010 is enclosed for your review.

On behalf of the Resident Council and Association, I am requesting a meeting with yourself, Mr. Seaman and Mr. Wolf to discuss the return of tenant management of the Marine Drive complex to either Marine Drive Apartments, Inc. or another tenant-led entity. We request your response by no later than November 23, 2010. I look forward to hearing from you.

Very truly yours,

LAW OFFICES OF JOSEPH G. MAKOWSKI, LLC

By:

Joseph G. Makowski

Enclosures

cc:

Michael A. Seaman, Chairman, BMHA
Paul W. Wolf, General Counsel, BMHA
Mr. Joseph Romanowski, NYS Division of Housing and Community Renewal
535 Washington Street
Buffalo, NY 14203

Brian E. Lawlor, Commissioner/CEO, NYS Homes and Community Renewal (via Federal Express) 25 Beaver Street, New York, NY 10004

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BY AND BETWEEN THE TENANTS OF THE MARINE DRIVE APARTMENTS AND THE BUFFALO MUNICIPAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

This agreement, made as of this 8th day of January, -2004, is by and among the current tenants of the Marine Drive Apartments, Buffalo, NY, the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority, a hody corporate and politic, with offices located at 300 Perry Street, Buffalo, NY, 14204, and the Kissling/Hutchens Partnership,

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, Marine Drive Apartments, Inc., has leased the 616 unit seven tower development known as the Marine Drive Apartments from its owner, the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority, under the terms of a forty (40) year lease which expires in January, 2004, and

WHEREAS, many of the existing tenants of the development have been tenants there for many years, and are living on fixed incomes, and have devoted many hours and considerable sums of money to fixing up their apartments and maintaining their development's common areas, and

WHEREAS, the development has been well-maintained by the residents, and is a safe and attractive place to live, and

WHEREAS, under the terms of the lease, when the agreement terminates, each and every Marine Drive tenant will become a month-to-month tenant of the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the facts and circumstances outlined above, the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority hereby agrees as follows:

- 1. Upon the termination of the lease, the management company retained by the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority to manage the development will begin the process of interviewing and verifying information from all of the current tenants, so that new long-term leases can be signed with every tenant who wishes to remain at Marine Drive, thus giving the tenants the peace of mind of knowing that they can remain long-term tenants with all of the protections currently afforded them under their existing leases.
- 2. The Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority hereby commits that no tenant who is income eligible and meets the guidelines for occupancy as established by the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal will be forced to leave the development, except for such lease violations as would always be expected to be grounds for termination of a lease agreement.
- 3. The Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority hereby further commits that no tenant who meets the eligibility criteria referenced in Paragraph 2, above will be displaced from their unit.
- 4. The Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority hereby further commits that it will allow the residents the same degree of self-governance that they currently enjoy, and that it will recognize such Tenant Council or Tenant Association as the existing tenants may choose to form, and that it will follow the wishes of the tenant association or council as regards maintenance of the development, and as regards rules, regulations and procedures for the development.

- The Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority hereby further commits that, so long as 5. such a plan is in compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations, the Marine Drive Apartments will not become part of the Housing Authority's state public housing program, and will continue to have its own waitlist and tenant selection and assignment plan and procedures.
- The Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority hereby finally commits to the tenants 6. that the development will not be managed or maintained by the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority's existing staff, and will continue to be maintained as a separate development, with a separate management company and separate maintenance and office workers, for so long as such a plan is lawful.

Dated:

Authority

Adopted 10 By: MR. FRANCZYK

Ho

RE: RETURN MARINE DRIVE MANAGEMENT TO RESIDENTS

WHEREAS: The old adage of "If it's not broke why fix it," was never more appropriately in play than the saga of the troubled management of Marine Drive Apartments since the non-renewal of the tenants forty-year cooperative lease in 2004; and,

WHEREAS: The well-run tenant managed Marine Drive complex was often called the "jewel of the waterfront," a designation ruined by the Hutchens Kissling KMDA LLC. Corporation, found to be engaging in widespread mismanagement and misappropriation of funds as determined by the New York State Inspector General, leading to the current forensic audit; and,

WHEREAS: The Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority Board of Commissioners subsequently voted to remove the Hutchens Kissling group from management of the Marine Drive apartments and contracted with the Erie Regional Development Corporation, leading to the resignation of Property Manager Henry Littles under the accusation of misconduct; and,

WHEREAS: It seems clear that the stakeholders themselves, specifically the residents of Marine Drive, are best equipped and able to run and manage their own apartments, which are in fact their homes; and,

WHEREAS: Marine Drive residents proved for four decades their ability to manage Marine Drive apartments; and,

WHEREAS: The Masiello Administration's refusal to renew the forty-year lease with the tenant cooperative in 2004 led to years of mismanagement and corruption at Marine Drive Apartments with a rise in crime, vacant units, discontented residents and decline in quality of life, culminating in the disgraced resignation of Eric Regional's Marine Drive manager; and,

WHEREAS: The Kissling Group and Eric Regional Development Corporation failed in providing the leadership necessary to properly and honestly manage Marine Drive Apartments;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

That the Common Council supports the return of management of the Marine Drive Apartments to the tenant controlled cooperative, Marine Drive Apartments, Inc., or a similar entity;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:

That the BMHA abandon its failed policy of running Marine Drive through incompetent or corrupt outside surrogate management, and return control to those committed to restoring a high quality of life and a strong waterfront community, the Marine Drive residents.

PAVID A. FRANCZYK

Fillmore District Council Member



Common Council

Legislative Staff

City of Buffalo, NY

Chief of Staff James S. Pajak Senior Legislative Assistan Kevin M. Linder Senior Legislative Assistants Brian Bray Mark J. Jaskula William B. Licata Julia A. Paul Melissa Sanchez-Fernandez Richard Wall Legislative Aide James N. Jackson

To:

All Common Council Members

Attn: Councilmember Russell

Date: January 28, 2011

AMENSING VEHICLE & TRAFFIC LAW TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS

In response to questions raised and the comments made by several Councilmembers at the Tuesday, January 25, 2011 Common Council Meeting, concerning CCP# 94-47. (HRM-Reg NYS Leg Pass Bill Amending Vehicle & Traffic Law Directing COB to Adjudicate Traffic Infractions) we offer the following for your review:

Issue: What was the legal mechanism for turning over the adjudication and jurisdiction for traffic violations or infractions in New York City and Buffalo, New York to the New York State (NYS) Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)?

The New York City Parking Violations and Traffic (moving) Violations Bureau are administrative agencies that were created by legislative fiat in 1969. [Voccola v. Shilling, 88 Misc.2d 103, 388 NYS2d 71 (Sup. Ct. Kings County 1976).] The New York State Legislature passed Article 2-A of the NYS Vehicle and Traffic Law (VTL 225), removing adjudication of traffic violations from criminal courts in New York City and giving jurisdiction thereof to the NYS DMV to include administratively enforcing and administering cases involving traffic infractions.

When NYS Vehicle & Traffic Law sec. 225 was passed in 1969 it applied to all cities in New York State having a population of one million (1,000,000) or more, [thus it only applied to New York City 1 NYS VTL sec 225 established the New York City Traffic Violations Bureau and became effective on July 1, 1970. In 1972 the population provision of the law was amended / changed to apply to cities in New York State having a population of two hundred and seventy five thousand (275,000) or more, which included Buffalo and Rochester. Subsequently, the threshold for requiring cities to have traffic violations adjudicated by the Department of Motor Vehicles was reduced to two hundred thousand (200,000) residents.

Issue: What was the reason for removing traffic violations from criminal courts in cities with populations of 1,000,000, 275,000 and currently 200,000?

In 1969, the criminal courts of New York City were handling over 800,000 cases annually involving moving traffic infractions and over 3,200,000 cases involving non-moving infractions. Both the NYC Parking Bureau per NYS VTL 155 and its companion NYC Traffic Bureau NYS per NYS VTL 225 were established as a response to a rapidly growing backlog of cases awaiting action.

The State Legislature in enacting NYS VTL sec. 225 stated that, "the legislature hereby finds that the incidence of crime in larger cities of the state has placed an overwhelming burden upon the criminal courts thereof. This burden, when coupled with the responsibility for adjudicating such non-criminal offenses as traffic infractions, has resulted in a situation in which

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65 Niagara Square - Room 1413 Buffalo, New York 14202-3318 Phone: (716) 851-5105 Fax: (716) 851-4234

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the prompt judicious handling of cases becomes virtually impossible. . . . The legislature finds that it is necessary and desirable to establish a system for the administrative adjudication of traffic infractions in cities having a population of one million [now 200,000] or more. Such a system will not only contribute to more judicious disposition of criminal matters, by reducing the overwhelming workload of criminal courts, but will also provide for speedy and equitable disposition of charges which allege moving traffic violations."

Issue: Did the City of Buffalo authorize or enable the NYS DMV to prosecute traffic violations and infractions which were formerly handled by the criminal court of the City of Buffalo?

In 1972, New York State Senate Bill 8498-A expanded the class of cities required to utilize and participate in the NYS DMV Traffic Summons Adjudication Bureau to those with populations of 275,000 or more. New York State Senate Bill 8498-A was sponsored by representatives Glinski, Laverne, McGowan and LaFalce. In the Bill Jacket for Senate Bill 8498-A, a Memorandum dated April 20, 1972 from J.B. Walsh, Legislative Council for the City of Buffalo states that, "This bill was originally introduced at the request of the City of Buffalo and has since been amended at the request of the City of Rochester to include Rochester."

The Memorandum appears to reference a Buffalo Common Council Resolution of March 7, 1972 by Councilmembers Mitchell and Franczyk asking the Assembly of New York to enact Senate Bill No. 8498 to expand the categories of cities that can shift traffic violations to the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles. The resolution states that the categories for cities include those with a population of 400,000 or more; however, the final Senate bill population threshold was changed to 275,000 to include Rochester, New York.

Issue: What is the mechanism for undoing the New York State Legislative Acts that transferred traffic adjudication responsibility from the Buffalo City Court System to the NYS DMV?

A letter from the NYS DMV that was filed with the Common Council on December 15, 1998 states that "pursuant to statutory authority, the (DMV) Commissioner has enacted 15 NYCRR Part 121, which, inter alia, provides for the creation of a Traffic Violations Bureau, operated by the Department of Motor Vehicles, [to be located] within the City of Buffalo.

[The DMV has] no present intention of discontinuing that operation. Consequently, the assumption of those duties by the city itself would need to be preceded by an act of the State Legislature eliminating the Department's authority to hear and determine charges of traffic infractions in that geographic location."

An effort to return jurisdiction for adjudicating traffic infractions back to the City of Buffalo would start with the passage of a Home Rule Message by the Common Council of the City of Buffalo, requesting sponsorship of legislation at the State level that would transfer jurisdiction for the adjudication of traffic violations and infractions back to the City of Buffalo or alternatively, by a challenge to the constitutionality of the statute itself. Note, there have been numerous Home Rule Messages regarding this issue since 1994, but the statute remains unchanged.

Respectfully submitted,

James & Pajale

Common Council Chief of Staff

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS' OF BUFFALO / NIAGARA INC.

1272 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, NY 14209 • 716-884-3550 • e-mail: wvbn@lwvbn.org www.lwvbn.org

BOUNDARIES OF January 12, 2011
Dear Common Council Member: COUNCIL DISTRICTS

Following the census that is taken every ten years, the boundaries of Common Council districts must be redrawn to reflect changes in population and to maintain the "one person one vote" requirement. The City Charter requires the establishment of a commission to advise the Common Council on how to accomplish the redistricting. At the state level, the League of Women Voters supports bills that propose the guidelines listed below. The League of Women Voters of Buffalo Niagara strongly recommends that the city follow these proposed guidelines at the city level as well.

The supported bills (S.1614-B and A. 5279-B) would

- Create an independent redistricting commission to draw district boundaries for the future elections.
- Require that commissioners be appointed from a pool of diverse and qualified candidates, and set guidelines to ensure that minorities have fair and effective representation. The commissioners should be representative of both genders and the state's racial, ethnic, and cultural diversity, do not hold, or have not held within the previous two years, an elective office, a party position, or other positions or employment that would confer partisan influence, with additional procedures to ensure that the commission itself is also reflective of the state's
- Require that districts be compact and contiguous, and drawn so as not to favor or disfavor any candidate or political party.
- Require that districts have roughly equal populations (within one percent of the
- Require ample public hearings and opportunities for public comment, including full access to data, maps, criteria, software used, and proposed plans.

We recognize that the redistricting process is a very complex one that involves balancing efforts to keep communities together, efforts to ensure minority voting rights and representation, and compliance with the "one person one vote" mandate. Independent, fair, and thoughtful decision making is the key.

According to the City Charter, the citizens advisory commission on reapportionment must follow most of the guidelines proposed for the state. Special attention should be given to the recommendation that the commission be representative of both genders and the city's racial, ethnic, and cultural diversity. We urge you to take the advice of the commission very seriously, even though it is only advisory.

The results of the upcoming redistricting undertaking will affect the representation of city citizens for the next ten years. The League of Women Voters of Buffalo Niagara urges

you to ensure an equitable and open process of redistricting, free from partisan influences and gerrymandering.

If you have questions or comments on this, we would like to hear from you. Our contact information is in the letterhead.

Sincerely yours,

Loretta Peszynski

Loutta Pesymski

Co-President, League of Women Voters of Buffalo Niagara

The League of Women Voters, a nonpartisan political organization, encourages informed and active participation in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influences public policy through education and advocacy.

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Joint Commission To Examine

POLICE

REORGANIZATION - FILLING POSITIONS

Dear Mayor Brown,

On July 20, 2010, the Buffalo Common Council voted to reestablish a Joint Police Reorganization Commission to review the organizational structure of the Buffalo Police Department. The intent of this Commission is to develop a plan to reorganize the Buffalo Police Department in a way which balances the need to efficiently use personnel and equipment with the responsibility to keep neighborhoods safe and maximize community policing.

Appointments to this bipartisan Commission have been made and they include members from the business community, former law enforcement officials, community activists, members of the PBA and academia. Pursuant to the Council's resolution, your administration has been granted 4 appointments to this Commission. The Commission has met twice and has agreed that it is vital for there to be representation from your administration.

Please let this letter serve as a formal request for those positions to be filled in a timely manner. Should you decide not to fill these positions, we ask for your presence at our next meeting to explain to this body as well make public your position. The Commission's efforts should prove much more effective with a more collective input from all constituencies. Our next meeting is scheduled for Thursday, February 3rd at 5:30pm, in room 1417 City Hall. We look forward to working with your administration.

Respectfully Submitted,

RECEIVED AND FILED

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ANDREW M. CUOMO GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL STATE LIQUOR AUTHORITY

ALFRED E. SMITH BUILDING **50 SOUTH SWAN STREET, SUITE 900** ALBANY, NEW YORK 12210-8002

DENNIS ROSEN CHAIRMAN

JEANIQUE GREENE

January 24, 2011

Buffalo Common Council Attn: Brian C. Bray Sr. Legislative Assistant 65 Niagara Square #1308 Buffalo, New York 14202-3324 RESPONSE - UNDER AGE DRINKING

Dear Mr. Bray:

I write with respect to the Buffalo Common Council's January 12, 2011 resolution regarding alleged underage drinking around the time of the World Junior Hockey Championships.

The SLA immediately opened an investigation on January 6, 2011 upon receiving reports of possible underage drinking by members of the Russian Junior Hockey Team at the Adam's Mark Hotel on the night of January 5, 2011. As this investigation is ongoing, I cannot share further details with the Council at this time; however please be assured that our office is working closely with our partners in the Buffalo Police Department. In addition to this investigation, the SLA has a strong and ongoing partnership with the Buffalo PD, performing numerous joint operations, maintaining frequent communication, and working together on an ongoing basis to ensure the protection of public health and safety. The SLA also works closely with business owners and community members in a collaborative effort to ensure the safety and well being of the downtown community.

Thank you for sharing this resolution with our agency. The SLA shares the Council's position that selling to minors is a serious violation and preventing these illegal sales is our agency's top priority.

Sincerely,

DENNIS ROSEN

Chairman

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

www.abc.state.ny.us





Common Council City of Buffalo

LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANTS

TIFFANY LEWIS

TODD MGALISTER

CHAIRMAN

EDUCATION

MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

COMMITTEES

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DEMONE A. SMITH MASTEN DISTRICT COUNCIL MEMBER

65 NIAGARA SQUARE, ROOM 1316A BUFFALO, NY 14202-3318

PHONE: 851-5145 • FAX: 851-5443 E-mail: dsmith@city-buffalo.com Website: http://www.city-buffalo.com

31 January 2011

Buffalo City Clerk Gerald Chwalinski 1308 City Hall Buffalo NY 14202

Be: Article on City of Buffalo Schools

Dear Mr. Chwalinski:

Please file the attached news article for the next Common Council meeting to be held on February 8, 2011.

Thank yo

Demone A. Smith

Masten District Councilmember

Enclosure

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School Zone

Will the Buffalo Board of Ed step up?

Feb 1, 2011 8:20:25 AM / Comment

In yesterday's story, the state education commissioner noted that the Board of Regents is considering a proposal that would allow the state to step in and take over any district "where a particular school board is clearly failing its kids."

Translation: If your board doesn't get the district in shape, we'll do it for you.

He didn't name the Buffalo Board of Ed specifically -- but the Buffalo board president sat up and took notice.

After reading the story, Ralph Hernandez sent a memo to his fellow board members, noting that the story "is a reminder of the possible horrific consequences should we fail to turn these nine (persistently lowest-achieving) schools around."

The nine schools he's referring to are those identified as among the worst in the state: Buffalo Elementary School of Technology, Bilingual Center School 33, Futures Academy, Dr. Charles Drew Science Magnet at the Buffalo Museum of Science,

Waterfront School, East High School, Lafayette High School, Burgard High School and Riverside Institute of Technology.

The schools are doing so poorly that they qualify for up to \$6 million apiece over three years. But the district has to submit an acceptable turnaround plan for each. And under federal rules, seven of those will have to: get rid of half the staff, convert to a charter school, or close entirely.

The district this summer submitted its first set of school turnaround plans for Lafayette, Burgard, Riverside, South Park High School, Bennett High School, International School 45 and Martin Luther King Jr. Multicultural Institute. The board did not learn what those plans entailed until well after the superintendent filed them with State Ed.

The state denied those applications.

When the district prepared to submit revised applications, Hernandez insisted that the board have a full discussion of them before the plans were submitted. Again, the board never saw those plans until after they were shipped to Albany.

In his memo to the board, Hernandez yesterday said: "Pursuant to (the Race to the Top) agreement, I am required to sign all proposed turnaround models. I will not do so without a comprehensive discussion on each of the nine proposals and a consensus of the Board for each selected model."

Will the board prevail this time and become an active participant, rather than a bystander?

- Mary Pasciak

E-mail me at mpasciak@buffnews.com or follow me on Twitter. Check out the Buffalo News' education page at www.buffalonews.com/schools.

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Several city schools face 'radical intervention'

State education chief discusses new strategies By Mary B. Pasciak

Published: January 30, 2011, 11:44 PM

7 Comments

Updated: January 31, 2011, 11:15 AM

Radical changes are in store for several Buffalo schools.

Because so many city schools have landed on the state's watch list, several schools are headed for big changes as soon as September, including: getting rid of at least half the staff, conversion to charter schools or closing altogether.

To qualify for up to \$6 million for each of its "persistently lowest-achieving schools," the district will have to choose one of those options for at least seven schools, under federal rules.

In an hourlong meeting with The Buffalo News Editorial Board, State Education Commissioner David M. Steiner and Regent Robert M. Bennett discussed several issues, including that looming choice for Buffalo. They also talked about the district's relationship with charter schools and the possibility of putting struggling districts into state receivership.

Buffalo has until the end of April to decide which of the three turnaround options it will pick for each school.

"Each of the three [options] requires radical intervention," Steiner said. "The federal government has really structured this so that the interventions will be real. I think there's a certain amount of weariness on the part of the feds, which I understand, when they look at the history of intervening in low-performing schools and see a lot of cosmetic changes."

Four Buffalo schools have received federal turnaround funds using a fourth option, the "transformation model," which requires removal of any principal who has been in place longer than two years. Superintendent James A. Williams for months last year refused to move the principals but eventually agreed -- grudgingly -- once it became apparent that he would jeopardize up to \$42 million for the district unless he relented.

But federal rules will allow the district to use that option, the least radical of the four, for only two more schools.

The city, though, has nine schools now on the watch list.

"That will, I hope, press Buffalo to think aggressively about which models it wants to embrace," Steiner said.



The nine schools on the watch list include six that were identified in December: Buffalo Elementary School of Technology, Bilingual Center School 33, Futures Academy, Dr. Charles Drew Science Magnet at the Buffalo Museum of Science, Waterfront School and East High School.

Three others were identified a year ago but failed to file acceptable turnaround plans and therefore have not yet qualified for federal funds: Lafayette High School, Burgard High School and Riverside Institute of Technology.

The district has until the end of April to file turnaround plans with the state, in the hopes of qualifying for up to \$6 million per school.

Bennett, the former Regents chancellor, made clear that he thinks Buffalo should convert some of its schools into charters.

"Buffalo's population is declining, and the performance hasn't improved very much over the years. So I think charter schools ought to be an option for them that they take seriously," he said.

"I don't think they've done that yet. As a matter of fact, [Buffalo Public Schools'] treatment of the issue has been that they're essentially against charter schools. Mostly what you hear [from the district] is that charter schools are costing us money -- when, in fact, what they could do is sit down and figure out a way to work with charter schools, to convert some more charter schools and have the best of all possible worlds."

Steiner, though, sought more of a middle ground.

"We want good schools for kids -- whether they're regular public, charter, whatever they may be. I don't think it's helpful for the state Education Department to micromanage in every neighborhood what that process might look like," the commissioner said.

Some charter schools produce remarkable results, he said, while others do so poorly that the state has to shut them down. The key variable is "the caliber of the folks putting the programs together," he said.

"What's a little bit concerning is that we see a kind of bimodal distribution of charter schools. We see groups of very strong charter schools that have strong networks, really great data systems, fantastic attention to first-year, second-year teachers," Steiner said.

"Then we have another group of charter schools that are sort of trying the idea of the day. And we have to bring closure to those schools where necessary. So it can work very, very strongly, and sometimes it doesn't."

The commissioner noted that the Board of Regents is considering a proposal that would allow the state to intervene in a district "that is almost beyond repair."

"If the Legislature and the governor would approve it, the state would step in and basically

take over the district for a period of three to five years," he said.

The Board of Regents supported such a proposal last year but failed to get legislative support for it, he said. Steiner acknowledged such a proposal is likely to face opposition, given that it interferes with the democratic process by which voters elect their school board.

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Bennett said it's unlikely the Regents will be able to advance the proposal this year.

"But the board continues to be very interested in the possibility of intervention where a particular school board is clearly failing its kids," Steiner said.

Is the Buffalo Board of Education "clearly failing its kids"?

"That wouldn't be for me to say," the commissioner replied.

mpasciak@buffnews.com



Common Council City of Buffalo



DEMONE A. SMITH MASTEN DISTRICT COUNCIL MEMBER

65 NIAGARA SQUARE, ROOM 1316A BUFFALO, NY 14202-3318

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

January 31, 2011

Gerald Chwalinski City Clerk 1308 City Hall Buffalo, NY 14202 ALERT.
EMBRGENCY NOTIFICATION
SYSTISM

Dear Mr. Chwalinski,

Please file the enclosed correspondence for the next Council meeting on February 8, 2011.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at 851-5145. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Demone Smith

Masten District Council Office

Enclosure

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

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Samuel, Vanessa

290

From:

Nancy Kensy [nkensy@BuffaloComputerGraphics.com]

Sent:

Wednesday, January 26, 2011 12:30 PM

To:

Councilmember Smith

Subject:

NY-ALERT, New York State's emergency notification system, can be used by The City of

Buffalo

Attachments:

NY-ALERT Brochure.pdf

Importance:

High

Dear Mr. Smith,

RE: NY-ALERT, New York State's emergency notification system can be used by The City of Buffalo!

In response to the article in the Buffalo News today entitled: <u>City urged to use social networks in emergencies</u>, by Brian Meyer, I would like to make the City aware that a social network for emergency messaging your residents is already in place in New York State, and you can easily access this service as a NYS government agency.

NY-ALERT is New York State's all-hazards alert and notification system. It is a web-based portal that offers one-stop services for NY State agencies, governments, service organizations, and educational institutions to provide emergency information to a defined audience. This service would allow Buffalo to easily have access to state-of the art tools to use a variety of its data, including zip codes, to provide one-to-one communication in time of emergency to its residents. Even individual citizens can sign up to receive state-issued messages by visiting the NY-ALERT website at www.nyalert.gov.

The City of Buffalo can provide emergency messages in a variety of formats to its citizens by contacting Mr. Kevin Ross at the New York State Office of Emergency Management. He will provide you with detailed information on how the City of Buffalo can join a variety of other organizations throughout the state in providing emergency messages and notifications to its residents. His contact information is as follows:

Kevin Ross, Assistant Director for Technology New York State Emergency Management Office 1220 Washington Ave. Bldg. 22, Office 42A VOIP Phone: (518) 292-2260

Email: Kevin.Ross@semo.state.nv.us

Incidentally, Buffalo Computer Graphics which is located in WNY, is the software developer of the NY-ALERT system! If we can be of any assistance to the City of Buffalo in any way, please do not hesitate to let us know. I have attached a NY-ALERT brochure for your reference.

Sincerely, Nancy Kensy

Nancy E. Kensy, Director of Sales & Marketing BCG Buffalo Computer Graphics, Inc. 3741 Lake Shore Road Blasdell, NY 14219 800-823-8668 716-822-8668 www.buffalocomputergraphics.com

Rita Yelda

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GAS DRILLING

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Marcellus Shale Gas Drilling: What Does it Mean for Economic Development?

Preliminary Findings on the Economic Consequences of Natural Gas Extraction in the Marcellus Shale

SUSAN CHRISTOPHERSON CORNELL UNIVERSITY SMC23@CORNELL.EDU



Key Questions

- 1. How will the pace and scale of drilling in the Marcellus Shale affect costs to communities and the environment?
- 2. What can we expect regarding economic development long-term? What kinds of jobs will be created?



REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

ON File in the City Clerk's Office

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Pace and Scale are Pivotal to the Challenges Posed by Shale Gas Drilling

<u>Pace</u> refers to the time frame within which gas extraction takes place.

<u>Scale</u> refers to the number of wells drilled in a gas play annually.



What Factors May Affect the Pace and Scale of Marcellus Shale Drilling?

- <u>Transport costs</u> (favor Marcellus Shale over other gas shale plays because of its access to major gas markets)
- <u>Competition</u> among <u>and access to capital</u> by natural gas companies (impact uncertain)
- · Regulatory capacity and requirements (impact uncertain)
- <u>Taxes</u> (favor PA and New York, states without severance taxes on gas)
- Shortages created by a decline in conventional drilling and production in Barnett shale (may favor Marcellus by raising wellhead gas prices)

We should plan for an accelerated, "front-end loaded" drilling cycle.

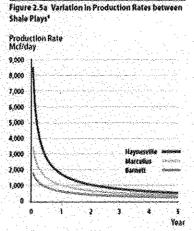


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Shale Well Production Patterns

At least 50% of total gas in a shale well is produced the first year.

Production beyond five years is uncertain.

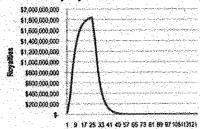




An Illustration of Effects of Drilling Pace

Flow of Royalties into Economy

Total Royalty Revenues Over Time

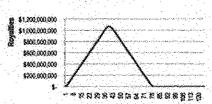


Year of Gas Field Development

28 years of drilling, 779 wells per year except for 5 year buildup & build down

Lease/bonus payments come early.

Total Royalty Revenues Over Time



Year of Gas Field Development

40 years of drilling, 487 wells per year except for 5 year buildup & build down

Lease/bonus payments are staggered.



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You're viewing: Fracking Shown To Mobilize Uranium In Marcellus Shale

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Fracking Shown to Mobilize Uranium in Marcellus Shale

BUFFALO, New York, October 26, 2010 (ENS) - Fracking - pumping millions of gallons of water and chemicals deep underground to fracture shale rock, releasing the natural gas it contains - is controversial because it may pollute groundwater used for drinking with proprietary chemical cocktails that drilling companies keep to themselves.

Now scientists at the State University of New York at Buffalo have found that a chemical everyone recognizes uranium - also can be released by fracking in Marcellus shale and that it too may pollute groundwater.



UB geologist Tracy Bank with shale rock from Marcellus shale. (Photo courtesy UB)

The researchers examined uranium released by fracking in Marcellus shale, a massive rock formation that stretches from New York through Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, considered to be the nation's largest source of natural gas.

"Marcellus shale naturally traps metals such as uranium and at levels higher than usually found naturally, but lower than manmade contamination levels," says tead researcher Tracy Bank, PhD, assistant professor of geology in UB's College of Arts and Sciences.

"My question was, if they start drilling and pumping millions of gallons of water into these underground rocks, will that force the uranium into the soluble phase and mobilize it? Will uranium then show up in groundwater?"

To find out, Bank and her colleagues scanned the surfaces of Marcellus shale samples from Western New York and Pennsylvania. Using sensitive chemical instruments, they created a chemical map of the surfaces to determine the precise location in the shale of the hydrocarbons, the organic compounds containing natural gas.

The research required the use of sophisticated methods of analysis, including one called Time-of-Flight Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry, or ToF-SIMS, in the laboratory of Joseph A. Gardella Jr., professor of chemistry with the University at Buffalo.

Bank's research is the first to map samples using this technique, which identified the precise location of the uranium.

"We found that the uranium and the hydrocarbons are in the same physical space," says Bank. "We found that they are not just physically - but also chemically - bound.

"That led me to believe that uranium in solution could be more of an issue because the process of drilling to extract the hydrocarbons could start mobilizing the metals as well," said Bank, "forcing them into the soluble phase and causing them to move around."

When Bank and her colleagues reacted samples in the lab with surrogate drilling fluids, they found that the uranium was indeed, being forced into the soluble phase.

When the water used in hydraulic fracturing comes back to the surface, it could contain uranium contaminants, potentially polluting streams and other ecosystems and generating hazardous waste, warned Bank.

"Even though at these levels, uranium is not a radioactive risk, it is still a toxic, deadly metal," Bank said. "We need a fundamental understanding of how uranium exists in shale. The more we understand about how it exists, the more we can better predict how it will react to fracking."

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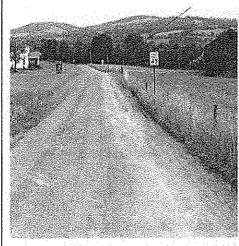
Q#1: What Do We Know About the Costs to Communities and the Environment?



Case Studies Tell Us the Local Costs of Shale Gas Drilling include:

- Accelerated road maintenance
- Traffic congestion from trucks (An estimated 890 to 1,340 truck trips per well site)
- Higher public safety costs
- Increased demand for health and education services
- Increased demand on public administrative services (e.g. planning and zoning, permitting, assessments, housing assistance)
- New service requirements, such as emergency response capacity and environmental monitoring and remediation.

An Example from Pennsylvania: Roads ... Before & After





Results from a high volume of overweight drilling trucks combined with the freeze-thaw cycle on SR 3020 in Towarda Township, Bradford County, Pennsylvania (photo: PennDOT Engineering District 4-0)



Q#2: What Do We Know About the Long-Term Economic Development Effects of Gas Drilling?

Economic Development is measured by:

- population growth
- income growth
- economic diversity



Why Do Regions Dependent On Natural Resource Extraction Frequently Have Poor Development Outcomes?

- Volatile revenue leads to poor government planning and lack of accountability. Yet, demands on government rise.
- "Crowding out" the expectation of wealth from the resource works against economic diversification, and increases the cost of doing business for other industries.
- · Housing and labor costs rise.
- After the initial "ramp-up" construction phase, there are few jobs and income inequality increases.



Will Natural Gas Drilling Contribute to Economic Development in Marcellus Shale Counties?

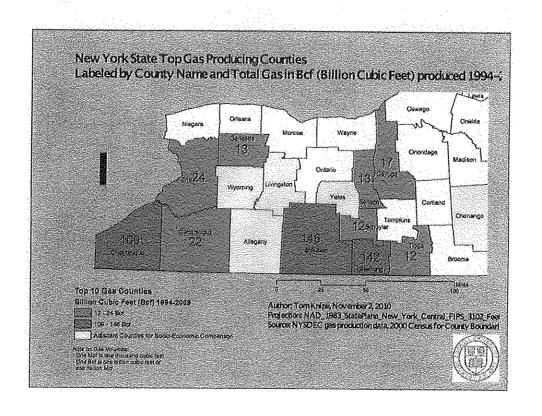


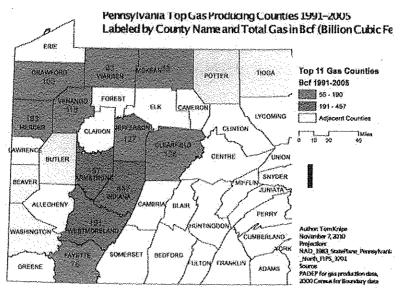
Cautionary Trends from NY and PA Gas Drilling Counties

In New York, when compared to adjacent counties or all of non-metropolitan New York, counties with significant natural gas drilling (1994-2009) are characterized by:

- 1. Population loss
- 2. Smaller increases in real personal income

Pennsylvania counties with conventional gas production (1991-2005) show similar trends.



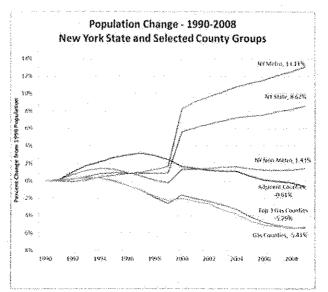




Population Decline New York

Gas-producing counties have been losing population faster than adjacent counties and much faster than upstate NY as a whole.





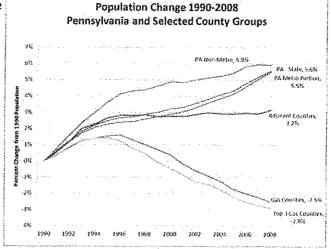


Population Decline Pennsylvania

Gas Countles in Pennsylvania began losing population in the mid-90's, whereas population in adjacent comparison countles leveled off but dld not decline.

The top 3 gas producing counties lost an even higher proportion of their population.



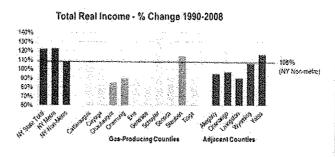


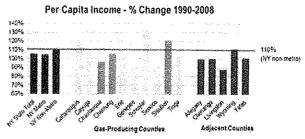
Source; Caraus Annual Population Estimates



Personal Income Grew More Slowly in NY Gas-Producing Counties Between 1990 and 2008

- 108% average growth in real personal income 1990-2008 for Non-Metro New York State
- 101% average growth for Adjacent Counties
- 99% average growth for 10 top Gas Counties
- 97% average growth for top three gas-producing counties (Chautauqua, Chemung, Steuben)





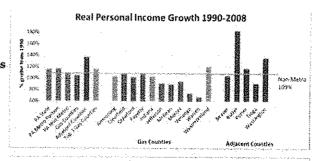
Cuta Scurre: Scurre: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau d'Economic Andysis, U.S. Department of Commerce Anerages ses aregited Everages.

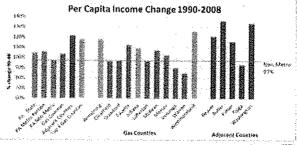


Incomes Grew More Slowly in Gas-Producing Pennsylvania Counties

Compared to all nonmetropolitan counties, gas counties in Pennsylvania grew more slowly in real personal income, and slightly faster in per capita income.

But compared to adjacent counties, gas counties grew much more slowly in both total and per capita income.





Data Soute: Soute: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dispositions of Commercia Analysis are evidend americas

Evidence from the Western States

When compared with peer counties, 26 counties in Western States that have at least 7% of their total jobs in resource extraction industries show:

- · Less economic diversity
- Less ability to attract investment in non-extraction industries, such as retirement communities and tourism

They modestly outperformed their peer counties in growth in earnings per job and per capita income.

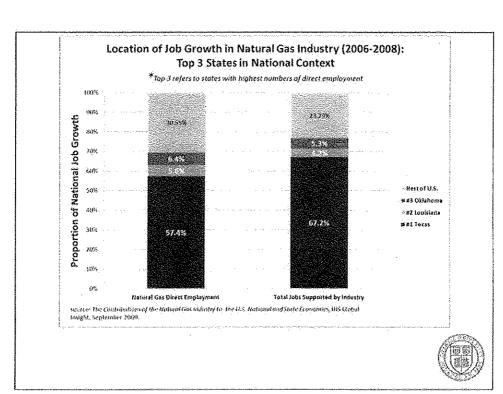


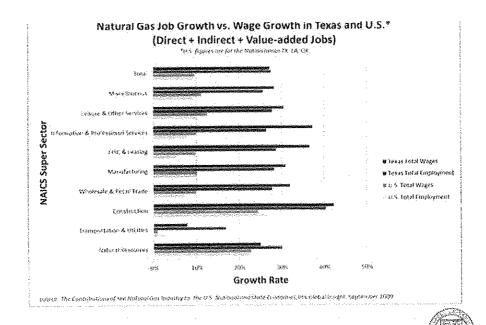
So, as Natural Gas Drilling Expands, What Places Are Likely to Benefit?

How will the economic development benefits of expanded natural gas drilling in US shale gas plays be distributed nationally?

Where will the "good" long-term jobs develop?







US Natural Gas Jobs by NAICS "Super Sector" Category (2008)	Average U.S. Wage	Texas Proportion of Jobs
Natural Resources	\$114,624	531/4
Transportation & Utilities	\$118,768	27%
Construction	\$50,137	36%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	\$38,837	48%
Manufacturing	\$74,409	46%
FIRE & Leasing	\$59,454	50%
Information & Professional Services	\$ 53,035	46%
Leisure & Other Services	\$23,951	43%
Miscellaneous	\$27,158	46%



A Summary of Preliminary Findings

1. We should plan for an accelerated, short-term production cycle.



A Summary of Preliminary Findings

2. We must better understand what will impact the pace and scale of drilling to predict how natural gas drilling will affect royalties, revenue, and jobs.



A Summary of Preliminary Findings

3. The costs to local government are significant.

Depending on the pace and scale of drilling, local governments may not have the capacity to respond to these new demands.

Effective state policies to mitigate negative effects on local communities and to deal with environmental impacts can make a difference.



A Summary of Preliminary Findings

4. Long-term economic development from shale gas drilling is uncertain.

Long-term economic development will depend on the ability of NY and PA to <u>capture</u> private expenditures and public revenues in conjunction with money flowing into the states.

Policy matters!



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We are grateful for the generous support of:

The Park Foundation

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- Brian Rahm
- CJ Randall
- Andy Rumbach
- Sam Scoppettone



Marcellus Shale Gas Drilling: What Does it Mean for Economic Development?

For further information on our work, contact:

Susan Christopherson
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Cornell University
607-255-8772
smc23@cornell.edu





Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology

Preliminary Assessment of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Natural Gas obtained by Hydraulic Fracturing

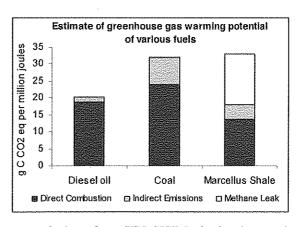
Robert W. Howarth

David R. Atkinson Professor of Ecology & Environmental Biology, Cornell University (17 March 2010 Draft)

Natural gas is being widely advertised and promoted as a clean burning fuel that produces less greenhouse gas emissions than coal when burned. While it is true that less carbon dioxide is emitted from burning natural gas than from burning coal per unit of energy generated, the combustion emissions are only part of story and the comparison is quite misleading. A complete consideration of all emissions from using natural gas seems likely to make natural gas far less attractive than other fossil fuels in terms of the consequences for global warming.

There is an urgent need for a comprehensive assessment of the full range of emission of greenhouse gases from using natural gas obtained by high-volume, slick water hydraulic fracturing (HVSWHF, or "hydrofracking"). I am aware of no such analysis that is publicly available. Some information suggests that one or more assessments may have been conducted by industry groups, but if so these are available only to industry on a confidential basis. If such assessments exist, they have not been subjected to external, unbiased scientific review.

A first attempt at comparing the total emissions of greenhouse gas emissions from HVWWHF-obtained natural gas suggests that they are 2.4-fold greater than are the emissions just from the combustion of the natural gas. This estimate is highly uncertain, but is likely conservative, with true emissions being even greater. When the total emissions of greenhouse gases are considered, HVSWHF-obtained natural gas and coal from mountain-top removal probably have similar releases, and in fact the natural gas may be worse in terms of



consequences on global warming. Greenhouse gas emissions from HVSWHF-obtained natural gas are estimated to be 60% more than for diesel fuel and gasoline. These numbers should be treated with caution. Nonetheless, until better estimates are generated and rigorously reviewed, society should be wary of claims that natural gas is a desirable fuel in terms of the consequences on global warming. Far better would be to rapidly move towards an economy based on renewable fuels. Recent studies indicate the U.S. and the world could rely 100% on such green energy sources within 20 years if we dedicate ourselves to that course. See Jacobson & Delucchi (2009) A Path to Sustainable Energy by 2030, Scientific American 301: 58-65.

Presentation of assumptions and uncertainties behind estimates:

Considering the release during combustion alone, greenhouse gas emissions from burning natural gas average 13.7 g C of CO₂ per million joules of energy compared to 18.6 for gasoline, 18.9 for diesel fuel, and 24.0 for bituminous coal (U. S. Department of Energy:

http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/1605/coefficients.html). Additional emissions of greenhouse gas occur during the development, processing, and transport of natural gas (due to the use of fossil fuels to build pipelines, truck water, drill wells, make the compounds used in drilling and fracturing, and treat wastes, and the loss of carbon-trapping forests). I am aware of no rigorous estimate for these additional greenhouse gas emissions, but they appear likely to equal at least one third of those released during combustion (4.5 g C of CO₂ per million joules of energy). For comparison, the greenhouse gas emissions from obtaining, processing, and transporting diesel fuel and gasoline are in the range of 8% (Howarth et al. 2009: http://cip.cornell.edu/biofuels/), or perhaps 1.5 g C of CO₂ per million joules of energy. Note that as fossil fuel energy resources become more diffuse and difficult to obtain (as is gas in the Marcellus Shale), the energy needed to extract them and the greenhouse gas emissions associated with this effort go up substantially.

The leakage of methane gas during production, transport, processing, and use of natural gas is probably a far more important consideration. Methane is by the far the major component of natural gas, and it is a powerful greenhouse gas: 72-times more powerful than is CO_2 per molecule in the atmosphere (Table 2.14 in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis.

http://www.ipcc.ch/publications and data/publications ipcc fourth assessment report wg1 report the physical science basis.htm). Note that this comparison of the global warming potential of methane with CO₂ is based on a 20-year assessment time; the factor decreases to 25-fold for for an 100-year assessment time. The shorter time with the higher relative global warming potential is the appropriate one, if one is concerned about the effects of methane during the time a natural gas field is developed, and for the few decades after production in the field ends. Since methane is such a powerful greenhouse gas, even small leakages of natural gas to the atmosphere have very large consequences on global warming. The most recent data I could find for the US (from 2006) suggest a leakage rate from the oil and gas industry of an amount of methane equal to 1.5% of the natural gas consumed (based on leakage data reported in EPA (2008) Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks 1990 – 2006 and consumption data from the U.S. Department of Energy:

http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil_gas/natural_gas/data_publications/natural_gas_monthly/current/pdf/table_02.pdf). This leakage rate is roughly equal to that estimated by the EPA in 1997 (http://p2pays.net/ref/07/06348.pdf). However, as noted by Andrew Revkin in the New York Times in October 2009, the actual leakage is not well known, as monitoring is quite limited, and "government scientists and some industry officials caution that the real figure is actually higher" (http://www.nytimes.com/2009/10/15/business/energy-

environment/15degrees.html?_r=2&scp=1&sq=natural%20gas%20leaks%20tanks&st=cse).

If we assume a 1.5% leakage rate, this would have a greenhouse gas warming potential equal to 14.8 g C of CO₂ per million joules of energy. This would be additive to the emissions during combustion (13.7 g C of CO₂ per million joules of energy) and to the emissions associated with obtaining and transporting the natural gas (very roughly estimated above as 4.5 g C of CO₂ per million joules of energy). Total greenhouse gas emissions from natural gas from hydraulic fracturing may, therefore, be

equivalent to 33 g C of $\rm CO_2$ per million joules of energy. For diesel fuel or gasoline, the total greenhouse gas emissions are equivalent to approximately 20.3 g C of $\rm CO_2$ per million joules of energy.

The comparison with coal is difficult, as the energy needs and greenhouse gas emissions from mining and transporting the coal are not well known. As a first cut, it may make sense to assume that these are roughly equal to one third of the emissions from direct combustion, as we have done with natural gas. If so, total emissions from coal would be equivalent to 31.9 g C of CO₂ per million joules of energy, or very slightly less than the estimate for the natural gas.



Shale gas: a provisional assessment of climate change and environmental impacts

A research report by The Tyndall Centre University of Manchester

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Report commissioned by The Co-operative

January 2011 (Final)

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January 2011 (Final)

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Executive Summary

This report, commissioned by The Co-operative, provides a provisional review and assessment of the risks and benefits of shale gas development, with the aim of informing The Co-operative's position on this 'unconventional' fuel source.

The analysis within the report addresses two specific issues associated with the extraction and combustion of shale gas. Firstly, it outlines potential UK and global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions arising from a range of scenarios building on current predictions of shale gas resources. Secondly, it explores the health and environmental risks associated with shale gas extraction. It should be stressed that a key issue in assessing these issues has been a paucity of reliable data. To date shale gas has only been exploited in the US and, while initial estimates have been made, it is difficult to quantify the possible resources in other parts of the globe, including the UK. Equally, information on health and environmental aspects is of variable quality and only now is there any systematic effort being undertaken to better understand these issues. Therefore, while every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information in the report, it can only be as accurate as the information on which it draws.

It is clear however, that while shale gas extraction, at a global level, does not involve the high energy and water inputs at the scale of other unconventional fuels, such as oil derived from tar sands, it does pose significant potential risks to human health and the environment. Principally, the potential for hazardous chemicals to enter groundwater via the extraction process must be subject to more thorough research prior to any expansion of the industry being considered. Additionally, while being promoted as a transition route to a low carbon future, none of the available evidence indicates that this is likely to be the case. It is difficult to envisage any situation other than shale gas largely being used *in addition* to other fossil fuel reserves and adding a further carbon burden. This could lead to an additional 11ppmv of CO₂ over and above expected levels without shale gas – a figure that could rise if more of the total shale gas resource were to be exploited than envisaged in the scenarios. This would be compounded if investment in shale gas were to delay the necessary investment in zero and very low carbon technologies.

Key conclusions: general

Evidence from the US suggests shale gas extraction brings a significant risk of ground and surface water contamination and until the evidence base is developed a precautionary approach to development in the UK and Europe is the only responsible action. The depth of shale gas extraction gives rise to major challenges in identifying categorically pathways of contamination of groundwater by chemicals used in the extraction process. An analysis of these substances suggests that many have toxic, carcinogenic or other hazardous properties. There is considerable anecdotal evidence from the US that contamination of both ground and surface water has occurred in a range of cases. This has prompted the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) to launch a research programme to improve understanding of this risk (timetabled to provide initial results towards the end of 2012). Action has also been taken at State level, for example, on 11

December 2010 the New York State Governor issued an Executive Order requiring further review and analysis of high-volume hydraulic fracturing in the Marcellus Shale and cessation of fracturing until 1 July 2011 at the earliest. The analysis in this report clearly demonstrates that the risks associated with the cumulative impact of drilling sufficient wells to provide any meaningful contribution to the UK's energy needs cannot be dismissed, however low they might be at the individual well level. Given the requirement for EU member states to apply the precautionary principle, shale gas exploitation should be delayed until at least after the EPA has reported and, depending on the findings, perhaps longer.

There is little to suggest that shale gas will play a key role as a transition fuel in the move to a low carbon economy. Measured across their respective lifecycles the CO₂ emissions from shale gas are likely to be only marginally higher than those from conventional gas sources. Nevertheless, there is little evidence from data on the US that shale gas is currently, or expected to, substitute, at any significant level for coal use. By contrast, projections suggest it will continue to be used in addition to coal in order to satisfy increasing energy demand. If carbon emissions are to reduce in line with the Copenhagen Accord's commitment to 2°C, urgent decarbonisation of electricity supply is required. This need for rapid decarbonisation further questions any role that shale gas could play as a transitional fuel as it is yet to be exploited commercially outside the US. In addition, it is important to stress that shale gas would only be a low-carbon fuel source if allied with, as yet unproven, carbon capture and storage technologies. If a meaningful global carbon cap was established then the impact of a price of carbon could facilitate some substitution of coal for shale gas in industrialising (non-Annex 1) countries.

Without a meaningful cap on emissions of global GHGs, the exploitation of shale gas is likely to increase net carbon emissions. In an energy-hungry world, where GDP growth continues to dominate political agendas and no effective and stringent constraint on total global carbon emissions is in place, the exploitation of an additional fossil fuel resource will likely increase energy use and associated emissions. This will further reduce any slim possibility of maintaining global temperature changes at or below 2° C and thereby increase the risk of entering a period of 'dangerous climate change'. If uptake of shale gas were to match that used in the global scenarios associated increases in emissions would result in additional atmospheric concentration of CO_2 of 3-11ppmv by 2050.

Rapid carbon reductions require major investment in zero-carbon technologies and this could be delayed by exploitation of shale gas. The investment required to exploit shale gas will be substantial. In relation to reducing carbon emissions this investment would be much more effective if targeted at genuinely zero- (or very low) carbon technologies. If money is invested in shale gas then there is a real risk that this could delay the development and deployment of such technologies.

Key conclusions: specific to the UK

Requirements for water in shale gas extraction could put considerable pressure on water supplies at the local level in the UK. Shale gas extraction requires high volumes of water. Given that water resources in many parts of the UK

are already under pressure, this water demand could bring significant and additional problems at the local level.

Exploiting shale gas within the UK is likely to give rise to a range of additional challenges. The risk of aquifer water supply contamination by the hazardous chemicals involved in extraction is likely to be a significant source of local objections. Additionally, the UK is densely populated and consequently any wells associated with shale gas extraction will be relatively close to population centres. The proximity of such extraction will give rise to a range of local concerns, for example: drilling will require many months if not years of surface activity leading to potentially intrusive noise pollution; high levels of truck movements during the construction of a well-head will have a major impact on already busy roads; and the considerable land-use demands of shale gas extraction will put further pressure on already scarce land-use resources.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

With conventional natural gas reserves declining globally shale gas has emerged as a potentially significant new source of 'unconventional gas'. In the United States (US), production of shale gas has expanded from around 7.6billion cubic metres (bcm) in 1990 (or 1.4% of total US gas supply) to around 93bcm (14.3% of total US gas supply) in 2009 (EIA, 2010b). Energy forecasts predict that shale gas is expected to expand to meet a significant proportion of US gas demand within the next 20 years.

In large measure this expansion is possible because of significant advances in horizontal drilling and well stimulation technologies and refinement in the cost-effectiveness of these technologies. 'Hydraulic fracturing' is the most significant of these new technologies¹.

This new availability and apparent abundance of shale gas in the US (and potentially elsewhere) has led some to argue that shale gas could, in principle, be used to substitute (potentially) more carbon intensive fuels such as coal in electricity generation. On this basis it has been argued that expanding production of shale gas could represent a positive transitional step towards a low carbon economy in the US and potentially elsewhere and it has been referred to as a 'bridging fuel'.

Whether shale gas is able to provide such benefits, however, depends on a number of factors including the greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity (or carbon footprint) of the novel extraction process required in the production of shale gas and how this compares with other primary energy sources (such as natural gas or coal). As an unconventional source of gas, requiring additional inputs and processes for different rates of (gas) return, it cannot simply be assumed that 'gas is gas' and that the GHG intensity of (unconventional) shale gas is similar to that of (conventional) gas and, by the same token, significantly less than fuels such as coal. This is an aspect that, to date, has not been considered in detail and, accordingly, it is not immediately clear what the impact of a switch to unconventional shale gas will be on GHG emissions.

In addition to outstanding questions concerning the magnitude of any potential GHG benefits of shale gas (or otherwise), the drilling and hydraulic fracturing technologies required for shale gas production also bring with them a number of negative environmental impacts and risks. Various concerns have been raised about environmental and human health risks and other negative impacts associated with processes and technologies applied in the extraction of shale gas. These include: surface and groundwater contamination associated with chemicals used in the hydraulic fracturing process and the mobilisation of sub-surface contaminants such as heavy metals, organic chemicals, and naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORMS); hazardous waste generation and disposal; resource issues including abstraction of significant quantities of water for hydraulic fracturing processes; and land use, infrastructure and landscape impacts. The environmental risks associated with hydraulic fracturing in particular have risen in prominence in the US. There

¹ http://www.api.org/policy/exploration/hydraulicfracturing/shale_gas.cfm

have been a number of incidents and reports of contamination from shale gas developments and the process has, since March 2010, been the subject of a detailed US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) investigation and research programme into the safety and risk implications² that is expected to provide initial results towards the end of 2012. Some state regulators are moving towards moratoria on hydraulic fracturing while risks are assessed. In New York State, for example, on 3 August 2010 the State Senate passed a Bill to suspend hydraulic fracturing for the extraction of natural gas or oil until 15 May 2011 (and to suspend the issuance of new permits for such drilling). On 11 December 2010, the New York State Governor vetoed the Bill and issued an Executive Order directing the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to "conduct further comprehensive review and analysis of high-volume hydraulic fracturing in the Marcellus Shale". The Executive Order requires that high-volume, horizontal hydraulic fracturing would not be permitted until 1 July 2011 at the earliest.

Clearly, then, the potential environmental GHG benefits that may (or may not) be gained from developing shale gas are also associated with a number of environmental risks and costs that need to be considered alongside as part of a complex risk-cost-benefit equation. In addition to the direct costs, risks and (potential) benefits from the development of shale gas there is also the potential for indirect costs from investing in and developing shale as a 'bridging fuel'. Here there is the potential for development of shale to divert attention and investment away from the renewable energy solutions that are the basis for a low carbon economy.

1.2 Study objectives

As part of its continuing work on 'unconventional fuels', The Co-operative has commissioned this short study to provide a review and assessment of the risks and benefits of shale gas development to inform its position on the issue. It is looking for information both generally and also more particularly for the UK (and within the EU) where there is some (as yet limited) interest in the possibilities for the future gas supply from shale reserves and some exploration activity. The overall objective is to draw on available information (in particular from the US, where shale gas production is growing rapidly) to consider the potential risks and benefits of shale gas and reflect on development of shale reserves that may be found in the UK.

As such, issues for consideration in the study include:

- the likely carbon footprint (i.e. lifecycle emissions) of shale gas relative to other primary energy sources such as coal, and conventional natural gas;
- the magnitude of known resources and the likely contribution to total atmospheric CO₂e from extracting and burning recoverable shale gas reserves; and
- key environmental risks and impacts associated with shale gas development including: water consumption; ground and surface water contamination from

² http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/0/BA591EE790C58D30852576EA004EE3AD

hydraulic fracturing chemicals and other contaminants; and any other issues that may be of concern from a UK sustainability perspective.

1.3 Structure of the report

Section 2 of the report describes shale gas production processes and considers development and production of reserves in the US. It also discusses activity on shale gas in the UK.

Section 3 considers the GHG implications of shale gas development.

Section 4 reviews and assesses environmental impacts and risks associated with shale development and the cumulative impacts and issues of delivering a significant volume of shale gas in the UK.

Section 5 summarises and draws conclusions concerning the risks, costs and benefits of shale development in the UK in particular.

2. Shale gas production and reserves

2.1 Overview

Gas shales are formations of organic-rich shale, a sedimentary rock formed from deposits of mud, silt, clay, and organic matter. In the past these have been regarded merely as relatively impermeable source rocks and seals for gas that migrates to other deposits such as permeable sandstone and carbonate reservoirs that are the target of conventional commercial gas production. With advances in drilling and well stimulation technology (originally developed for conventional production), however, 'unconventional' production of gas from these, less permeable, shale formations can be achieved.

Development and combined application of horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing have unlocked the potential for production of gas from these 'tighter' less permeable shale formations and, as noted in Section 1, to date the most rapid and significant development of shale gas and associated processes has been in the US. There, shale gas production has expanded from around 7.6bcm in 1990 (or 1.4% of total US gas supply) to around 93bcm (14.3% of total US gas supply) in 2009 (EIA, 2010b).

Based on US experience, this section provides detail on the modern processes involved in the production of shale gas and an overview of estimated reserves and levels of historical (and future) production in the US. It also provides information on the known status of any reserves and reserve development in the UK and EU, where development of shale gas is in its very earliest and exploratory stages.

2.2 Shale gas production processes

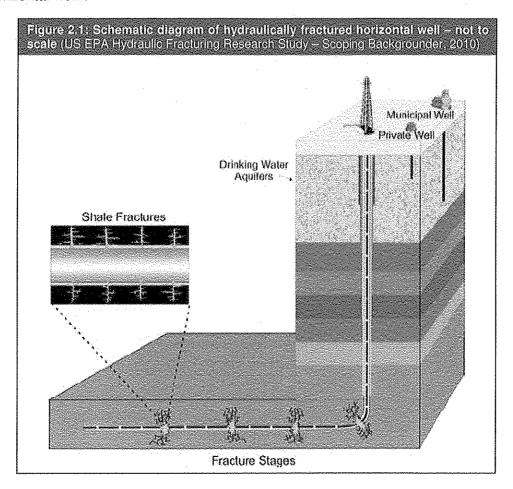
2.2.1 Introduction to shale gas processes

As noted above, horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing are the two technologies that, in combination with one another, deliver the potential to unlock tighter shale gas formations.

Hydraulic fracturing (also known as 'fracking') is a well stimulation technique which consists of pumping a fluid and a propping agent ('proppant') such as sand down the wellbore under high pressure to create fractures in the hydrocarbon-bearing rock. These fractures start at the injection well and extend as much as a few hundred metres into the reservoir rock. The proppant holds the fractures open, allowing hydrocarbons to flow into the wellbore. Between 15% and 80% of the injected fluids are recovered to the surface (US EPA, 2010).

Directional/horizontal drilling allows the well to penetrate along the hydrocarbon bearing rock seam, which may be less than 90m thick in most major US shale plays. This maximises the rock area that, once fractured, is in contact with the wellbore and, therein, maximises well production in terms of the flow and volume of gas that

can be obtained from the well. Figure 2.1 illustrates a hydraulically fractured horizontal well³.



Except for the use of specialised downhole tools, horizontal drilling is performed using similar equipment and technology as vertical drilling and, indeed, the initial drilling stages are almost identical to vertical wells typically used in conventional gas production. Other than the vertical portion of drilling and the final production well head, however, development and extraction processes differ between conventional gas and unconventional shale gas production. Whilst some conventional gas wells have been stimulated using hydraulic fracturing methods, hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling is more of an absolute requirement for shale wells to be sufficiently productive to provide a financial return.

The requirement to use horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing also results in differences in the distribution of wells above the target formations, and the processes involved in shale production have developed over time to increase efficiency of operations. As shown in Table 2.1, from the earliest experiments with shale gas in the early 20th century, the modern process has developed into one typified by the

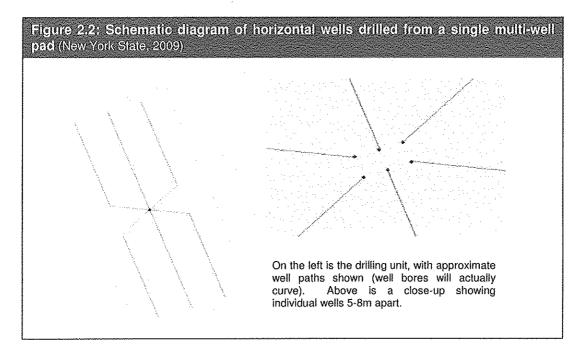
³ It should be noted that Figure 2.1 illustrates particular points and does not represent potential overground impacts.

clustering of several wells on 'multi-well' pads, horizontal drilling from each well and multi-stage 'slickwater' fracturing.

Table 2.1: Sha	ale gas technological milestones (New York State, 2009)
Early 1900s	Natural gas extracted from shale wells. Vertical wells hydraulically fractured with foam
1983	First gas well drilled in Barnett Shale in Texas
1980-1990s	Cross-linked gel fracturing fluids developed and used in vertical wells
1991	First horizontal well drilled in Barnett Shale
1996	Slickwater fracturing fluids introduced
1998	Slickwater fracturing of originally gel-fractured wells
2002	Multi-stage slickwater fracturing of horizontal wells
2003	First hydraulic fracturing of Marcellus shale
2007	Use of multi-well pads and cluster drilling

Multi-well pads

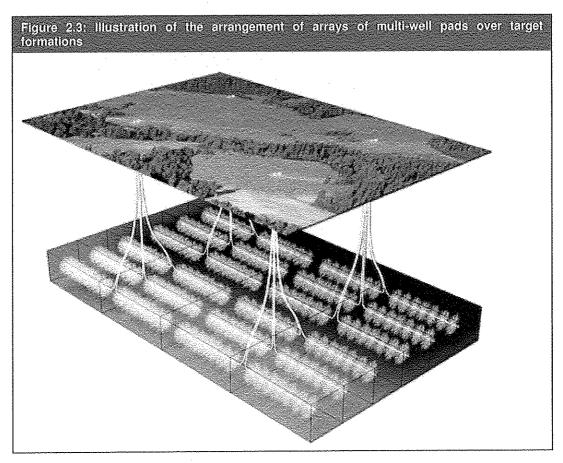
Horizontal drilling from multi-well pads is now the common development method employed in, for example, ongoing development of Marcellus Shale reserves in the northern Pennsylvania. Here a 'well pad' is constructed typically in centre of what will be an array of horizontal wellbores similar to that shown in Figure 2.2. It is reported that up to sixteen but more commonly six or eight wells are drilled sequentially in parallel rows from each pad, each well typically being around 5-8m apart. Each horizontal wellbore may typically be around 1-1.5km in lateral length but can be more.



Multiple arrays of multi-well pads

As the array of wells drilled from each well pad is able to access only a discrete area of the target formation, shale gas development also requires an array of well pads arranged over the target formation (see, for example, Figure 2.3⁴⁵).

In terms of spacing of well pads, New York State (2009) identifies a maximum spacing of nine pads per square mile (2.6km²). This is equivalent to around 3.5pads/km². In the UK, Composite energy has estimated that 1-1.5pads/km² should be sufficient in a UK setting⁶.



Key sources of difference between conventional gas and unconventional shale gas production processes

Owing to the differences in production processes between unconventional shale gas production and conventional gas production from permeable reservoirs, there are accompanying differences in the level of effort, resource use and waste generated.

⁴http://www.theengineer.co.uk/in-depth/the-big-story/unlock-the-rock-cracking-the-shale-gas-challenge/1003856.article#

⁵ It should be noted that Figure 2.3 illustrates particular points and does not represent potential overground impacts.

⁶ http://www.composite-energy.co.uk/shale-challenges.html

Accordingly, whilst the gas produced from shale is broadly identical to that produced using conventional methods, there are some significant differences.

The remainder of this section (Section 2.2) provides a detailed description of the processes involved in the development of shale wells charting the construction of well pads, through drilling, hydraulic fracturing, production and eventual plugging and decommissioning of the well. This provides information on what is involved in development and production from construction of well pad though to decommissioning.

2.2.2 Pre-production - Initiation and drilling phase

Well pad construction

As described above, horizontal drilling from multi-well pads is now the common development method with six or eight wells drilled sequentially from a single pad. Each pad requires an area sufficient to accommodate fluid storage and equipment associated with the high-volume fracturing operations as well as the larger equipment associated with horizontal drilling.

According to New York State (2009), an average sized multi-well pad is likely to be 1.5-2ha in size during the drilling and fracturing phase, with well pads of over 2ha possible. Average production pad size (if partial reclamation occurs) is likely to average 0.4-1.2ha.

Drilling

Vertical drilling depth will vary based on target formation and location and, typically, wells will be drilled vertically through rock layers and aquifers to a depth of about 150m above the top of a target layer formation whereupon, a larger horizontal drill rig may be brought onto the location (where separate equipment for vertical and horizontal portions of the wellbore are being used) to build angle for the horizontal portion of the wellbore (known as 'kicking off').

The vertical portion of each well, including the portion that is drilled through any fresh water aquifers, will typically be drilled using either compressed air or freshwater mud as the drilling fluid.

In contrast to vertical sections, horizontal drilling equipment that uses drilling mud may be used. For such equipment mud is needed for:

- powering and cooling the downhole motor used for directional drilling:
- using navigational tools which require mud to transmit sensor readings;
- providing stability to the horizontal borehole while drilling; and
- efficiently removing cuttings from the horizontal hole.

Some operators may also drill the horizontal bore on air, using special equipment to control fluids and gases that enter the wellbore (New York State, 2009).

In terms of cuttings, a single well drilled vertically to a depth of 2km and laterally by 1.2km would generate around 140m³ of cuttings. A six well pad will, then, generate around 830m³ of cuttings. For comparison, a conventional well³ drilled to the same depth (2km) would generate around 85m³.

Well casings

A variety of well casings may be installed to seal the well from surrounding formations and stabilise the completed well. Casing is typically steel pipe lining the inside of the drilled hole and cemented in place. There are four casing 'strings', each installed at different stages in drilling. The different types of casing that may be used are described in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Well casi	ings
Conductor casing	During the first phase of drilling, a shallow steel conductor casing is installed vertically to reinforce and stabilise the ground surface.
Surface casing	After installation of the conductor casing, drilling continues to the bottom of freshwater aquifers (depth requirements for groundwater protection vary from state to state), at which point a second casing (surface casing) is inserted and cemented in.
Intermediate casing (not usually required)	A third (intermediate) casing is sometimes installed from the bottom of the surface casing to a deeper depth. This is usually only required for specific reasons such as additional control of fluid flow and pressure effects, or for the protection of other resources such as minable coals or gas storage zones. For example, in New York, intermediate casing may be required for fluid or well control reasons or on a case specific basis; while in Wyoming, intermediate casing can be required where needed for pressure control.
Production casing	After the surface casing is set (or intermediate casing when needed), the well is drilled to the target formation and a production casing is installed either at
	the top of the target formation or into it (depending upon whether the well will be completed "open- hole" or through perforated casing).

Notably, requirements for installation of casings and other safety measures vary from State to State as follows:

- Depth of surface casing in relation to aquifers: whilst most states require the surface casing to extend to below the deepest aquifer, some do not. A Ground Water Protection Council (GWPC, 2009) survey of 27 States found that 25 required the surface casing to extend below the deepest aquifer;
- Cementing in of surface casing: a method known as 'circulation' may be used to fill the entire space between the casing and the wellbore (the annulus) from the bottom of the surface casing to the surface. Here, cement is pumped down the inside of the casing, forcing it up from the bottom of the casing into the space between the outside of the casing and the wellbore. Once a sufficient volume of cement to fill the annulus is pumped into the casing, it is usually followed by pumping a volume of fresh water into the casing to push cement back up the

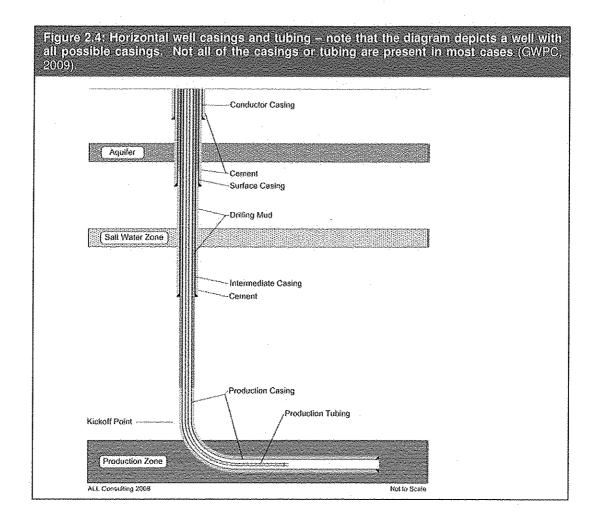
⁷ Conventional wells are not clustered on multi-well pads and so there are likely to be differences in the number and distribution of wells per unit gas produced.

annular space until the cement begins to appear at the surface. According to GWPC (2009), circulation of cement on surface casing is not a universal requirement and in some states cementing of the annular space is required across only the deepest ground water zone but not all ground water zones;

- **Blowout prevention:** once surface casing is in place, some (but not all) states may require operators to install blowout prevention equipment (BOPE) at the surface to prevent any pressurized fluids encountered during drilling from moving up the well through the space between the drill pipe and the surface casing (Worldwatch, 2010);
- Cementing in of production casing: GWPC note that, although some states require complete circulation of cement from the bottom to the top of the production casing, most states require only an amount of cement calculated to raise the cement top behind the casing to a certain level above the producing formation⁸. As noted in the GWPC report, there are a number of reasons why full cement circulation is not always required including the fact that, in very deep wells, the circulation of cement is more difficult to accomplish as cementing must be handled in multiple stages which can result in a poor cement job or damage to the casing if not done properly; and
- Well tubing: a few states also require the use of well tubing inserted inside the above described casings. Tubing, like casing, typically consists of steel pipe but it is not usually cemented into the well.

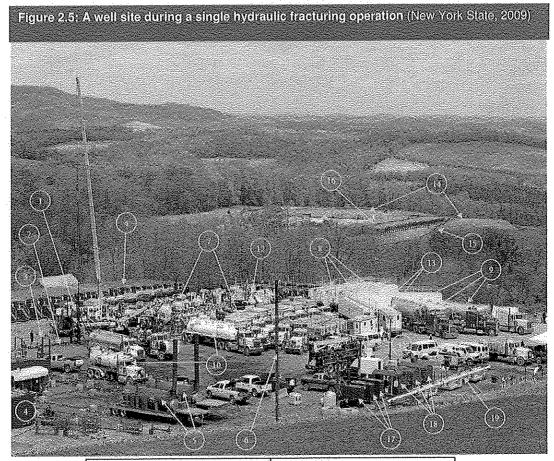
Figure 2.4 illustrates a horizontal well constructed with casing and production tubing.

⁸ For example, in Arkansas, production casing must be cemented to two-hundred-fifty feet above all producing intervals.



2.2.3 Pre-production - hydraulic fracturing phase

As has already been described, hydraulic fracturing consists of pumping a fluid and a propping agent ('proppant') such as sand down the wellbore under high pressure to create fractures in the hydrocarbon-bearing rock. These fractures start at the injection well and extend as much as a few hundred metres into the reservoir rock. The proppant holds the fractures open, allowing hydrocarbons to flow into the wellbore after injected fluids (flowback water) are recovered and so to the surface. Figure 2.5 shows a well site during hydraulic fracturing.



- 1. Well head and frac tree with 'Goat Head'
- 2. Flow line (for flowback & festing)
- 3. Sand separator for flowback
- 4. Flowback fanks
- 5. Line heaters
- 6. Flare stack
- 7. Pump trucks
- 8. Sand hogs
- 9. Sand trucks
- 10. Acid trucks

- 11. Frac additive trucks
- 12. Blender
- 13. Frac control and monitoring center
- 14. Fresh water impoundment
- 15. Fresh water supply pipeline
- 16. Extra tanks
- 17. Line heaters
- 18. Separator-meter skid
- 19. Production manifold

Fracturing fluid

The composition of the fracturing fluid varies from one product to another and the design of the fluid varies depending on the characteristics of the target formation and operational objectives. However, the fracturing fluid used in modern slickwater fracturing is typically comprised of around 98% water and sand (as a proppant) with chemical additives comprising 2% (GWPC, 2009b). A description of the role of different chemical additives is provided in Table 2.3. The identity and toxicity profile

of chemical constituents is not well publicised (or known) but is discussed in more detail in Section 4.

Table 2.3: Types o	f fracturing fluid additives
Additive	Purpose
Proppant	"Props" open fractures and allows gas / fluids to flow more freely to the well bore.
Acid	Cleans up perforation intervals of cement and drilling mud prior to fracturing fluid injection, and provides accessible path to formation.
Breaker	Reduces the viscosity of the fluid in order to release proppant into fractures and enhance the recovery of the fracturing fluid.
Bactericide / Biocide	Inhibits growth of organisms that could produce gases (particularly hydrogen sulfide) that could contaminate methane gas. Also prevents the growth of bacteria which can reduce the ability of the fluid to carry proppant into the fractures.
Clay Stabilizer / Control	Prevents swelling and migration of formation clays which could block pore spaces thereby reducing permeability.
Corrosion Inhibitor	Reduces rust formation on steel tubing, well casings, tools, and tanks (used only in fracturing fluids that contain acid)
Crosslinker	The fluid viscosity is increased using phosphate esters combined with metals. The metals are referred to as crosslinking agents. The increased fracturing fluid viscosity allows the fluid to carry more proppant into the fractures.
Friction Reducer	Allows fracture fluids to be injected at optimum rates and pressures by minimising friction.
Gelling Agent	Increases fracturing fluid viscosity, allowing the fluid to carry more proppant into the fractures.
Iron Control	Prevents the precipitation of metal oxides which could plug off the formation.
Scale Inhibitor	Prevents the precipitation of carbonates and sulfates (calcium carbonate, calcium sulfate, barium sulfate) which could plug off the formation.
Surfactant	Reduces fracturing fluid surface tension thereby aiding fluid recovery.

Fracturing procedure

The fracturing procedure is carried out sequentially (one well after another) and often in multiple stages for each well. A multi-stage procedure involves successively isolating, perforating the production casing (when present) and fracturing portions of the horizontal wellbore starting with the far end (or toe) by pumping fracturing fluid in and maintaining high pressure. A multi-stage fracturing operation for a 1.2km lateral well typically consists of eight to 13 fracturing stages.

In terms of pressures applied, New York State (2009) identifies that anticipated Marcellus Shale fracturing pressures range from 5,000psi (345bar) to 10,000psi (690bar) – equivalent to around 170-350 times the pressure used in a car tyre. It is also suggests that, before perforating the casing and pumping fracturing fluid into the well, the operator pumps water or drilling mud to test the production casing to at least the maximum anticipated treatment pressure. Test pressure may exceed the maximum anticipated treatment pressure, but must remain below the casing's internal yield pressure.

The last step prior to fracturing is installation of a wellhead (referred to as a "frac tree") that is designed and pressure-rated specifically for the fracturing operation. As well as providing the mechanism for pumping and controlling fluid pressure, the frac tree incorporates flowback equipment to handle the flowback of fracturing fluid from

the well and includes pipes and manifolds connected to a gas-water separator and tanks.

Water and chemical additive requirements

Each stage in a multi-stage fracturing operation requires around 1,100-2,200m³ of water, so that the entire multi-stage fracturing operation for a single well requires around 9,000-29,000m³ (9-29megalitres) of water and, with chemical additives of up to 2% by volume, around 180-580m³ of chemical additives (or 180-580tonnes based on relative density of one).

For all fracturing operations carried out on a six well pad, a total of 54,000-174,000m³ (54-174megalitres) of water would be required for a first hydraulic fracturing procedure and, with chemical additives of up to 2% by volume, some 1,000-3,500m³ of chemicals (or 1,000-3,500tonnes based on relative density of one).

As such, large quantities of water and chemical additives must be brought to and stored on site. In terms of source water, local conditions dictate the source of water and operators may abstract water directly from surface or ground water sources themselves or may be delivered by tanker truck or pipeline. New York State (2009) reports that liquid chemical additives are stored in the containers and on the trucks on which they have been transported and delivered with the most common containers being 1-1.5m³ high-density polyethylene (HDPE) steel caged cube shaped.

Water and additives are blended on site in a truck mounted blending unit. Hoses are used to transfer liquid additives from storage containers to the blending unit or the well directly from the tank truck. Dry additives are poured by hand into a feeder system on the blending unit. The blended fracturing solution is immediately mixed with proppant (usually sand) and pumped into the wellbore.

Fluid return

Once the fracturing procedure itself is completed, fluid returns to the surface in a process stage referred to as 'flowback'. Flowback fluid recovered from wells is reported to be between 9% and 35% of the fracturing fluid pumped from horizontal Marcellus wells in the northern tier of Pennsylvania range but US EPA (2010) notes that "estimates of the fluids recovered range from 15-80% of the volume injected depending on the site".

Accordingly, each well on a multi-well pad will generate between 1,300 – 23,000m³ of flowback waste fluid containing water, fracturing chemicals and subsurface contaminants mobilised during the process, including toxic organic compounds, heavy metals and naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORMs). Similarly, any flowback fluid that is not recovered remains underground where there is concern that it is, or may become, a source of contamination to other formations including aquifers. Volumes remaining underground are equivalent to the inverse of volumes recovered, i.e. 1,300–23,000m³/well.

Approximately 60% of the total flowback occurs in the first four days after fracturing and this may be collected via:

- unchecked flow through a valve into a lined pit;
- flow through a choke into a lined pit; and/or
- flow to tanks.

Storage of flowback water allows operators to re-use as much of it as possible for future fracturing operations, for example, in other wells on the well pad. This would require dilution with freshwater and application of other treatment methods necessary to meet the usability characteristics. It is not known what level of water re-use is possible and this is likely to vary from one situation to another.

The dimensions and capacity of on-site pits and storage tanks are likely to vary but, based on volumes calculated above, total capacity would have to be in excess of the expected volumes of flowback water from a single well fracturing operation, namely between 1,300–23,000m³.

One operator reports a typical pit volume of 750,000gallons (2,900m³). Based on a pit depth of 3m, the surface footprint of a pit would be around 1,000m² (0.1ha). Owing to the high rate and potentially high volume of flowback water, additional temporary storage tanks may need to be staged onsite even if an onsite lined pit is to be used. Based on the typical pit capacity above, this implies up to around 20,000m³ of additional storage capacity for flowback water from one fracturing operation on a single well (New York State, 2009).

In terms of overall flowback, water volume for a six well pad is suggested to be 7,900 to 138,000m³/pad for a single fracturing operation, with fracturing chemicals and subsurface contaminants making up to 2% or 160-2,700m³. Approximately 60% of the total flowback occurs in the first four days after fracturing, continuing and tailing off over a period of two weeks or so.

2.2.4 Pre-production - duration of pre-production surface operations and transport requirements

Table 2.4 summarises operations, materials, activities and typical duration of activities prior to production from a multi-well pad. Based on the duration of activities, the total pre-production duration of activities for a six well multi-well pad is 500-1,500days of activity, assuming no overlap between activities (in practice, there is some limited potential for overlap).

		ns prior to production (New York Stat	
Operation	Materials and Equipment	Activities	Duration
Access Road	Backhoes, bulldozers and	Clearing, grading, pit construction,	Up to 4
and Well Pad	other types of earthmoving	placement of road materials such	weeks per
Construction	equipment.	as geotextile and gravel.	well pad
Vertical	Drilling rig, fuel tank, pipe	Drilling, running and cementing	Up to 2
Drilling with	racks, well control	surface casing, truck trips for	weeks per
Smaller Rig	equipment, personnel	delivery of equipment and cement.	well; one to
	vehicles, associated	Delivery of equipment for horizontal	two wells at a
	outbuildings, delivery trucks.	drilling may commence during late stages of vertical drilling.	time
Preparation		Transport, assembly and setup, or	5-30 days per
for Horizontal		repositioning on site of large rig and	well
Drilling with		ancillary equipment.	
Larger Rig			
Horizontal	Drilling rig, mud system	Drilling, running and cementing	Up to 2
Drilling	(pumps, tanks, solids control,	production casing, truck trips for	weeks per
	gas separator), fuel tank, well	delivery of equipment and cement.	well; one to
	control equipment, personnel	Deliveries associated with hydraulic	two wells at a
	vehicles, associated	fracturing may commence during	time
	outbuildings, delivery trucks.	late stages of horizontal drilling.	00.00 1
Preparation		Rig down and removal or	30-60 days
for Hydraulic		repositioning of drilling equipment.	per well, or
Fracturing		Truck trips for delivery of temporary	per well pad i
		tanks, water, sand, additives and	all wells
		other fracturing equipment.	treated during
		Deliveries may commence during	one
		late stages of horizontal drilling.	mobilisation 2-5 days per
Hydraulic	Temporary water tanks,	Fluid pumping, and use of wireline	well, including
Fracturing	generators, pumps, sand	equipment between pumping stages to raise and lower tools	approximatel
Procedure	trucks, additive delivery	used for downhole well preparation	40-100 hours
	trucks and containers,	and measurements. Computerized	of actual
	blending unit, personnel vehicles, associated	monitoring. Continued water and	pumping
	outbuildings, including	additive delivery.	parriping
	computerised monitoring	additive delivery.	
	equipment.	***************************************	N
Fluid Return	Gas/water separator, flare	Rig down and removal or	2-8 weeks pe
("Flowback")	stack, temporary water tanks,	repositioning of fracturing	well, may
and Treatment	mobile water treatment units,	equipment; controlled fluid flow into	occur
and modernoon	trucks for fluid removal if	treating equipment, tanks, lined	concurrently
	necessary, personnel	pits, impoundments or pipelines;	for several
	vehicles.	truck trips to remove fluid if not	wells
		stored on site or removed by	
		pipeline.	
Waste	Earth-moving equipment,	Pumping and excavation to	Up to 6
Disposal	pump trucks, waste transport	empty/reclaim reserve pit(s). Truck	weeks per
	trucks.	trips to transfer waste to disposal	well pad
	-	facility.	
Well Cleanup	Well head, flare stack, brine	Well flaring and monitoring. Truck	0.5-30 days
and Testing	tanks. Earthmoving	trips to empty brine tanks.	per well
	equipment.	Gathering line construction may	***************************************
	' '	commence if not done in advance.	
Overall duration	on of activities for all operation	ns (prior to production) for a six	500-1,500
well multi-well			days

New York State (2009) also provides estimates of truck visits to the site. These are summarised in Table 2.5 giving trips per well and per well pad (based on a six well pad). This suggests a total number of truck visits of between 4,300 and 6,600 of which around 90% are associated with the hydraulic fracturing operation.

Purpose	Per well		Per pad	
•	Lo	Hi	Lo	Hi
Drill Pad and Road Construction Equipment			10	45
Drilling Rig			30	30
Drilling Fluid and Materials	25	50	150	300
Drilling Equipment (casing, drill pipe, etc.)	25	50	150	300
Completion Rig			15	15
Completion Fluid and Materials	10	20	60	120
Completion Equipment (pipe, wellhead)	5	5	30	30
Hydraulic Fracture Equipment (pump trucks, tanks)			150	200
Hydraulic Fracture Water	400	600	2400	3600
Hydraulic Fracture Sand	20	25	120	150
Flow Back Water Removal	200	300	1200	1800
Total			4315	6590
of which associated with fracturing process:			3870	5750
			90%	87%

2.2.5 Production phase

Production

Once drilling and hydraulic fracturing operations are complete, a production wellhead is put in place to collect and transfer gas for subsequent processing via a pipeline. Production from a well on a given well pad may begin before other wells have been completed.

In terms of production volumes, an operator postulated long-term production for a single Marcellus well in New York State (New York State, 2009):

- Year 1 Initial rate of 2,800Million cubic feet (Mcf)/d declining to 900 Mcf/d
- Years 2 to 4 900 Mcf/d declining to 550Mcf/d
- Years 5 to 10 550 Mcf/d declining to 225Mcf/d
- Year 11 and after 225 Mcf/d declining at 3%/year

Re-fracturing

As can be seen from the production from a well, production tails off significantly after five years or so. It is reported in a number of documents (including New York State, 2009) that operators may decide to re-fracture a well to extend its economic life. This may occur within five years of completion but may be less than one year or greater than ten and may occur more than once for the same well.

It is difficult to make generalisations concerning re-fracturing other than that, where it occurs, the same procedures, equipment, resources and waste water will be generated.

2.2.6 Well plugging and decommissioning

When the productive life of a well is over, or where it has been unsuccessful, wells are plugged and abandoned. Proper plugging is critical for the protection of groundwater, surface water bodies and soil.

Well plugging involves removal of downhole equipment. Uncemented casing in critical areas must be either pulled or perforated, and cement must be placed across or squeezed at these intervals to ensure seals between hydrocarbon and water-bearing zones. Downhole cement plugs supplement the cement seal that already exists from the casings described earlier (New York State, 2009).

Intervals between plugs must be filled with a heavy mud or fluid. For gas wells, in addition to the downhole cement plugs, a minimum of 15m of cement must be placed in the top of the wellbore to prevent any release or escape of hydrocarbons or brine.

2.2.7 Resource consumption to deliver the equivalent 10% of UK gas consumption

Tables 2.6 and 2.7 summarise the data provided in the discussion above concerning the activities and resources required for development of shale gas pads for norefracturing and refracturing scenarios respectively.

Table 2.6: Summa	ry of resources (no refracturing)		
	Activity	Six well pad drilled vertical to 2000m and laterally to 1,200m	
Construction	Well pad area - ha	1.5	2
Drilling	Wells		6
	Cuttings volume - m ³	8	27
Hydraulic	Water volume - m ³	54,000	174,000
Fracturing	Fracturing chemicals volume (@2%) - m3	1,080	3,480
	Flowback water volume - m3	7,920	137,280
	Flowback water chemical waste content (@2%) - m ³	158	2,746
Surface Activity	Total duration of surface activities pre production – days	500	1,500
	Total truck visits – Number	4,315	6,590

Table 2.7: Summa	ry of resources for re-fracturing scenario		
	Activity	to 2000m an	rilled vertically d laterally to DOm
Pre- production	As above	As a	bove
Refracturing	Water volume - m ³	27,000	87,000
Process	Fracturing chemicals volume (@2%) - m3	540	1,740
	Flowback water volume - m ³	3,960	68,640
(assuming an average of 50%	Flowback water chemical waste content (@2%) - m ³	79	1,373
wells re-fractured only once)	Total duration of surface activities for re- fracturing – days	200	490
	Total truck visits for re-fracturing – Number	2,010	2,975
Total for 50% re-	Well pad area – ha	1.5	2
fracturing	Wells	(3
	Cuttings volume - m ³	82	27
	Water volume - m ³	81,000	261,000
	Fracturing chemicals volume (@2%) - m ³	1,620	5,220
	Flowback water volume - m ³	11,880	205,920
	Flowback water chemical waste content (@2%) - m ³	237	4,119
	Total duration of surface activities pre production - days	700	1,990
	Total truck visits - Number	6,325	9,565

Much of the discussion above concentrates on the activities occurring at individual wells and multi-well pads (based on six wells per pad). Shale development to deliver significant volumes of gas, however, will require multiple wells and well pads.

Based on typical volumes of single well production given in Section 2.2.5, it is possible to calculate the minimum number of wells and well pads necessary to deliver sustained annual production (over a period of 20 years) equivalent to 10% of the UK's annual consumption (annual gas consumption in the UK in 2008 was around 90bcm). This has been achieved by calculating how may wells would need to be online in Year 1 to achieve 9bcm output (based on production in the first year), how many additional (new) wells would need to come online in Year 2 to counteract the decline in output from those that came online in Year 1, how many new wells would need to come online in Year 3 to counteract the decline in those that came online in Years 1 and 2, etc. over a 20 year period⁹.

In terms of the lifetime of a well, productivity decreases very rapidly over the first 5 years. An analysis of Barnett shale wells (Berman, 2009), for example, suggests that the average lifetime of horizontal shale well is only around 7 years (and that the mode is 4 years). As such, it has been assumed that wells are no longer economical in years 8 onwards and production ceases.

⁹ For the refracturing scenario it has been assumed that 50% of wells are fractured once and outputs from these are 25% higher than unfractured wells.

The rapid decline in production from one year to the next means that new wells and well pads need to be constantly developed to sustain output at 9bcm/year. Over a 20 year period, between 2,600 and 3,000 wells (or around 430 to 500 well pads) would need to be developed to deliver sustained annual output equivalent of 9bcm/year. Table 2.8 provides the total resources required to deliver this quantity. The total land area covered by the required level of shale development is also estimated. Here, as identified in Section 2.2.1, distribution of 1.25-3.5 pads/km² over the shale formation is required and this range has been applied to the number of pads required to deliver the 9bcm/year.

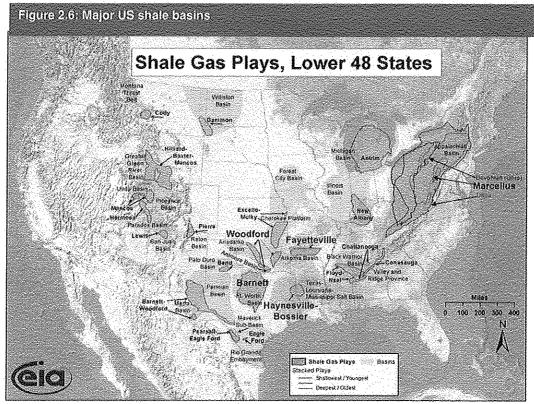
	Assuming No Re- fracturing		Assuming a Single Re- fracturing on 50% of Wells (delivering an assumed 25% increase in productivity for those wells)	
Area -km²	141	396	123	346
Well pad area - ha	743	990	648	864
Wells	2,9	970	2,9	592
Well pads	4	95	4:	32
Cuttings volume - m ³	409	,365	357	,264
Water volume - m ³	26,730,000	86,130,000	34,992,000	112,752,000
Fracturing chemicals volume (@2%) - m ³	534,600	1,722,600	699,840	2,255,040
Flowback water volume - m ³	3,920,400	67,953,600	5,132,160	88,957,440
Flowback water chemical waste content (@2%) - m³	78,210	1,359,270	102,384	1,779,408
Total duration of surface activities pre production – days	247,500	742,500	302,400	859,680
Total truck visits – Number	2,135,925	3,262,050	2,732,400	4,132,080

These figures can be compared with the fact that only 2000 conventional onshore wells have been drilled in the UK (DECC, 2010).

2.3 Shale gas production and reserves in the US

2.3.1 Estimated US reserves of shale gas

To date, the most rapid development, and indeed only really significant development, of shale gas processes and resource extraction has been in the US where shale gas production has expanded from around 7.6bcm in 1990 (or 1.4% of total US gas supply) to around 93bcm (14.3% of total US gas supply) in 2009 (EIA, 2010b). As illustrated in Figure 2.6, shale basins are spread across a number of states in the US.



Source: Energy information Administration based on data from various published studies

Estimates of the size of the overall US reserve are divided into and defined in terms of those reserves that are ¹⁰:

- proved estimated quantities that analysis of geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions; and
- **technically recoverable** resources in accumulations producible using current recovery technology but without reference to economic profitability.

Technically recoverable resources themselves consist of:

- proved reserves as defined above;
- inferred reserves that part of expected ultimate recovery from known fields in excess of cumulative production plus current reserves; and
- undiscovered technically recoverable resources located outside oil and gas
 fields in which the presence of resources has been confirmed by exploratory
 drilling. They include resources from undiscovered pools within confirmed fields
 when they occur as unrelated accumulations controlled by distinctly separate
 structural features or stratigraphic conditions.

http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aeo/assumption/oil_gas_footnotes.html

Estimates of US technically recoverable reserves

A number of estimates have been made of the size of the technically recoverable shale gas resource in the US and these are summarised in Table 2.9 supplemented with US Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates in the 2008, 2009 and 2010 Annual Energy Outlooks, along with an estimate from the 2011 Annual Energy Outlook early release overview. Depending on both publication source and year, estimates vary considerably primarily due to no assessment of some areas along with smaller variations between estimates for assessed areas.

As might be expected for such a relatively new resource, estimates have been revised upwards year on year. As is demonstrated by the annual federal assessments undertaken by the EIA, the upward trend is rapid and the estimates indicate a threefold increase in the estimate of technically recoverable reserve between 2008 and 2010 inclusive, while the early release of the 2011 figures sees an increase of over 100% on the 2010 estimate. This clearly suggests that the full potential volume of the resource is highly uncertain and is likely to increase in future.

sources)	Publication Date	Shale Gas – bcm
USGS National oils and gas assessment*	2002	2,407
2003 National Petroleum Council Gas Study*	2003	991
2008 Clear Skies Mean*	2008	7,767
2009 Clear Skies Max*	2008	23,837
ICF Assessment*	2008	10,913
Energy Information Administration: Supporting materials for the 2008 Annual Energy Outlook	2008	3,539
Energy Information Administration: Supporting materials for the 2009 Annual Energy Outlook	2009	7,568
Energy Information Administration: Supporting materials for the 2010 Annual Energy Outlook	2010	10,432
Energy Information Administration: Annual Energy Outlook 2011, early release overview	2010	23,427

As noted above, estimates of technically recoverable resources comprise 'proved', 'inferred' and 'undiscovered technically recoverable resources'. The figure from the EIA 2010 assessment (EIA, 2010a) of 10,432bcm of technically recoverable reserve (in Table 2.9) is broken down by region in Table 2.10¹¹.

¹¹ As an early release overview, EIA (2010b) does not contain all the information to found in a full report. Hence it is not possible to fully update all the figures and tables.

Table 2.10: Te	Table 2.10: Technically recoverable US natural gas resources, January 1, 2008 (bcm)						
Shale Gas	Proved Reserves	Inferred Reserves	Undiscovered Technically Recoverable Resources	Total Technically Recoverable Resources			
Northeast	170	2,073	0	2,243			
Gulf Coast	187	2,557	0	2,744			
Midcontinent	42	1,444	0	1,487			
Southwest	212	1,685	0	1,897			
Rocky Mountain	6	612	0	620			
West Coast	0	0	1,441	1,441			
Total	617	8,371	1,441	10,432			

Proved US reserves

Data from Table 2.10 suggest that total proved US shale gas resource is 617bcm, representing some 6% of the total technically recoverable reserve. However, the annual EIA assessments of US Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves¹² revise this upwards to 974bcm for the end of 2008 and 1,716bcm for the end of 2009. Clearly the updates to the technically recoverable reserve in EIA (2010b) will further affect this. These changes are summarised in Table 2.11. The revisions upwards again illustrate the rapidly changing context of shale gas and estimation of total shale gas reserves.

Table 2.11: Changes to proved reserves of dry natural gas by source (bcm)				
Reserves	Year-End 2007	615		
Discoveries	2008	252		
Revisions & Other Changes	2008	119		
Reserves	Year-End 2008	974		
Reserves	Year-End 2009	1,716		

2.3.2 Historical and projected future production and consumption of shale gas

EIA AEO for 2010 provides data on consumption of shale gas (as well as other fuels and sources of energy) in the US and also projects future resource use up to 2035.

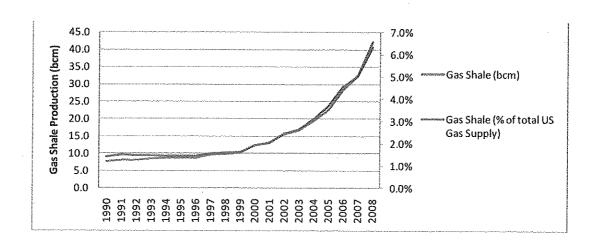
Historical and Current Shale Gas Production

Figure 2.7 provides data on the growth in the production of shale gas in the US from 1990-2008 taken from EIA (2010a)¹³.

¹²http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/natural_gas/data_publications/crude_oil_natural_gas_reserves/cr.ht ml, November, 2010.

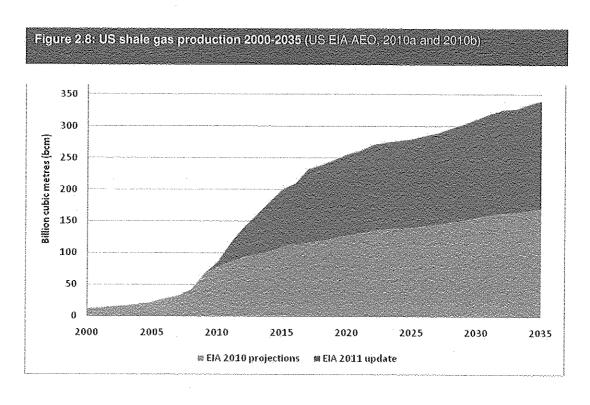
¹³ As mentioned previously EIA (2010b) provides updated figures for 2009 of 93bcm (14.3% of total US gas supply), however as an early release report it does not update all the figures from EIA (2010a). Therefore this figure reflects data from EIA (2010a).

Figure 2.7: Growth in US shale gas production 1990-2008 (US EIA AEO, 2010a)



EIA projections for future production and consumption to 2035

Figure 2.8 shows EIA data on actual production and projections to 2035 for both EIA (2010a) and the updated figures from EIA (2010b).



In the projections, expansion in shale gas is accompanied by contractions in other gas supplies including conventional and imports. Figure 2.9 shows historical and anticipated supply of natural gas and the contribution of gas by source to 2035 taken from EIA (2010a). This suggests an increase in the contribution of shale gas to overall gas supply from around 6% in 2008 to around 24% in 2035. EIA (2010b) suggests that this will change to 45% of overall gas supply by 2035¹⁴.

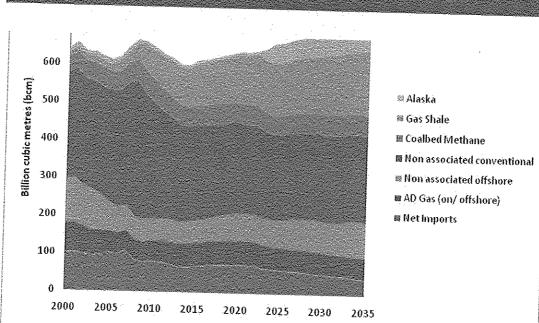


Figure 2.9: US natural gas supply 2000-2035 (US EIA AEO, 2010a)

EIA projections also predict the overall primary energy mix to 2035. Figure 2.10 shows historical and anticipated US primary energy consumption and the contribution of shale gas to 2035¹⁵.

¹⁴ Figure 2.9 has not been updated to take account of the updated figures in EIA (2010b). ¹⁵ Figure 2.9 has not been updated to take account of the updated figures in EIA (2010b).

Figure 2.10: US primary energy consumption and role of shale gas 2000-2035 (US EIA AEO, 2010a)

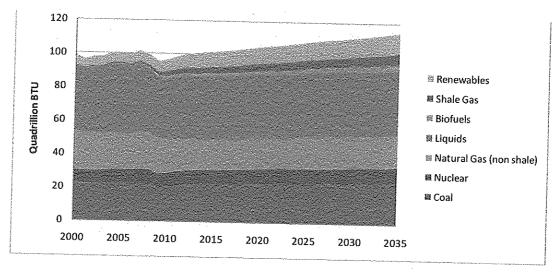


Table 2.12 summarises percentage changes in primary energy sources in the US EIA data plotted in Figure 2.10. As can be seen from the table, EIA predict that overall annual energy consumption is projected to rise by 15% by 2035 with the main changes being in shale, biofuels and, to a much lesser extent, renewables. The role of coal within the overall mix drops by only 1% by 2035 but actual consumption increases by 12% by the same year. Based on the EIA projections set out in Figure 2.11¹⁶, the best that one could (optimistically) argue is that shale gas may curb the rate of growth in coal, consumption of which is still set to increase by 12% by 2035.

0	US Primary Energy Mix 2008	US Primary Energy Mix 2035	% Change	% Increase in each energy source 2008 vs 2035
Coal	23%	22%	-1%	12%
Nuclear	9%	8%	0%	11%
Natural Gas (non shale)	23%	17%	-6%	-13%
Shale Gas	2%	5%	4%	310%
Liquids	37%	33%	-4%	
Biofuels	1%	3%	3%	3%
Renewables	7%	11%		372%
Total		1176	470	
Total	. 70	1176	4%	88% 15%

In relation to the assumption that shale gas could be a bridging fuel as a transitional step to a low carbon economy, the EIA data suggests that, even if shale GHG

¹⁶ Figure 2.9 has not been updated to take account of the updated figures in EIA (2010b).

intensity was substantially lower, substitution of coal, for example, does not appear to be the intention.

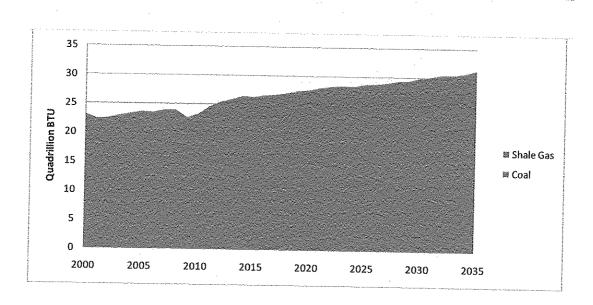


Figure 2.11: US primary energy consumption of coal and shale gas 2000-2035 (US EIA AEO, 2010a)

2.4 Development of shale gas in the UK

2.4.1 Shale potential in the UK

At present there are no shale developments in the form of well pads and horizontal shale wells in the UK. There is, however, ongoing preliminary exploration of deposits with a view to further development.

According to the British Geological Survey (BGS)¹⁷, the UK has abundant shales at depth but their distribution is not well known. BGS is investigating the location, depth and properties of the shale as well as the processes that lead to accumulations of gas. According to the December 2010 report by BGS on behalf of the UK Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC, 2010), "the UK shale gas industry is in its infancy, and ahead of drilling, fracture stimulation and testing there are no reliable indicators of potential productivity" (p.1).

However, making some assumptions and applying analogies with similar producing shale gas plays in America, BGS estimates UK shale gas reserve potential at 150bcm. At the same time BGS note that the US analogies used to produce this estimate may ultimately prove to be invalid, adding a number of caveats including

¹⁷ http://www.bgs.ac.uk/research/energy/energy_exploitation.html

that the gas content of UK shale deposits is unknown, that environmental impacts of the processes are likely to limit development and that, in contrast to the US (where landowners benefit financially from developments), in the UK there are fewer/no local people with any vested interest in the success of projects.

Clearly, at present, estimates of the size of the UK's gas reserves do not include shale gas. UK gas reserves are categorised as follows:

- Proven: reserves which on the available evidence are virtually certain to be technically and commercially producible, i.e. have a better than 90% chance of being produced;
- **Probable:** reserves which are not yet proven, but which are estimated to have a better than 50% chance of being technically and commercially producible; and
- Possible: reserves which at present cannot be regarded as probable, but which
 are estimated to have a significant but less than 50% chance of being technically
 and commercially producible.

For comparison with the BGS 150bcm estimate, according to DECC¹⁸, the central estimate of gas reserves remaining based on proven plus probable reserves now stands at 601bcm. Proven gas reserves (remaining) at the end of 2008 (when gas production for the year was 68bcm) stand at 292bcm. At the maximum level, remaining gas reserves, based on a total of proven, probable and possible reserves, are 907bcm.

2.4.2 Shale developments in the UK

Despite the lack of knowledge concerning the nature and location of shale deposits in the UK, there are the beginnings of activity and interest in the development of shale resources in the UK and also in other parts of Europe. Known activity in the UK is comprised of the following:

Cuadrilla Resources

In November 2009 planning permission for an exploratory drill site at Preese Hall Farm, Weeton, Preston Lancashire (Eastings: 337500, Northings: 436600 PR4 3HT) was granted to Cuadrilla Resources by Fylde Borough Council.

Communication with the Council and the Environment Agency suggests that no environmental assessment was required but that plans for the drill were developed in conjunction with groundwater protection officers at the Agency.

According to the planning application and other documentation, the purpose of the exploratory drill is to identify whether the formation can produce gas at economic levels and, if the results prove positive, any further development will be subject to a further planning application.

¹⁸ https://www.og.decc.gov.uk/information/bb_updates/chapters/reserves_index.htm

According to the most recent Activity Update Report¹⁹ (7 December 2010), drilling at Preese Hall was completed on 8 December 2010 and the rig is to be relocated to a second drilling site at Grange Hill (some 15km from Preese Hall) where drilling will commence in January 2011. A full hydraulic fracturing test at the Preese Hall site is expected to commence in January 2011.

Preparations for a third exploratory well at Anna's Road are underway and a planning permit was approved on 17 November 2010.

In addition to resources in the UK, Cuadrilla possesses resources in Holland, Poland, Hungary and Czech Republic and has a total resource of approximately 0.9 million hectares. Drilling is due to commence in Holland in 2011 following completion of Grange Hill and fracturing in Hungary is also scheduled for early 2011.

Island Gas Limited

Island Gas Limited (IGL) identifies itself as "a coal bed methane (CBM) company seeking to produce and market methane gas for industrial and domestic use from virgin coal seams within its onshore UK acreage"²⁰.

IGL has ownership interests ranging from 20-50% in eight Petroleum and Exploration Development Licences ("PEDLs") and 50% ownership of three onshore blocks held under one seaward petroleum production licence (SPPL) in the UK. These Licences cover a gross area of 1,000km².

On 15 February 2010, the company announced that it had identified a significant shale resource within its acreage. The reserves identified (using existing borehole logs in the locality) potentially extend over 1,195km² with an expected average thickness of 250m. These shales are understood to be hydrocarbon bearing as they have been locally demonstrated to be the source rock for hydrocarbons in the Liverpool Bay area. IGL has now identified independent consultants to review the hydrocarbon potential of these shales and the potential to produce gas and will be reporting findings once work is complete.

Composite Energy

Composite Energy was initially focused solely on CBM but also has shale resources and conventional oil and gas within its current license portfolio and expects to add to that potential in 2010-11. Composite reports that it has identified shale potential within its licenses and is working to establish approaches to shale operations in a UK and European context²¹.

http://www.composite-energy.co.uk/our-history.html

3. Estimation of GHG implications of shale gas

3.1 Introduction

This section responds to three key questions:

- 1) How much energy and GHG emissions are associated with the extraction and processing of shale gas compared to gas derived from conventional sources?
- 2) Assuming there are additional GHG emissions associated with the extraction of natural gas from shale, do these additional emissions outweigh the direct emissions savings from combusting natural gas rather than coal?
- 3) What contribution could the combustion of shale gas make to UK and global emissions?

There is limited verifiable data available to answer these questions in detail. Instead, an attempt has been made to highlight the GHG emissions associated with key production points for shale gas that are additional to any processes required for utilising conventional sources of gaspoints. The analysis is based on non-peer reviewed data from a limited number of site measurements. The GHG data is therefore subject to high level uncertainty and may change significantly over time as the industry develops.

3.2 GHG emissions - gas from shales verses conventional sources

This section provides an overview of the additional CO_2e emissions associated with extracting natural gas from shale compared to a conventional source. There is limited publicly available information that is suitable for carrying out an in-depth life cycle assessment of shale gas compared to conventional gas extraction. As in the case of conventional gas sources, the size of the emissions associated with extraction is dependent on the attributes of the reservoir. Due to these variations and inconsistent information a direct comparison between shale versus a conventional well is not recommended.

It is assumed that the combustion of natural gas emits the same amount of CO_2 whether it comes from shale or conventional sources. In the UK, natural gas extracted from gas shales is also likely to use the same distribution methods as that from conventional sources, and is therefore subject to the same distribution losses. The main point of difference between the GHG emissions associated with shale compared to conventionally sourced gas lie in the extraction and production processes.

The purpose of this section is therefore to quantify the amount of greenhouse gases released during the main stages of the extraction process per well, which are unique to shale gas sites. Data on expected emissions from extraction at the Marcellus Shale in the US is drawn from a report by the New York State Department of

Environmental Conservation (2009) supplemented with guidance from others (Al Armendariz, 2009; Worldwatch, Institute 2010; HIS CERA, 2010).

As discussed in Section 3.2.2, the main difference between extracting from shale versus a conventional reservoir is the horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing processes, which are essential to the successful extraction of gas. A potential additional point of departure for the two forms of extraction is the transportation of water and chemicals to the well site for hydraulic fracturing and the removal of this waste water/chemical mix after fracturing.

3.2.1 'Additional' emissions associated with the extraction from shale on a per well basis

The extraction of natural gas from conventional sources and shale reservoirs on land-based wells follow many of the same procedures as outlined in Section 2.2.

Emissions during extractions can be divided into three main sources:

- Combustion of fossil fuels to drive the engines of the drills, pumps and compressors, etc, required to extract natural gas onsite, and to transport equipment, resources and waste on and off the well site;
- 2) Fugitive emissions are emissions of natural gas that escape unintentionally during the well construction and production stages; and
- 3) Vented emissions result from natural gas that is collected and combusted onsite or vented directly to the atmosphere in a controlled way.

This section focuses on the first of these, as this is the primary difference between shale and conventional sources. Fugitive and vented emissions of methane will depend on the control measures and operational procedures employed at each site.

Emissions during well pad construction

The main sources of GHG emissions from these steps are from the transport fuels used to transport drilling equipment and materials to the site, and onsite equipment used to provide power to operations. This step is common to both conventional and non-conventional sources. Part of the rig setup is the 'prime mover' that provides power to the rig. Prime movers are usually powered by diesel but engines running on natural gas or petrol are also available. Alternatively, rigs may be powered by electricity, produced onsite with a gas or petrol reciprocating engine or sourced directly from the grid. The size of prime mover depends on the depth required to be drilled and ranges from 500hp for shallow drilling rigs to over 3,000hp to drill to depths of below 6,000m (Naturalgas.org, 2010). Emissions associated with these stages will depend on the depth required for drilling and the number of wells drilled per site (see Section 2.2.2).

Emissions from drilling

As noted in Section 2.2.1 the initial drilling stages for gas shales are almost identical to vertical wells typically used in conventional gas production. Table 3.1 provides a comparison of the depths of conventional and shale wells in the US, however, the available data does not give a clear indication of whether shale is typically deeper or shallower than conventional sources. The recent DECC report states that one of the key criteria for successful shale gas sites in the USA is a well depth from the surface ranging between 1,000–3,500m (DECC, 2010). For the purposes of this study, emissions associated with vertical drilling are assumed to be similar for both shale and conventional sources. It should be noted that while some conventional gas wells have been stimulated using hydraulic fracturing methods, hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling is an absolute requirement for shale wells.

The emissions associated with the horizontal drilling are, without more specific data, assumed to be the same as that emitted during vertical drilling. ARI (2008) assume diesel fuel consumption in vertical well drilling of 1.5gallons (5.7litres)/ft drilled ²². This figure would equate to an emission factor of 15kg CO₂/ft drilled (49kg CO₂/m).

The additional fuel required to employ horizontal drilling is site specific. Assuming the same emissions from vertical drilling, additional horizontal drilling of between 300-1,500m (ALL Consulting 2008) could lead to an extra 15-75tonnes CO_2 being emitted compared to a conventional well that does not use horizontal drilling. Figures from Marcellus Shale suggest a lateral length of 1-1.5km, this equates to 49-73.5tonnes CO_2 at that site.

Table 3.1: Comparisonventional sites	son of vertical well (depth of example shale re	serves compared to
Reservoir	Туре	Depth (m)	Source
Marcellus USA	Shale	1,500-2,400	"Gas well Drilling and Development, Marcellus Shale, June 12 2008 Commission Meeting" www.srbc.net cited in Delaware Riverkeeper,2010.
New Albany Shale	Shale	150 – 750	Aurora Oil and Gas Corp cited in Wagmen, D. (2006)
Antrim Shale	Shale	75-450	Aurora Oil and Gas Corp cited in Wagmen, D. (2006)
Fort Worth Basin	Shale	600-2,400	Bankers Petroleum cited in Wagmen, D. (2006)
Supply Region: Northeast	Conventional	Average well depth: 1,350	ARI, 2008 (assumptions based on the use of the
Midcontinent	Conventional	1,950	"ICF Hydrocarbon Supply
Rocky Mountain	Conventional	1,050	Model)
Southwest	Conventional	2,550	1 '
West Coast	Conventional	1,950	1
Gulf Coast	Conventional	3,150	

²² www.arb.ca.gov/ei/areasrc/ccosmeth/att_I_fuel_combustion_for_petroleum_prodiction.doc).

Pre-production - hydraulic fracturing phase

It is in this stage where one of the main sources of additional emissions required for extracting gas from shale compared to conventional sources can be found. The core source of onsite emissions is due to the blending of fracturing materials (pumping from storage vessels of water, chemicals and sand) followed by the compression and injection of the fracturing material into and out of the well. Currently, much of this will be carried out by diesel engines, however, alternative lighter fuels or electricity could also be used to reduce emissions during this stage. New York State (2009) reports the emissions from the use of high-pressure volume pumps based on average fuel usage for hydraulic fracturing on eight horizontally drilled wells in the Marcellus Shale²³. The total fuel use given is 29,000gallons of diesel fuel, equating to 325tonnes CO₂/well. In metric, this equates to 110,000litres diesel fuel and 295tonnes CO₂/well.

During the completion stage, transportation is required to and from the site of the chemicals and water used for fracturing. All require clean up and/or storage post use. INGAA Consulting (2008) and www.Naturalgas-org (2010) suggest up to 3.5million gallons (13.2million litres) of water are required per well for hydraulic fracturing with existing technologies, and New York State (2009) give a figure of between 9-29million litres/well. Emissions associated with the use of water and chemicals will depend on the water source and type of chemicals used, which are often site-specific, depending on the geology of the formation and are commercially confidential. Conventional sites may use hydrochloric acid to enhance recovery rates²⁴.

Waste water or 'brine' disposal is an additional burden for shale gas reservoirs, as noted in Section 2.2.2 estimates of the fluids recovered range from 15-80% of the volume injected depending on the site (US EPA, 2010). In the US, many operators inject the waste liquid from fracturing into saline aquifers, this is not the only option and increasingly, water recycling is likely to be used. A number of pilot projects at Barnett Shale have recycled water for use in further fracturing; distilling and separating the water from the remaining brine onsite ALL consulting (2008b) citing Railroad Commission of Texas (2010). The heat required to recycle water using distillation methods is likely to be high given the large volume of liquid involved, however more innovative methods may reduce the energy intensity of this step.

In the UK, access to water is not as restricted as some shale sites in the US and two broad options exist as to how water can be delivered to the shale site and waste water can be treated after fracturing. The choice of water use and disposal affect both the cost to the shale site owner and the GHG emissions released, and depends on three key factors: the duration of time that the water supply is to be required at a site; the location of site in comparison to reservoirs, rivers and raw water mains supply; and the volume of water required at the site.

The first and perhaps preferable option is to use water from local reservoirs, rivers or raw mains supply and either transport it by truck or pump it depending on the specific

²³ ALL Consulting, 2009, Table 11 p10

http://www.naturalgas.org/naturalgas/well_completion.asp

location. This may require permission from local water authorities. Pumping will also have GHG emissions associated with it and may also require planning permission to put the pipework in place. After fracturing, the brine would be disposed of by transporting it by truck to a waste water treatment plant. The second option is to use potable water and either pump it from a local source or transport it by truck to the site. Potable water is more energy intensive to produce, more expensive and has higher GHG emissions associated with it. The brine could be cleaned on site and the water recycled for future hydraulic fracturing. This would mean less fresh potable water is required from the mains supply, reducing the overall energy intensity. However, chemicals and other wastes may still have to be transported to a waste water treatment site. In this report, the first option is considered, as it is deemed the most appropriate for the UK.

Emissions from the transportation of fracturing materials have been estimated using the numbers of truck visits estimated per well (see Table 2.5), assuming water transported is from a source 30km away (60km round-trip by road to the shale site (with a 983.11grams CO₂/km emission factor (assuming the use of a Rigid HGV, motorway driving from National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory, 2010). Furthermore, the recovered brine (15-80% of that injected) is assumed to be transported the same distance to a waste water treatment plant. At the plant, 0.406tonnes CO₂/million litres is released to the atmosphere when treating the brine (Water UK, 2006).

Additional emissions during well production

The final stage in natural gas extraction is to process and compress the gas for distribution. The chemical composition of the gas extracted from a shale is specific to the geology and comprises a mix of methane, other heavier hydrocarbons and CO_2 . The composition will part determine the energy and therefore emissions intensity of the production stage.

During the production stage, heavier hydrocarbons, and CO_2 if present, are removed and the remaining methane (or mix of gases according to national standards for the UK gas network) is compressed for distribution. The same steps are required whether the gas is sourced from a conventional site or from shale. The main difference in this stage will be the difference in the composition of gas evolved from shale versus conventional sites.

There is conflicting commentary on this issue:

"There is a paucity of data on the chemical composition of emerging unconventional natural gas plays....Natural gas production from the Barnett and other emerging shale tends to be "wet", meaning that the ratio of heavier components (C_2 or ethane and higher components such as propane and butane) to methane is high and the heating value is high. The CO_2 content in shale gas tends to be low. An exception is the Antrim Shale in the Michigan Basin -- the biogenic source of the methane produces CO_2 as well as methane.

The composition of Barnett Shale production varies significantly in terms of natural gas wetness and liquid yield across the productive area. The play exhibits a gradation from dry gas to wet gas, to oil and gas.This change in composition can be correlated with thermal maturity as measured by vitrinite reflectance. The term thermal maturity refers to the level of alteration of a source bed in the process of forming oil and gas through geologic time. Vitrinite reflectance is a specific measure of thermal maturity. Areas of higher vitrinite reflectance in the eastern portion of the play are more thermally mature and have a dry gas with a lower heating content. Both the overall wetness of the Barnett and the lateral variability of wetness are significant in terms of natural gas processing infrastructure needs. This is because the liquids must be stripped from the gas before they can be accepted for long distance transport by transmission pipelines. Where existing gas processing capacity is not adequate, development of the gas resource may be restricted." (INGAA, 2008)

However, ALL (2008) cite that shale gas is typically dry gas of over 90% methane: "In terms of its chemical composition, shale gas is typically dry gas composed primarily of methane (90% or more methane). While there are some shale gas formations that do produce gas and water, the Antrim and New Albany Shales being the largest examples, they are the exception based on data from those plays with active development" (Boyer et al, 2006).

Summary assessment I: shale versus conventional natural gas per well

Table 3.2 provides an overview of the additional emissions associated with extracting gas from a shale reserve. To make a comparison with a conventionally sourced well, we assume all emissions would be equivalent with the exception of the processes involved in hydraulic fracturing and flowback stage. Furthermore, there may be additional fugitive emissions of natural gas during the hydraulic fracturing and flowback stage that are not quantified. Any such emissions would need to be measured onsite and would be affected by the use or otherwise of measures to limit leakage.

Table 3.2: Key addition	onal emissions a	ssociated with shale gas extr	action
	Combustion	Assumptions	Data Source
	tonnes CO₂e		- Daile Cource
Horizontal Drilling	15-75	Horizontal drilling of 300- 1500m; 18.6 litres diesel used per metre drilled	Fuel consumption from: ALL Consulting (2008) Emission factor from DUKES (2010)
Hydraulic fracturing and flowback	295	Based on average fuel usage for hydraulic fracturing on eight horizontally drilled wells in the Marcellus Shale The total fuel use given is 109777 litres of diesel fuel	Cited from ALL Consulting "Horizontally Drilled /High-Volume Hydraulically Fractured Wells Air Emissions Data", August 2009, Table 11 p 10 by New York State (2009). Emission factor from DUKES (2010)
Hydraulic fracturing chemical production ^a	¥	Unknown	
Fugitive emissions ^b during fracturing		Unknown	
Transportation of water	26.2-40.8	Based on HGV emission factor of 983,11 g CO ₂ /km and 60km round trip	Emission factor from NAEI (2010). Truck numbers from Table 2.5.
Brine transportation	11.8 ~17.9	Based on HGV emission factor of 983.11 g CO₂/km and 60km round trip	Emission factor from NAEI (2010). Truck numbers from Table 2.5.
Waste water treatment	0.33-9,4	Based on 9-80% recovery of 9-29 million litres of water that is required per fracturing process and emission factor 0.406t CO ₂ /ML treated	Emission factor from Water UK - Towards sustainability (2006). Water use and flow back rates from Section 2.2.3.
Total per well	348-438	Based on one fracturing process	

a: a further potential source of additional emissions may be the production of chemical used in the fracturing process. However, the level of these emissions is difficult to ascertain as: conventional wells may also include various chemicals in drilling mud and any fracturing activities so claiming shale creates additional emissions via this route is problematic; and LCA data for these chemicals is highly specialised and is not typically publically available data.

b: there may also be additional vented and/or fugitive emissions associated with the drill site and drill tailings however, there is no reliable data to enable these to be quantified. Furthermore, there is likely to be vented/fugitive emissions associated with conventional natural gas extraction, again with similar uncertainties. It should be noted that there are a number of technical solutions to reduce fugitive emissions and reduce the need for venting, which are available for both conventional and shale sites.

3.2.2 Comparison of shale with conventionally sourced natural gas per unit of extracted energy

The significance of an additional 348-438tonnes CO_2 on the emissions intensity for the extraction of shale compared to conventionally sourced gas is dependent on the rate of return per well. Again this is site specific; the larger the volume of natural gas that is extracted per well, the lower the significance of the additional fracturing emissions is on the whole system.

The implications of the fracturing stage emissions on the overall emissions per Terra Joule (TJ) of energy extracted were estimated. We have used the above table of emissions per well and data from the literature for different shale well sizes. The emission rates should be treated with caution, as they are based on a number of assumptions many of which are based on findings for one shale gas field. The extent to which they are applicable to other shale gas reservoirs is unknown.

Table 3.3: Estimated	l CO,e emissions/	TJ of energy extrac	ted per well lifetime
Gas shale basin	Total production	Additional CO ₂ e emissions (50% re fracture once) ²⁵	Source of Well Production Rate Information
·	m³/well	tonnes CO2e/TJª	
Antrim Shale (high)	22,653,600	0.65 - 0.81	Aurora Oil and Gas Group cited in Wagmen (2006)
Antrim Shale (low)	11,326,800	1.30 - 1.63	Wagmen (2006)
Barnett (ultimate)	67,960,800	0.22 - 0.27	Wagmen (2006)
Barnett (high-risk area)	31,148,700	0.47 - 0.59	Wagmen (2006)
Fayetteville (high)	48,138,900	0.30 - 0.38	Wagmen (2006)
Fayetteville (low)	36,812,100	0.40 - 0.50	Wagmen (2006)
Marcellus Shale	104,000,000	0.14 - 0.18	New York State (2009)
New Albany Shale (High)	33,980,400	0.43 - 0.54	Wagmen (2006)
New Albany Shale (Low)	19,821,900	0.74 - 0.93	Wagmen (2006)
Palo-duro	42,475,500	0.35 - 0.43	Wagmen (2006)
Woodford (high)	70,792,500	0.21 - 0.26	Wagmen (2006)
Noodford (low)	56,634,000	0.26 - 0.33	Wagmen, D (2006)

a Using net calorific value 35.6 MJ/M3 (DUKES, 2010)

The results in Table 3.3 of CO2e emissions/TJ of natural gas that is extracted from different reservoirs highlights the importance of the production rate on the overall impact of the additional hydraulic fracturing step. With a low production rate, the emissions evolved during extraction make a higher contribution to total emissions/TJ (with a boundary around emission sources as described above) and in the case of the shale, increase the emissions impact from fracturing. Additional emissions associated from fugitive sources during fracturing and the transportation on and off the site of fracturing materials would also increase the emissions. However, for a gas shale well with a high production rate (for example the Marcellus Shale given in Table 3.3), the overall impact of the emissions associated with the fracturing on emissions could be minimised. In addition there are a number of mitigation measures that can be taken (see Section 3.2.5) that can reduce the emissions from gas extraction further.

²⁵ Given the assumption of a well life of 8 years (see Section 2.2.7) it has been assumed that the well is only refractured once. If the life of the well were to be extended further through additional fracturing then there would be additional emissions associated with each fracturing episode. This is further supported by DECC, which state in their report that refracturing could occur every 4-5 years in successful wells (DECC, 2010).

The gas initially in place (estimated measure of gas in a reservoir), and consequently reserves, is expected to vary from site to site, Table 3.4 summarises this along with the production rate per well for several gas shale basins. Note the size of the Marcellus shale basin compared to the other sites. DECC assume that by analogy with similar producing shale gas plays in America, the UK shale gas reserve potential could be as large as 150 bcm (DECC, 2010).

Gas shale	008) amd for th Gas initially	in place	Reserves		Estimated produc	tion
basin			110001100		Latinated produc	UOH
	Trillion cubic feet (tcf)	bcm	Tcf	bcm	Thousand cubic feet/well/day	m³/well/day
US						
Barnett	327	9260	44	1250	338	9571
Faylleville	52	1470	41.6	1180	530	15008
Haynesville	717	20300	251	7110	1213	34349
Marcellus	1,500	42500	363-500	10300 - 14200	3100	87783
Woodford	52	1470	11.4	323	415	11752
Antrim	76	2150	20	566	163	4616
New Albany	160	4530	19.2	544	N/A	N/A
UK				150		
Weald ^a			0.2	5.66		
Wessex ^a			0.03	0.85		
Pennine ^b			4.7	133		
Cambrian ^c			0.3	8.5		

Based on analogy with Antrim shale productivity (47mmcf/km²) in US (DECC, 2010)

b Based on analogy with Barnett shale productivity (268mmcf/km²) in US, but considered unlikely that Pennine productivity will match this (DECC, 2010)

Based on analogy with Barnett shale productivity (20mmcf/km2) in US, but considers a conservative productivity for the Cambrian basin (DECC, 2010)

In terms of comparing the production rates in Table 3.4 to conventional gas sources, the literature provides some insights into the returns per well of different gas sources and their future direction. A report from Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) suggest it is possible to extract far more of the gas initially in place (GIIP) from a conventional source compared to shale or similar formations (MIT, 2010).

"Conventional resources generally exist in discrete, well-defined subsurface accumulations (reservoirs), with permeability values greater than a specified lower limit. Such conventional gas resources can usually be developed using vertical wells, and often yield economic recovery rates of more than 80% of the Gas Initially in Place (GIIP). By contrast, unconventional resources are found in accumulations where permeability is low. Such accumulations include "tight" sandstone formations, coal-beds, and shale formations. Unconventional resource accumulations tend to be distributed over a much larger area than conventional accumulations and usually require well stimulation in order to be economically productive; recovery factors are much lower — typically of the order of 15% to 30% of GIIP" (MIT, 2010).

Evidently, the ultimate volume of gas initially in place in a reservoir is of key importance, "Estimated ultimate recoveries (EURs) of wells in continuous [e.g. shale] accumulations are generally lower than the EURs for wells in conventional gas accumulations" (US Geological Survey National Oil and Gas Resource Assessment Team, 1995)

However comparisons made in 1995 (or even today) may not hold in the future, as the size of newly discovered conventional sources is reportedly declining, although the extent to which this is due to the increasing exploration of unconventional sources distorting the collated statistics is unclear as found by the US Geological Survey (2002):

"Average daily production of US gas wells peaked in 1971 at about 435 thousand cubic feet of gas/day/well (MCFG/D/W) and declined to about 160 thousand cubic feet per day per well in 1985 and continued at the 1985 level through 1999. The average gas well today produces one third that of gas wells producing in the early to mid 1970s. The decrease in well productivity may be partly due to increased drilling of continuous-gas accumulations which generally have lower EUR's than wells drilled in conventional gas accumulations."

The US Geological Survey's findings are supported by data from Texas reported by Swindell (1999) and updated in 2005. The information in Table 3.5 is taken from Swindell (2005) who examined the depletion rates of gas wells in Texas. The study highlights the decline in the gas recovered from gas wells in Texas between 1971 and 2005 and provides data on the first year decline rate (the rate at which production from a well declines from the 1st to 2nd year of production) in 1971 as 10% compared to 61% in 2005. Similarly trends worldwide suggest a tendency towards smaller conventional gas finds that are more difficult to extract.

Table 3.5: Average gas recovered per well, Texas (Swindell, 1999, 2005)			
	Projected Ultimate Recovery Million cubic feet / well	Projected Ultimate Recovery million cubic metres / well	
Texas Oil Field 1971	6,245	176.8	
Texas Oil Field 1980	1697	48.1	
Texas Oil Field 1990	1568	44.4	
Texas Oil Field 2000	1,491	42.2	
Texas Oil Field 2005	1,033	29.2	

In summary

- The estimates presented here are not based on fully peer reviewed emissions data;
- DECC's reserve potential for the UK of 150 bcm is based on analogy with similar producing shale gas plays in the US;

- The emissions from hydraulic fracturing are based on data from eight hydraulic fracturing processes at the Marcellus Shale, there is insufficient data as to whether the Marcellus experience is transferable to sites found in the UK;
- The main determinant appears to be the rate of return per well, thus the larger the amount of natural gas that can be extracted from a shale well, the lower the contribution the fracturing process makes to the emissions/TJ of extracted energy;
- Although the rate of return per well is not quoted for UK basins, it is thought that additional CO₂e emissions per well would be at the higher end of estimates in Table 3.3 as UK reserve potential is low in comparison to the US basins outlined in Table 3.4; and
- Making direct comparisons between shale and conventional gas sources into the future may not hold as conventional sources decline.

From this it is possible to conclude that while emissions from shale gas extraction may be higher than for conventional gas extraction they are unlikely to be markedly so.

3.2.3 Comparison of shale gas extraction emissions with the direct emissions from coal combustion

The final question asked is at what point would the additional energy required to extract natural gas from shales outweigh the CO_2 benefits that natural gas has over coal at the end user. To carry out the assessment the life cycle emissions should ideally be compared between the three sources, however, sufficient data is not available for this to be robust.

The additional emissions associated with gas extraction from shale are compared to the direct emissions from the combustion of coal and natural gas (Table 3.6). The relatively small size of these additional emissions is dwarfed by the size of direct emissions associated with the combustion of conventional natural gas and coal. Furthermore, additional benefits arise from the use of natural gas rather than coal when converting the fuel to usable energy, due to the efficiencies of conversion. A coal fired electricity plant has a thermal efficiency ranging between 36% (Pulverised Fuel) to 47% (New supercritical plant) and a gas fired power station ranges between 40 to 60% (POST, 2005).

Table 3.6: Direct emissions from natural	gas and coal compared to the additional emissions
associated with extracting natural gas fr	om shale
	tonnes CO₂e/TJ
Natural Gas [®]	57
Additional emissions associated with extraction from shale	0.14 1.63 ^a
Coal ^b	93

a: these figures are the upper and lower bounds of the emission estimates from Table 3.3, the figures depend on the amount of gas extracted per well and the assumed number of refracturing steps taken per well. Please note the figures represent the extremes of the data and assumptions used here and are not representative of all shale sites.

b: whilst including the extraction and production emissions associated with conventional national gas and coal would be beneficial, as previously stated in Section 3.2, there is limited publically available data and the size of emissions associated with such processes are heavily dependent on the size and additional attributes of the reservoir, making any meaningful general comparison difficult to make.

3.2.5 Mitigating the emissions associated with natural gas extraction

The major opportunities for minimising the emissions associated with extracting natural gas are: to use lower carbon energy sources instead of diesel for pumps, compressors and transportation and; to fit all gas processing equipment on site with technology aimed to minimise leaks. Both options will deliver savings proportionally from both conventional and shale sources.

3.3 Potential impact of shale gas use on global emissions

While the previous section has focused on emissions associated with the extraction of shale gas, the following provides a sense of the potential impact that the use of shale gas may have in terms of carbon emissions at both UK and global levels.

In order to explore this issue, two main scenarios have been developed; one focused on the UK and one taking a global perspective. It should be noted that these scenarios are in no way a prediction of what might happen, they simply explore the outcomes if particular amounts of shale gas were to be exploited.

3.3.1 The UK scenarios

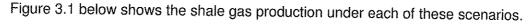
For the UK four scenarios have been developed:

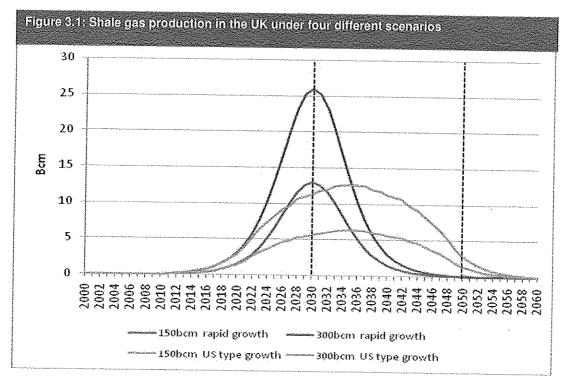
- 150bcm rapid growth
- 150bcm US type growth
- 300bcm rapid growth; and
- 300bcm US type growth.

As was outlined in section 2.4 the recent report published by DECC has suggested 150bcm as a potential figure for the shale gas reserve in the UK (DECC, 2010). Hence this has been taken as a starting point for the scenarios. However, if we look at the situation in the US we find that estimates of technically recoverable reserves have been revised upwards by significant amounts over recent years (See Table 2.9). For example, the estimates provided in the EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2011

pre release report are over 100% larger than those given in the EIA Energy Outlook 2010 report (EIA, 2010b). Given this scale of uncertainty, a figure of 300bcm for the UK shale gas resource is used as a conservative upper end of a range of possible outcomes.

Given that shale gas is yet to be commercially produced in the UK it was decided that the scenarios should cover 2 different rates of exploitation. The first of these, termed 'rapid growth', assumes that the shale gas is exploited rapidly, with the resource exhausted in a relatively short space of time. This kind of exploitation approximates to a Hubbert type curve²⁶. The second, termed 'US type growth', is based on *current* projected rates of growth for shale gas production in the US. It is important to note, however that there is considerable uncertainty in these growth figures. As the estimated amount of technically recoverable resource has doubled so have the assumed production figures for 2035. Figure 2.8 shows how this changes the growth of shale gas production. Even this may be an underestimate as production figures for shale gas in 2009²⁷, suggest that current growth may be more rapid than this figure suggests. Some commentators have proposed that US exploitation rates will be much more rapid than the EIA projections with a peak between 2020 and 2025, effectively following a Hubbert like curve (Roper, 2010).





²⁶ M King Hubbert predicted that oil production over an geographical area would follow a bell curve, rising rapidly before dropping off equally rapidly. Using this idea he predicted that US oil production would peak around 1970 – a prediction that proved correct. A 'Hubbert curve', a derivative of a logistics curve, is often used as an approximation of the production rate of a resource over time. See e.g. Laherrère, 2000

See http://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/ng prod sum dcu NUS a.htm.

Using these scenarios it is then possible to explore the potential implication of shale gas exploitation on carbon emissions (Table 3.7 below).

Table 3.7: Outcom	Cumulative amount of shale gas produced (bcm)		Cumulative CO ₂ emissions from shale gas, 2010-2050 (MTCO ₂)	% of UK domestic action budget ²⁸ (2010-2050)	
	2030	2050			
150 bcm - rapid growth	81	150	305	~2.2%	
150 bcm - US type growth	47	145	284	~2.0%	
300 bcm - rapid growth	163	.300	609	~4.3%	
300 bcm - US type growth	93	289	589	~4.2%	

As is clear from Figure 3.1 and Table 3.7 the majority of shale gas is extracted before 2050. Over the 2010-2050 time period, using this gas would result in between 284-609 MTCO $_2$ being emitted, which equates to between 2% and 4.3% of the total UK CO $_2$ budget.

Assuming that the UK carbon budgets are adhered to then additional emissions associated with shale gas would need to be offset by emissions reductions elsewhere. This could be through shale gas substituting for coal, which, given the lower emissions associated with gas fired power generation would enable more electricity to be produced with lower emissions. It could be the case that shale gas substituted for imported gas resulting in no additional UK gas use and hence, no additional emissions associated with that use29. However, in a market led system it is also possible that a drop in the price of gas, potentially triggered by increasing UK and global reserves of shale gas, could leave gas-fired power stations substituting for renewable generation, putting still further pressure on efforts to meet targets. A further risk to emissions reductions could be that the prospects of shale gas being produced in the UK encourages additional investment in fossil fuel based power generation with the expectation that carbon capture and storage (CCS) will render this much lower carbon. However, carbon capture is as yet unproven and to date significantly less effort has been put into gas CCS compared to coal; given this we must consider the possibility that it may never play a significant role.

It is not possible to make meaningful and robust predictions of how any shale gas produced in the UK may be used and the subsequent impact that this might have on overall emissions levels. However, from the perspective of addressing climate change, it is hard to foresee any positive arguments. While it is possible that shale gas could substitute for coal, within the UK, this would likely be counteracted by

²⁸ The 2010-2050 budget was calculated based on updated figures from Committee on Climate Change (2010), p.135.

²⁹ It should be noted that even under the 300bcm – rapid growth scenario, even at its peak, shale gas would only contribute around 30% to total gas demand so imports would still have a role to play. Given the rapid rise and drop in this scenario any substitution for imported gas would only be temporary.

global use of coal and shale gas. Within the UK, the time scales for meeting emission targets are such that coal (without CCS) is likely to be phased out irrespective of whether shale gas is produced. The pressing requirement for the UK is to find ways to reduce fossil fuel use, not to exploit more. However, and building on earlier, even if shale gas resulted in no additional emissions in the UK, (e.g. it substituted for imported gas), in an energy-hungry world any gas not imported to the UK would just be used elsewhere with an associated increase in global emissions. Put directly, whilst world demand for fossil fuels remains high, any new sources of fossil fuel (even if relatively low carbon per unit of useful energy) will be purchased, combusted and consequently add to the global emissions burden. It will not substitute for other fossil fuels and in this regard claiming shale gas as a viable low-carbon option for the UK cannot be reconciled with the spirit of UK commitments on climate change.

3.3.2 The global scenarios

As with the UK, the potential shale gas that could be exploited is highly uncertain. The only estimate for the global resource that has been found is provided in a report for the US National Petroleum Council (NPC, 2007). This suggests a figure of around 450,000 bcm global shale gas resource. Using this as a starting point three scenarios were then developed:

- High extraction this assumed that 40% of the total resource is actually recoverable;
- Medium extraction this assumed that 20% of the total resource is actually recoverable; and
- Low extraction this assumes that 10% of the total resource is actually recoverable.

For each of these scenarios it is assumed that 50% of the total recoverable resource is extracted by 2050, with the 100% of the recoverable resource extracted by 2100. In the absence of any substantive and effective policies to reduce significantly global emissions and with continuing growth in demand for energy, it is entirely possible that that any resources would be exploited on a much shorter timescale, hence this is likely to be a conservative estimate. The outcomes of the scenarios are presented in Table 3.8 below.

Table 3.8: Outcomes of the global scenarios							
	% resource recovered	Amount of shale gas exploited by 2050 (bcm)	Cumulative emissions associated with shale gas (GTCO ₂) (2010- 2050)	Additional ppmv CO ₂ associated with shale gas emissions (2010-2050)			
High extraction	40%	90000	183	11			
Medium extraction	20%	45000	92	5			
Low extraction	10%	22500	46	3			

Given continuing growth in global energy demand it is likely that any additional fossil fuel resources that are exploited will be used in addition to existing resources. Without significant pressure to reduce carbon, it is difficult to envisage that gas would substitute for coal rather than being used alongside it. Looking at the three global extraction scenarios, this additional fossil fuel use would result in additional cumulative emissions over the time period 2010-2050 of 46-183 GTCO₂, equating to an additional atmospheric concentration of CO₂ of 3-11ppmv³⁰. Clearly this only represents half the resource being exploited and these figures would double for the period up to 2100 if all the recoverable resource were to be exploited.

³⁰ This assumes an airborne fraction of emissions of 45%. See, for example, Le Quere et al (2009)

4. Human health and environmental considerations

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Background

The processes involved in the production of shale gas have been described in detail in Section 2.2 of this report and the level of resources for the development of a well pad summarised in Tables 2.6 and 2.7

4.1.2 Importance of cumulative impacts

Perhaps unsurprisingly, the processes and operations involved in the extraction of shale gas from wells are not without their human health and environmental implications. For example, as is discussed in more detail later, the human health and environmental risks associated with hydraulic fracturing in particular have risen in prominence in the US. Here there have been a number of incidents and reports of contamination from shale gas developments and, on 3 March 2010, the US EPA announced that it will conduct a comprehensive research study to investigate the potential adverse impact that hydraulic fracturing may have on water quality and public health³¹.

However, whilst the new risks associated with hydraulic fracturing of wells may be the subject of debate, such risks and impacts are not the only potential drawback of shale exploration, particularly when considering relatively highly populated countries such as the UK.

Here, whilst there is the temptation to focus on the risks associated with individual processes involved in shale gas production and reported incidents, it is also important to consider the impact of shale gas as a whole.

More 'run of the mill' impacts including vehicle movements, landscape, noise or water consumption, may be of significant concern, particularly in more populated countries where there is greater competition for resources, such as the UK. Cumulative impacts may be a particular issue too, when one considers the development of shale gas at a scale sufficient to deliver gas at meaningful volumes. To set the cumulative nature of impacts in context, Table 2.8 provides estimates of the resources required to deliver shale gas production at a rate of 9bcm/year (equivalent to 10% of UK gas consumption in 2008) for 20 years. To sustain this level of production for 20 years in the UK would require around 2,500-3,000 horizontal wells spread over some 140-400km² and some 27 to 113million tonnes of water.

³¹ http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/0/BA591EE790C58D30852576EA004EE3AD

4.1.3 Key risks and impacts

The key risks and impacts of shale gas and shale gas processes and development can be divided as follows:

- contamination of groundwater by fracturing fluids/mobilised contaminants arising from:
 - o wellbore/casing failure; and/or
 - o subsurface migration;
- pollution of land and surface water (and potentially groundwater via surface route) arising from:
 - o spillage of fracturing additives; and
 - spillage/tank rupture/storm water overflow from liquid waste storage, lagoons/pits containing cuttings/drilling mud or flowback water;
- water consumption/abstraction;
- waste water treatment:
- land and landscape impacts;
- impacts arising during construction:
 - o noise/light pollution during well drilling/completion;
 - o flaring/venting; and
 - o local traffic impacts.

4.2 Pollution impacts

4.2.1 Introduction

Pollution impacts from shale gas development are closely connected with the hydraulic fracturing process, the fracturing fluid chemicals used, transformation products and subsurface contaminants that are mobilised during the process.

At present, there is little information available on fracturing additives and risks associated with hydraulic fracturing. US Federal law currently exempts the underground injection of fluids for hydraulic fracturing purposes from regulation (Congressional Research Service, 2009) and a significant number of formulations have been justified as trade secrets as defined and provided by Public Officers Law (New York State, 2009).

Owing to recent expansion of the shale gas industry and increasing concerns raised by the US public, media and Congress, the US EPA announced in March 2010 that it will conduct a comprehensive research study to investigate the potential adverse impact that hydraulic fracturing may have on water quality and public health. US EPA notes that "there are concerns that hydraulic fracturing may impact ground water and surface water quality in ways that threaten human health and the environment" and is re-allocating \$1.9 million for the study in the financial year 2010 and requesting funding for 2011 in the president's budget proposal.

US EPA is still in the early stages of the hydraulic fracturing research program and initial results will only be available towards the end of 2012. Whilst it, and other assessments, are being completed some regulators are moving towards moratoria on hydraulic fracturing. In New York State, for example, on 3 August 2010 the State Senate passed a Bill to suspend hydraulic fracturing for the extraction of natural gas or oil until 15 May 2011 (and to suspend the issuance of new permits for such drilling). On 11 December 2010, the New York State Governor vetoed the Bill and issued an Executive Order directing the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to "conduct further comprehensive review and analysis of high-volume hydraulic fracturing in the Marcellus Shale". The Executive Order requires that high-volume, horizontal hydraulic fracturing would not be permitted until 1 July 2011 at the earliest..

The issue of hydraulic fracturing and environmental and human health risks is, then, under the spotlight in the US. In the meantime, however, there is a paucity of information and data on which to base a quantified assessment of environmental and human health risk.

That said, this short study seeks to draw together what information is available and provide an overview of key issues, concerns and challenges from a UK perspective, in particular.

4.2.2 Fracturing fluids and flowback water

As will be recalled from Section 2, a multi-stage fracturing operation involves injecting fracturing fluids at very high pressure into the wellbore to generate fractures in the target rock formation. Fracturing of a single well requires a considerable volume of water and, with chemical additives of up to 2% by volume, around 180-580 m³ of chemical additives (or 180-580tonnes based on relative density of one). After fracturing, a proportion of the fluid returns as flowback water.

Chemical composition of fracturing fluids

The composition of the fracturing fluid varies from one product to another and the design of the fluid varies depending on the characteristics of the target formation and operational objectives. Fracturing fluid used in modern slickwater fracturing is typically comprised of around 98% water and sand (as a proppant) with chemical additives comprising 2% (see Table 2.3).

Owing to the fact that US Federal law currently exempts the underground injection of fluids for hydraulic fracturing purposes from regulation, there is no information on the identity and concentration of substances in hydraulic fracturing formulations. Disclosure of the identity of chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing may be required on a case by case basis and, in New York State, for example, the Department of Environmental Conservation requires operators to disclose chemicals as part of the permitting procedure. However, the New York State (2009) also notes that full disclosure of chemicals and composition of formulations is not possible owing to trade secrets exemptions from public disclosure. In this way, and as is identified in

comments on New York State (2009) by New York City, "involved stakeholders such as City and local health departments do not have any knowledge of the chemicals that are released into the environment near water supplies".

In terms of disclosure to the wider public, operators are required to produce Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) of chemicals stored in quantities of >10,000pounds (4.5t) under the US Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA). However, this is unlikely to provide full coverage of chemical composition nor does it provide data on concentration of substances.

Owing to the lack of detailed information on chemical composition, this assessment must rely on information extracted from the MSDSs submitted by operators to regulators. Here New York State (2009) provides a list of 260 chemical constituents and their CAS numbers that have been extracted from chemical compositional information for 197 products as well as Material Safety Data Sheets submitted to the NYSDEC.

A review of this list has been undertaken by cross checking CAS numbers in the NYS list with the following lists on the European chemical Substances Information System (ESIS)³² (see Annex 1 for the full list):

- toxicity classification: for the purposes of classification and labelling (according to Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and the Globally Harmonised System);
- presence on List 1-4 of priority substances: since 1994, the European Commission has published four lists of substances requiring immediate attention because of their potential effects to man or the environment. There are 141 substances on the lists;
- presence on the first list of 33 priority substances: established under Annex X of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) 2000/60/EC now Annex II to the Directive on Priority Substances (Directive 2008/105/EC). Member States must progressively reduce pollution from priority substances; and
- presence on the PBT list: substances which have been subject to evaluation of their PBT properties under the Interim Strategy for REACH and the ESR program. For substances which are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) a "safe" concentration in the environment cannot be established with sufficient reliability.

This analysis suggests that 58 of the 260 substances have one or more properties that may give rise to concern and:

- 15 substances are listed in one of the four priority lists;
- 6 are present in list 1 (Acrylamide, Benzene, Ethyl Benzene, Isopropylbenzene (cumene), Naphthalene, Tetrasodium Ethylenediaminetetraacetate);
- one is currently under investigation as a PBT (Naphthalene bis (1-methylethyl));
- 2 are present on the first list of 33 priority substances (Naphthalene and Benzene);

³² http://ecb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/esis/

- 17 are classified as being toxic to aquatic organisms (acute and/or chronic);
- 38 are classified as being acute toxins (human health);
- 8 are classified as known carcinogens (Carc. 1A=1, Carc. 1B = 7);
- 6 are classified as suspected carcinogens(Carc. 2 = 6);
- 7 are classified as mutagenic (Muta. 1B); and
- 5 are classified as having reproductive effects (Repr. 1B=2, Repr. 2=3).

It is clear that the presence of a number of the substances in fracturing fluids may present cause for concern, particularly given the intended use and the volumes being used. The level of risk associated with the use of these substances will be related to the quantity and concentration of substances, their fate, and routes of exposure of people and the environment, the latter of which is considered in subsequent sections.

All first fracturing operations (i.e. without re-fracturing) on a single six well pad require a total of around 1,000-3,500m³ of chemicals. Based on 1.25-3.5pads/km², 3,780-12,180m³ (or 3,780-12,180tonnes based on relative density of one) of fracturing chemicals would be required per km² of shale development.

Based on the data in Table 2.8, around 140-400km² of shale development comprising 2,500-3,000 horizontal wells would be required to deliver 9bcm/year (10% of UK gas consumption in 2008). This, in turn, represents high pressure injection of around 0.5-2.2million m³ (or tonnes based on relative density of one) of fracturing chemicals.

Flowback water

Some 15-80% of injected fluid returns to the surface as flowback (and, by implication, 20-85% remains underground). Whilst flowback fluids include the fracturing fluids pumped into the well, it also contains:

- chemical transformation products that may have formed due to reactions between fracturing additives;
- substances mobilised from within the shale formation during the fracturing operation; and
- · naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORMs).

The nature and concentrations of different substances will clearly vary from one shale formation to another and, for the UK, it is difficult to predict what the composition of flowback fluid is likely to be. In terms of example compositions, New York State (2009) provides limited sample data on composition of flowback fluids (see Annex 1, Table A.2 for full breakdown) This analysis was based on limited data from Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The analytical methods and detection levels used were not uniform across all parameters and it is noted that the composition of flowback from a single well can also change within a few days of the well being fractured.

When visually compared with substances in fracturing fluids the data on flowback water would tend to suggest mobilisation and presence of elevated concentrations of:

- heavy metals (of varying types);
- radioactivity and NORMs;
- total dissolved solids; and
- perhaps, hydrocarbons including benzenes (unclear whether this represents mobilised hydrocarbons or fracturing additives).

Altogether, the toxicity profile of the flowback fluid is likely to be of greater concern than that of the fracturing fluid itself, and is likely to be considered as hazardous waste in the UK. Volumes of waste generated and associated requirements for storage and industrial waste water treatment are also large. Table 4.1 provides ranges based on recovery of 15-80% of fracturing fluid as flowback (accounting also for the range in values of volumes of fracturing fluid used. This suggests that, for shale development delivering 9bcm/year, 5-89million m³ of hazardous waste water would be recovered and would require treatment or storage. Importantly, the same water use and percentage recovery ranges would also imply that, if 15-80% of fluid is recovered, then between 20-85% of fluid is not recovered and, therefore, remains underground.

	Assuming No Re- fracturing		Assuming a Single Re-fracturing Operation on 50% of Wells	
% Fracturing Fluid Recovery	15%	80%	15%	80%
Per W	ell Pad	1	1	I
Wells	6	6	6	6
Flowback water volume - m ³	7,920	137,280	11,880	205,920
Flowback water chemical waste content (@2%) - m³	158	2,746	237	4,119
For delivery of 9bcm/ yea	r of Shale G	as Productio	n	L
Wells	2,970		2,592	
Area -km2	141	396	123	346
Flowback water volume - m ³	3,920,400	67,953,600	5,132,160	88,957,440
Flowback water chemical waste content (@2%) - m ³	78,210	1,359,270	102,384	1,779,408

4.2.3 Groundwater contamination

Significance of groundwater pollution

Groundwater is water that collects in rock formations known as aquifers. Water naturally fills the aquifer from the bottom upwards, occupying rock spaces with water and creating what is known as the saturated zone of the aquifer, towards the bottom, and in the upper sections (where rock spaces contain air and water) an unsaturated zone. The boundary between saturated and unsaturated zones is the 'water table'. Groundwater is not stationary but flows through and along rock crevices from the area where water enters the aquifer (recharge zone) to an area where water leaves the aquifer (discharge zone). Where this is near the surface, springs occur and support the flow of rivers and grounded wetlands such as fens and marshlands.

Groundwater quality is generally high and requires little or no treatment before use as drinking water. In England and Wales groundwater provides a third of drinking water on average and also maintains the flow of many rivers. In parts Southern England, groundwater supplies up to 80% of needs (Environment Agency, 2010)³³.

Owing to its importance as both a source of drinking water and as source for rivers and wetlands, preventing its pollution is vital. If it becomes contaminated and pollution runs deep it can lead to long-term deterioration.

The fracturing and 'flowback' fluids (including transformation products and mobilised subsurface contaminants) contain a number of hazardous substances that, should they contaminate groundwater, are likely to result in potentially severe impacts on drinking water quality and/or surface waters/wetland habitats. The severity will depend on, for example, the significance of the aquifer for abstraction; the extent and nature of contamination; the concentration of hazardous substances; and connection between ground and surface waters.

Routes of Exposure

The most obvious routes for exposure of groundwaters to contamination from shale wells are:

- catastrophic failure or full/partial loss of integrity of the wellbore (during construction, hydraulic fracturing, production or after decommissioning); and
- migration of contaminants from the target fracture formation through subsurface pathways including:
 - the outside of the wellbore itself;
 - other wellbores (such as incomplete, poorly constructed, or older/poorly plugged wellbores);
 - o fractures created during the hydraulic fracturing process; or
 - o natural cracks, fissures and interconnected pore spaces.

³³ For more information on UK groundwaters see http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/water/38597.aspx

Wellbore failure/loss of integrity

Owing to the relatively significant depth of shale resources, wellbores are likely to be drilled through several aquifers. At all stages in the lifetime of a well, the wellbore therefore provides a continuous physical link between the target formation (where high pressure hydraulic fracturing and subsequent extraction occurs), other rock formations/saline aquifers, freshwater aquifers and the surface. Owing to this, the wellbore itself probably provides the single most likely route of pollution of groundwater.

To reduce the likelihood of contamination via the well itself, casings are installed to isolate the well from the surrounding formations (see Section 2.2).

Notably, just as depth requirements vary from state to state, so do requirements for cementing in of casings. As noted in Section 2.2, a method known as 'circulation' may be used to fill the entire space between the casing and the wellbore (the annulus) from the bottom of the surface casing to the surface. However, according to the GWPC:

- circulation of cement on surface casing is not a universal requirement and in some states cementing of the annular space is required across only the deepest ground water zone but not all ground water zones;
- although some states require complete circulation of cement from the bottom to the top of the production casing, most states require only an amount of cement calculated to raise the cement top behind the casing to a certain level above the producing formation; and
- in very deep wells (as is often the case for horizontally drilled shale wells), the circulation of cement is more difficult to accomplish as cementing must be handled in multiple stages which can result in a poor cement job or damage to the casing if not done properly.

Clearly, once installed, wellbore casings provide the primary line of defence against contamination of groundwater. As such, the loss or initial lack of integrity of the well casing arrangement (at any point along the wellbore) has the potential to result in contamination of rock formations including aquifers.

Anything from the catastrophic failure of a well casing (for example during high pressure fracturing) through to partial loss of integrity of poor cement seals is likely to result in a pollution event. The severity of such events will depend on the nature of the loss of integrity, the contaminants and the receiving environment.

In terms of events linked to loss of casing integrity, contamination resulting from the flowback of fracture fluids through the casing itself could occur but would require physical failure of both steel casing and cement. More likely is upward flow via the cemented annulus between the casing and the formation which, in GWPC's view, presents the greatest risk of groundwater contamination during hydraulic fracturing.

"It is the cementation of the casing that adds the most value to the process of ground water protection...consequently, the quality of the initial cement job is the most critical factor in the prevention of fluid movement from deeper zones into ground water resources".

New York State (2009) ignores the role and significance of cementing (and, particularly, the initial cementing work) when considering groundwater pollution. It largely dismisses the issue by referring to a study it commissioned from ICF International, which used an upper bound estimate of risk from a 1980s study by the American Petroleum Institute (API). The API study analysed the risk of contamination from *properly constructed Class II injection wells* to an Underground Source of Drinking Water (USDW) due to corrosion of the casing and failure of the casing cement seal. Using this, the ICF study (and New York State, 2009) identified that the "probability of fracture fluids reaching a USDW due to failures in the casing or casing cement is estimated at less than 2 x 10⁻⁸ (fewer than 1 in 50million wells)". On this basis the ICF study concludes that "hydraulic fracturing does not present a reasonably foreseeable risk of significant adverse environmental impacts to potential freshwater aquifers".

Examination of this suggests that both the estimate and the conclusion may be problematic on a number of counts. Most notable is that a thorough analysis of process risk requires consideration of all (reasonably conceivable) circumstances, events and failure nodes that could potentially result in adverse impacts. As such, focussing only on an estimate of the risk of failure of *properly constructed wells* fails to account for the risk of failure of *improperly constructed* wells. Whilst improper construction of wells may be unintended, it does occur and has resulted in pollution events (see later). As the study of risk requires the study of unintended consequences, this is a serious omission particularly as poor construction is known to represent the most significant risk to groundwater.

Another issue is the comparison between injection wells and hydraulically fractured shale wells. Whilst the ICF study notes the difference between the two, it implies that risk from shale wells is likely to be lower because injection wells work under sustained pressure and hydraulically fractured shale wells are pressurised only during hydraulic fracturing (after which pressure within the casing is less than the surrounding formation). Whilst the operational differences are true, at 5,000-10,000psi (345-690bar) the pressures applied in hydraulic fracturing are both higher and are applied several times during fracturing of a well. This means that the well and casings are put under repeated episodes of high pressure followed by total pressure release, and negative pressure relative to surrounding rocks. Thus, it could equally be argued that the stress on well casings and cement seals from repeated 'inflation and deflation' may be significantly higher, and damage and subsequent loss of casing integrity is more likely for hydraulically fractured shale wells.

Given these issues, it would appear problematic to conclude that there is no reasonably foreseeable risk to potential freshwater aquifers, particularly since the probability of contamination of aquifers given is the probability per well. As thousands of shale wells in the US are drilled through aquifers the figure presented as the probability of contamination of a USDW should have been presented as a factor of thousands higher than the one provided.

Interestingly, New York State (2009) identifies that natural gas migration "is a more reasonably anticipated concern with respect to potential significant adverse impacts" owing to:

- inadequate depth and integrity of surface casing to isolate potable fresh water supplies from deeper gas-bearing formations;
- inadequate cement in the annular space around the surface casing, which may be caused by gas channelling or insufficient cement setting time; and
- excessive pressure in the annulus between the surface casing and intermediate
 or production casing. Such pressure could break down the formation at the shoe
 of the surface casing and result in the potential creation of subsurface pathways
 outside the surface casing. Excessive pressure could occur if gas infiltrates the
 annulus because of insufficient production casing cement and the annulus is not
 vented in accordance with required casing and cementing practices.

Thus, on the one hand, the assessment of hydraulic fracturing in New York State (2009) dismisses the possibility of contamination owing to poor construction but, on the other, the possibility of the same poor construction is identified as "a more reasonably anticipated concern".

The omission is highlighted by the fact that there are a number of documented examples of pollution events owing to poor construction and operator error. There are reports of incidents involving contamination of ground and surface waters with contaminants such as brine, unidentified chemicals, natural gas, sulphates, and hydrocarbons such as benzene and toluene³⁴. In many cases the exact cause or pathway of the contamination is yet to be identified owing to the difficulty in mapping complex subsurface features (Hazen and Sawyer, 2009) but there are also several where causes such as poor construction have been identified. These include the following:

1) in 2004 in Garfield County Colorado natural gas was observed bubbling into a stream bed. In addition to natural gas, groundwater samples revealed that concentrations of benzene exceeded 200micograms/litre and surface water concentrations exceeded 90micrograms/litre (also 90 times the state water quality limit). The operator had ignored indications of potential problems while drilling, failed to notify the regulators as required by the drilling permit, and failed to adequately cement the well casing. This, in conjunction with the existence of a network of faults and fractures led to significant quantities of formation fluids migrating nearly 4,000ft (1,200m) and horizontally 2,000ft (600m), surfacing as a Although remedial casings installed in the well reportedly reduced seepage, the resulting benzene plume has required remediation since 2004. Subsequent hydrogeology studies found that ambient groundwater concentrations of methane and other contaminants increased regionally as gas drilling activity progressed, and attributed the increase to inadequate casing or grouting in gas wells and naturally occurring fractures.

³⁴ see, for example, Riverkeeper case studies impacts and incidents involving high-volume hydraulic fracturing from across the country and http://www.riverkeeper.org/

- 2) in 2007, a well that had been drilled almost 4,000ft into a tight sand formation in Bainbridge, Ohio was not properly sealed with cement, allowing gas from a shale layer above the target tight sand formation to travel through the annulus into an underground source of drinking water. The methane eventually built up until an explosion in a resident's basement alerted state officials to the problem³⁵;
- 3) groundwater contamination from drilling in the Marcellus shale formation was reported in 2009 in Dimock, Pennsylvania, where methane migrated thousands of feet from the production formation, contaminating the freshwater aquifer and resulting in at least one explosion at the surface. Migrating methane has reportedly affected over a dozen water supply wells within an area of 9miles² (23km²). The explosion was due to methane collecting in a water well vault. Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has since installed gas detectors and taken water wells with high methane levels offline at impacted homes to reduce explosion hazards. The root cause remains under investigation and a definitive subsurface pathway is not known;
- 4) in July 2009 in McNett Township, the Pennsylvania DEP discovered a natural gas leak involving a drilled well. Two water bodies were affected by the release of methane gas which also impacted numerous private drinking water wells in the area and one resident was forced to evacuate. A subsequent PA DEP report identified that the "suspected cause of the leak is a casing failure of some sort." The investigation is ongoing (Riverkeeper);
- 5) in April 2009 in Foster Township, PA, drilling activities impacted at least seven drinking water supplies. Stray gas became evident in numerous wells and residents complained. Two of the affected water supplies contained methane and five had iron and manganese above established drinking water standards. After investigating, the PA DEP found that "the stray gas occurrence is a result of 26 recently drilled wells, four of which had excessive pressure at the surface casing seat and others that had no cement returns" (Riverkeeper);
- 6) on December 12, 2006, PA DEP issued a cease and desist order to two companies which had "continued and numerous violations" of Pennsylvania law and had "shown a lack of ability or intention to comply with the provisions of the commonwealth's environmental laws." Among the violations cited in the order were "over-pressured wells that cause gas migration and contaminate groundwater; failure to implement erosion and sedimentation controls at well sites which has caused accelerated erosion; unpermitted discharges of brine onto the ground; and encroachments into floodways and streams without permits" (Riverkeeper);

Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mineral Resources Management, — Report on the Investigation of the Natural Gas Invasion of Aquifers in Bainbridge Township of Geauga County, Ohio," (Columbus, OH: 1 September 2008 reported in Worldwatch 2010.

- 7) in Fremont County, WY, in response to complaints of foul odours and taste in residential wells, EPA Region eight funded an investigation into the source and nature of the contamination. The report considered data collected from residential and municipal wells in Pavillion, Wyoming in March and May 2009. The report found heightened levels of hazardous contaminants in a number of drinking water wells, including the same chemicals used in a nearby hydraulic fracturing operation (Riverkeeper); and
- 8) on 3 June 2010 a gas well blowout in Clearfield County sprayed natural gas and wastewater into the air for 16hours. The blowout reached as high as 75ft, according to press accounts, before an emergency response team flown in from Texas was able to cap the well. The blowout was blamed on untrained personnel and improper control procedures, and the well operators were fined \$400,000 and ordered to suspend all well operations in the state for 40days³⁶.

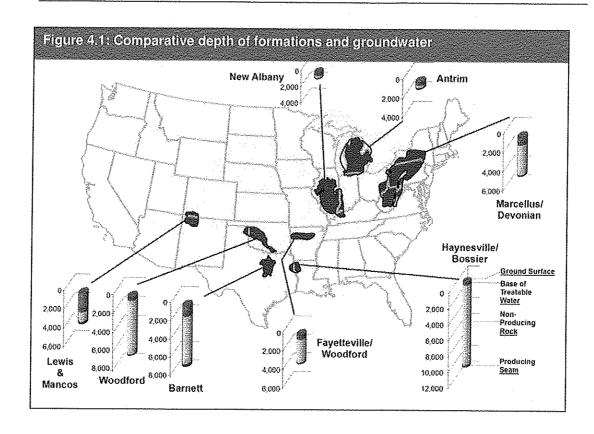
In addition to the evidence that contamination of groundwater via this route can (and does) occur, the fact that voluntary action on the use of some toxic substances in fracturing fluid has been taken on the basis of 'unnecessary risks' implies that there is a risk of potential concern. Here GWPC report³⁷ that diesel was cited as a principal constituent of concern by the Oil and Gas Accountability Project (OGAP) because of its relatively high benzene content. An agreement was reached to discontinue its use as a fracture fluid media in coalbed methane (CBM) projects in zones that qualify as USDWs. This action, then, also conflicts with the general conclusion that "hydraulic fracturing does not present a reasonably foreseeable risk of significant adverse environmental impacts to potential freshwater aguifers".

Sub-surface migration of contaminants

The exposure routes outlined above may combine with other routes, for example, via man-made or natural fractures, to produce contamination of ground or surface waters.

The GWPC provide data on depths of formations and treatable water (see Figure 4.1) and identify that, outside New Albany and the Antrim, wells are expected to be drilled at depths greater than 3,000ft (900m) below the land surface. On the basis of this some commentators seek to dismiss the potential for water contamination on the basis that target formations frequently lie at significant depths below aquifers and contaminants must migrate through the intervening rock.

http://www.circleofblue.org/waternews/2010/world/fracking-regulations-vary-widely-from-state-to-state/
 State Oil and Gas Regulations Designed to Protect Water Resources – Groundwater protection
 Council, US Dept. of Energy, National Energy Technology Laboratory May 2009



Here, for example, reports such as New York State (2009) identify that the objective of hydraulic fracturing is to limit fractures to the target formation as excessive vertical fracturing is undesirable from a cost standpoint. The expense associated with unnecessary use of time and materials is cited, as well as added costs of handling produced water and/or loss of economic hydrocarbon (should adjacent rock formations contain water that flows into the reservoir formation). Whilst this may be true, it does not negate the possibility of fractures extending vertically beyond the target formation and thereby creating or enhancing the pathways between previously isolated formations. For example, New York State (2009) cites an ICF report that identifies that, despite ongoing laboratory and field experimentation, the mechanisms that limit vertical fracture growth are not completely understood.

Incidents such as those highlighted above serve to demonstrate that a combination of exposure routes including the following can, and do, act together to result in contamination of groundwaters via:

- the outside of the wellbore itself:
- other wellbores (such as incomplete, poorly constructed, or older/poorly plugged wellbores);
- fractures created during the hydraulic fracturing process; or
- natural cracks, fissures and interconnected pore spaces.

4.2.4 Routes of exposure – surface water and land contamination

Routes of exposure of land and surface waters, and via both to groundwater, are more straightforward.

The operations conducted at individual well pads requires the transport of materials to the site; use of those substances; generation of wastes; storage of wastes; and subsequent transport of wastes generated. For an individual well pad these can be summarised as follows:

- well cuttings/drilling mud: a single well drilled vertically to a depth of 2km and laterally by 1.2km generates around 140m³ of cuttings. A six well pad will generate around 830m³ of cuttings. These are typically stored in pits before transport offsite;
- transport and temporary storage hydraulic fracturing additives: based on 2% content of fracturing fluid and water volumes provided previously, around 180-580m³ of chemical additives (or 180-580tonnes based on relative density of one) are required for each well. At the level of a well pad some 1,000-3,500m³ of chemicals (or 1,000-3,500tonnes based on relative density of one). As noted in Section 4.2.1, the exact composition of such fracturing fluids is not disclosed but analysis of chemical identities suggests a significant number of substances with hazardous properties and priority substance status in the EU;
- flowback fluid: each well on a multi-well pad will generate between 1,300–23,000m³ of flowback waste fluid containing water, fracturing chemicals and subsurface contaminants mobilised during the process (including toxic organic compounds, heavy metals and naturally occurring radioactive materials or NORMs). According to New York State (2009) approximately 60% of the total flowback occurs in the first four days after fracturing and this may be collected via:
 - (a) unchecked flow through a valve into a lined pit;
 - (b) flow through a choke into a lined pit; and/or
 - (c) flow to tanks.

The dimensions and capacity of on-site pits and storage tanks are likely to vary but, based on volumes calculated above, total capacity would have to be in excess of the expected volumes of flowback water from a single well fracturing operation, namely between 1,30–23,000m³.

New York State (2009) notes that one operator reports a typical pit volume of 750,000gallons (2,900m³). Based on a pit depth of 3m, the surface footprint of a pit would be around 1000m² (0.1ha). It also notes that, owing to the high rate and potentially high volume of flowback water, additional temporary storage tanks may need to be staged onsite even if an onsite lined pit is to be used. Based on the typical pit capacity above, this implies up to around 20,000m³ of additional storage capacity for flowback water from one fracturing operation on a single well.

In terms of overall flowback water volume for a six well pad the data suggest a total of 7,900-138,000m³ of flowback water per pad for a single fracturing operation (with fracturing chemicals and subsurface contaminants making up to 2%, or 160-2,700m³).

The key operational hazards in these processes at an individual well pad site include (but are not limited to) the following:

- spillage, overflow, water ingress or leaching from cutting/mud pits owing:
 - limited storage capacity;
 - o operator error:
 - o storm water or flood water ingress; or
 - o poor construction or failure of pit liner;
- spillage of concentrated fracturing fluids during transfer and final mixing operation (with water) that occurs onsite owing to:
 - o pipework failure;
 - o operator error;
- spillage of flowback fluid during transfer to storage owing to:
 - o pipework or frac tree failure during the operation;
 - o insufficient storage capability and overflow;
 - o operator error;
- loss of containment of stored flowback fluid owing to:
 - o tank rupture;
 - o overfilling of lagoons due to operator error or limited storage capacity;
 - o water ingress from storm water or floods:
 - o poor construction or failure of liner;
- spillage of flowback fluid during transfer from storage to tankers for transport owing to:
 - o pipework failure; or
 - o operator error.

In addition to the many onsite hazards listed above, the pooling and subsequent treatment and discharge of hazardous waste water generated by well pads, and the possible need for additional industrial wastewater treatment works, contributes to an increase in the risk of contamination through this route. The likelihood of each of these adverse events occurring varies from one hazard to another as do the consequences. Given the toxic properties of fracturing/flowback fluids (or constituents), however, any spillage onto land or surface water is likely to be of concern.

Many of these hazards and routes of exposure are well known from other industrial processes and action can be taken to reduce the likelihood of such events occurring. Usually such risks persist in dedicated industrial facilities with significant investment having been built into the design to reduce the impacts should incidents occur. In contrast, the activities and hazards at well pads identified above are part of the construction of the pad and, hence, occur over a short time relative to the lifetime of the pad itself. Investment in permanent physical containment to the standard of other hazardous installations is unlikely.

Given that the development of shale gas requires the construction of multiple wells/well pads, the probability of an adverse event leading to contamination increases accordingly. As such, the likelihood of pollution incidents associated with wider development of shale increase from the 'possible' end of the spectrum at the level of a well pad through to the 'probable' as the number of wells and pads increases. As might be expected, there have been a number of incidents reported in the US including (Riverkeeper, 2010):

- in September 2009 in Dimock, PA. two liquid gel spills occurred at a natural gas well pad polluting a wetland and causing a fish kill. Both involved a lubricant gel used in the high-volume hydraulic fracturing process and totalled over 30,000litres. The releases were caused by failed pipe connections;
- in Monongalia County, West Virginia in September 2009 a substantial fish kill along the West Virginia-Pennsylvania border was reported to the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection. Over 30 stream miles were impacted by a discharge, originating from West Virginia. The DEP had received numerous complaints from residents who suspected that companies were illegally dumping oil and gas drilling waste into the waterway;
- in Dimock, PA, there have been two reports of diesel fuel leaking from tanks at high-volume hydraulic fracturing drilling operations. The first leak was caused by a loose fitting on a tank and resulted in approximately 3,000 litres of diesel entering a wetland. The second leak resulted in approximately 400 litres of diesel causing in soil contamination; and
- on December 12, 2006, PA DEP issued a cease and desist order to two
 companies owing to continued and numerous violations. Among the violations
 cited in the order were unpermitted discharges of brine onto the ground.

A number of such incidents relate to failure to implement or conform to regulatory controls and the provision of sufficient regulatory oversight to so many individual sites and processes is both difficult and costly.

The lack of sufficient regulatory control has been an issue of concern in the US and on 27 January 2010, the US EPA announced the opening of the 'Eyes on Drilling' Tipline³⁸ for citizens to report non-emergency suspicious activity related to oil and natural gas development.

³⁸http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/0/E4BFD48B693BCF90852576B800512FF2

4.3 Water consumption

As noted in Sections 2.2 and 4.1, each stage in a multi-stage hydraulic fracturing operation requires around 1,100-2,200m³ of water so that the entire multi-stage fracturing operation for a single well requires around 9,000-29,000m³ (9-29megalitres). For all fracturing operations carried out on a six well pad, a total of between 54,000-174,000m³ (54-174megalitres) of water would be required for a first hydraulic fracturing procedure.

As such, large quantities of water must be brought to and stored on site. Local conditions will dictate the source of water and operators may abstract water directly from surface or ground water sources or it may be delivered by tanker truck or pipeline. However, as has been noted elsewhere, well pads themselves are spaced out in an array over the target formation, with around 3-4/square kilometre. As each fracturing phase of the operation lasts around 2-5days/well, the provision of dedicated pipelines to each well pad would appear unlikely in the UK situation and transport via truck or abstraction is the most likely means of providing source water.

For provision of 9bcm/year shale gas for 20 years, it is estimated that total water consumption is 27,000-113,000megalitres. Averaged over the 20 year period, this is equivalent to an annual water demand of 1,300-5,600megalitres. Annual abstraction by industry (excluding electricity generation) in England and Wales is some 905,000megalitres/year. As such, development of shale reserves at levels sufficient to deliver gas at a level equivalent to 10% of UK gas consumption would increase industrial water abstraction across England and Wales by up to 0.6%.

Clearly, this comparison relates to total abstraction across the whole of England and Wales and shale development will be focussed in a much smaller area. Sourcing such significant quantities of water sustainably from local sources will be difficult owing to existing pressure on UK water resources. By way of example, the (as yet exploratory) drilling being undertaken by Cuadrilla resources at Preese Hall in Fylde, UK, is within the River Wyre catchment (and, incidentally, just on the boundary of the flood zone). The catchment covers some 578km² and the Environment Agency's Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) for the Wyre identifies that all zones are classified as either 'over licensed', 'over abstracted' or 'no water available'.

4.4 Other impacts of and constraints on shale development

4.4.1 Overview

In addition to the very real issues surrounding shale gas development, chemical pollution and abstraction, there are a number of other impacts that, from a UK perspective, are likely to be significant. These impacts include:

- noise pollution;
- landscape impacts; and
- traffic and road damage.

Of all of the impacts, these are likely to present the greatest constraint on development of shale gas in the UK, whether at a local level or over a significant area.

4.4.2 Noise and Visual/Aesthetic Impacts

In terms of noise impacts, Table 2.4 provides a summary of activities required at well pads prior to production. On the basis of this, it is estimated that each well pad requires a total of around 500-1,500days of noisy surface activity. Of all of these activities, drilling of wells is likely to provide the greatest single continuous noise (and, light) pollution as drilling is required 24 hours a day. Here, New York State (2009) estimates that each horizontal well takes four to five weeks of 24hours/day drilling to complete. The UK operator Composite Energy estimates 60 days of 24 hour drilling³⁹. On the basis of this, each well pad will require 8-12 months of drilling day and night. This would be significant even if it were only a single pad that was being developed, but with 1.25-3.5 pads/km² the noise impacts on a locality are likely to be considerable and prolonged.

4.4.3 Landscape Impacts

In terms of visual impacts, each well pad will be around 1.5-2ha in size and will be equipped with access roads (New York State, 2009). During construction well pads will comprise storage pits, tanks, drilling equipment, trucks, etc. making the installations difficult to develop in a way that is sympathetic with surrounding landscapes.

Given that 430-500 well pads would be required to deliver 9bcm/year of shale gas, it is likely that in a UK context visual impacts will be contentious. As there is little that can be done to alleviate the levels of visual intrusion (individually or collectively), these impacts, along with noise and construction, may provide the greatest constraints on development in the UK.

4.4.4 Traffic

In addition to impacts onsite, construction of well pads requires a significant volume of truck traffic. Table 2.5 provides truck movements per well pad (based on a six well pad) from New York State (2009). This suggests a total number of truck visits 4,300-6,600 for the construction of a single well pad. Local traffic impacts for 1.25-3.5 pads/km² are, clearly, likely to be significant, particularly in a densely populated nation such as the UK.

In the US traffic damage to roads has been an issue. For example, it is reported that West Virginia Department of Transportation has increased the bonds that industrial gas drillers must pay from \$6,000 to \$100,000/mile. Pennsylvania is considering a similar rule where the increased funds are needed to repair roads not designed for the intense truck traffic associated with industrial gas drilling⁴⁰.

³⁹ http://www.composite-energy.co.uk/shale-challenges.html

⁴⁰ Riverkeeper, Inc. - Industrial Gas Drilling Reporter - Vol. 9, August 2010.

5. Conclusions

5.1 Background

5.1.1 Exploitation of shale gas

Gas shales are formations of organic-rich shale, a sedimentary rock formed from deposits of mud, silt, clay, and organic matter. In the past these have not been seen as exploitable resources, however, advances in drilling and well stimulation technology has meant that 'unconventional' production of gas from these, less permeable, shale formations can be achieved. Extraction of the gas involves, drilling down and then horizontally into the shale seam. A fluid and a propping agent ('proppant') such as sand are then pumped down the wellbore under high pressure to create fractures in the hydrocarbon-bearing rock (a process known as hydraulic fracturing). These fractures start at the injection well and extend as much as a few hundred metres into the reservoir rock. Gas is then able to flow into the wellbore and onto the surface. Wells are usually grouped into well pads containing around 6 individual wells. These well pads are sited 1-3.5 in every square kilometre.

To date shale gas has only been exploited in the United States, where production of shale gas has expanded from around 1.4% of total US gas supply in 1990 to greater than 6% of total US gas supply in 2008. Energy forecasts predict that shale gas is expected to expand to meet a significant proportion of US gas demand within the next 20 years with an increase in production from 93bcm in 2009 to 340bcm in 2035, a 266% increase.

5.1.2 The UK case

At present there are no active shale developments in the form of well pads and horizontal shale wells in the UK. There is, however, ongoing preliminary exploration of deposits with a view to further development. There is a high level of uncertainty around the potential reserves of shale gas in the UK but, drawing assumptions from similar producing shale gas plays in America, BGS estimates UK shale gas reserve potential at 150bcm. 41.

The only active development of shale in the UK has been by Cuadrilla Resources, which received planning permission for an exploratory drill site at Preese Hall Farm, Weeton, Preston Lancashire in November 2009. Drilling at Preese Hall was completed on 8 December 2010 and the rig is to be located a second drilling site at Grange Hill (some 15km from Preese Hall) where drilling will commence in January 2011. A full hydraulic fracturing of Preese Hall is expected to commence in January 2011.

Preparations for a third exploratory well at Anna's Road are underway and a planning permit was approved on 17 November 2010.

At the same time BGS note that the US analogies used to produce this estimate may ultimately prove to be invalid. Hence it is possible that the shale resource could be larger.

5.2 GHG emissions

5.2.1 Differences with conventional gas

It has been assumed in this report that the direct emissions associated with the combustion of shale gas will be the same as gas from conventional sources. In considering the UK, the distribution of shale gas would be the same as conventional gas and therefore subject to the same losses. This means that the main difference between shale and conventional gas is likely to be from emissions that arise from the differing extraction processes. The limited verifiable data available made assessment of these extraction emissions problematic. However, it was possible, using data on expected emissions from the Marcellus Shale in the US, to estimate the likely emissions associated with the different processes that occur in extracting shale gas compared to natural gas.

The report has estimated emissions associated with a number of processes:

- Horizontal drilling;
- Hydraulic fracturing and flowback;
- Fugitive emissions during fracturing (these emissions are unknown and have not been included);
- Transportation of water;
- Transportation of brine; and
- Waste water treatment.

The combination of emissions from these processes gave an estimate per well of 348-438tonnes CO_2e . This figure will increase if the well is refractured, something which could happen up to 5 times and the DECC report goes on to suggest that refracturing could happen every 4-5 years for successful wells.

The significance of these emissions is dependent on the rate of return for the well—something which is site specific. Looking at examples of expected total production for shale basins in the US we can estimate that, on average, the additional CO_2e emissions associated with the processes above account for between 0.14-1.63tonnes CO_2e/TJ of gas energy extracted. The value depends on the total amount of gas that is extracted per well and the number of times it is refractured. Examining the UK in particular, although the rate of return per well is not quoted for UK basins, it is thought that additional CO_2 emissions per well would be at the higher end of estimates compared to the US, as UK reserve potential is low in comparison to the US basins.

Given that during combustion 1TJ gas would produce around 57tonnes CO₂, the additional emissions from the shale gas extraction processes identified represent only 0.2-2.9% of combustion emissions. Similarly to conventional gas there will be some further emissions associated with processing, cleanup and distribution.

These relatively low levels of additional emissions suggest that there would be benefits in terms of reduced carbon emissions if shale gas were to substitute for coal. Combustion of coal produces around 93tonnes CO₂/TJ. Clearly even with additional emissions associated with shale gas, the emissions from gas would be considerably lower. The benefits increase when the higher efficiencies of gas fired power stations compared to coal fired power stations are considered.

- Emissions associated with additional processes needed for the extraction of shale gas are small (0.2-2.9% of combustion emissions).
- Considering extraction and combustion, carbon emissions from shale are
 not significantly more than for conventional gas and are lower than for coal.
 It should be noted however, that it has not been possible to assess fugitive
 emissions that may be associated with shale extraction.

5.2.2 Impacts on total emissions

In order to examine the potential impact of shale gas on CO₂ emission scenarios were developed for both the UK and the World.

For the UK four scenarios were used; two assuming the amount of shale gas produced correlates with the figure provided in DECC (2010) - 150bcm; and two that assumed double this. For both the 150 and 300 bcm scenarios two different rates of extraction were used; one based on a Hubbert type curve (a bell curve) that is often used as an approximation for resource extraction, which sees rapid increase in production followed by a rapid drop in production; the other based on the kind of growth rates that are predicted for the US by the EIA (e.g. EIA, 2010b). All four scenarios see the majority of shale gas being exploited before 2050 and the cumulative emissions associated with the use of this shale gas ranged from 284-609 MTCO₂. To give this some context this amounts to between 2.0 to 4.3% of the total emissions for the UK under the intended budget proposed by the UK Committee on Climate Change. Assuming that the carbon budget is adhered to then this should not result in additional emissions in the UK. For example, it is possible that UK produced shale gas could substitute for imported gas, although it would not negate the need for imports. However, it is also possible that extracting additional fossil fuel resources could put pressure on efforts to adhere to our carbon budget by reducing gas prices and directing investment away from renewable energy. It is also important to note that in a market led global energy system where energy demand worldwide is growing rapidly, even if shale gas were to substitute for imported gas in the UK, leading to no rise in emissions, it is likely that this gas would just be used elsewhere, resulting in a global increase in emissions.

The starting point for the global scenarios is an estimate for the global reserves of shale gas taken from a report by the US National Petroleum Council (NPC, 2007). Three scenarios were then developed assuming that differing proportions of the total resource are actually exploited (10, 20 and 40%). Assuming that 50% of this resource is exploited by 2050, these scenarios give additional cumulative emissions associated with the shale gas of 46-183 GTCO₂, resulting in an additional atmospheric concentration of CO_2 of 3-11ppmv for the period 2010-2050. However, in an energy hungry world it is possible that exploitation would be more rapid than this. What we can say with more certainty is that without a meaningful cap on global

carbon emissions, any emissions associated with shale gas are likely to be additional, exacerbating the problem of climate change.

- Without a meaningful cap on carbon emissions the utilisation of shale gas will increase carbon emissions by potentially considerable amounts.
- Shale gas exploitation could lead to an increase in atmospheric concentration of CO₂ of 3 to 11 ppmv
- Shale gas exploitation could increase the difficulty of attaining set targets for carbon reductions through, for example, substituting for renewable energy.
- Providing that any carbon caps are strictly adhered to then shale gas would make no difference as the source of emissions would be inconsequential.

5.3 Environmental impacts of shale gas production

5.3.1 Groundwater pollution

The potential for contamination of groundwater is a key risk associated with shale gas extraction. Although there is limited evidence it appears that the fluid used in hydraulic fracturing contains numerous chemical additives, many of which are toxic to humans and/or other fauna. Concerns that the fracturing process could impact on water quality and threaten human health and the environment have prompted the US EPA to instigate a comprehensive research study into the issue. While awaiting the results of this study New York State has introduced a moratorium on any new wells.

Groundwater pollution could occur if there is a catastrophic failure or loss of integrity of the wellbore, or if contaminants can travel from the target fracture through subsurface pathways. The risks of such pollution were seen as minimal in as study by ICF International; however, this assessment was based on an analysis of risk from *properly constructed wells*. History tells us that it rarely the case in complex projects that mistakes are never made and the risk of groundwater pollution from *improperly constructed wells* also needs to be considered.

The dismissal of any risk as insignificant is even harder to justify given the documented examples that have occurred in the US, seemingly due to poor construction and/or operator error. These examples have seen high levels of pollutants, such as benzene, iron and manganese, in groundwater, and a number of explosions resulting from accumulation of gas in groundwater.

- There is a clear risk of contamination of groundwater from shale gas extraction.
- It is important to recognise that most problems arise due to errors in construction or operation and these cannot be eliminated.
- The US EPA research should provide important new evidence in understanding this issue.

5.3.2 Surface pollution

While it may not always be possible to pinpoint the exact cause of groundwater contamination identifying the source for land and surface water pollution is more straightforward. There are a number of potential sources of pollution including: well-cuttings and drilling mud; chemical additives for the fracturing liquid; and flowback fluid – the liquid containing toxic chemicals that returns to the surface after fracturing. There numerous routes by which these potential sources can cause pollution incidents including failure of equipment and operator error. Unsurprisingly, a number of incidents have been reported in the US.

While these hazards are similar to those found in numerous industrial processes, for shale gas extraction, they occur over a short period of time during the construction of the pad and initial drilling. This means that investment in physical containment, as would be expected in many cases with such hazards, is perhaps less likely.

 Very high standards of hazard management will need to be maintained at all times if surface pollution is to be avoided.

5.3.3 Water consumption

Shale gas extraction requires very significant amounts of water. To carry out all fracturing operations on a six well pad takes between 54-174million litres of water, which is equivalent to about 22-69 Olympic size swimming pools of water. If the UK were to produce 9bcm of shale gas each year for 20 years this would equate to an average annual water demand of 1300-5600million litres. This compares with current levels of abstraction by industry (excluding electricity generation) of 905,000million litres. Shale gas exploitation at this level would therefore increase abstraction by up to 0.6%. While this appears to be a small additional level of abstraction, a number of points need to be made:

- This gives annual average water requirement assumed over the whole country. Clearly actual water requirements will be focused in the areas where shale gas is being extracted and this could add a significant additional burden in those areas;
- Water resources in the UK are already under a great deal of pressure making additional abstraction difficult; and
- The impacts of climate change may put even greater pressure on water resources in the UK.

Given that the water is mainly used over a short period of time during initial fracturing the most likely means of getting this water to the site in the UK would probably be by truck or abstraction.

- Very significant amounts of water are required to extract shale gas and this could put severe pressure on water supplies in areas of drilling.
- The impacts of climate change may further exacerbate this problem.

5.3.4 Other issues

In considering the potential extraction of shale gas in the UK it is important to recognise the different circumstances compared with the US, which gives rise to a number of other areas that should be considered.

Noise pollution

Given the high population density and the likelihood that any shale gas extraction may be located relatively close to population centres, noise pollution may be an important consideration. Activities such as drilling mean that each well pad requires around 500-1500days (and nights) of noisy surface activity.

Traffic

Linked to noise is the issue of increases in traffic associated with shale gas extraction. It is estimated that the construction of each well head would require between 4300-6500 truck visits. This could clearly have a local impact on roads and traffic in the locality of shale gas well heads. Damage to roads not suited to the levels of truck traffic associated with gas drilling has been an issue in the US.

Landscape impacts

The construction of well pads is an industrial activity and requires access roads, storage pits, tanks, drilling equipment, trucks etc. Well pads take up around 1.5-2ha and the well pads will be spaced between1.25-3/km². As has been mentioned previously, to produce 9bcm of gas annually in the UK over 20 years would require 430-500 well pads and would need to cover an area of 140-400km². For comparison 400km² is about equivalent to the Isle of Wight. This level of activity is likely to face considerable opposition at the local level and may well be seen as unacceptable more widely.

For the UK, high population density and the likely proximity of wells to
population centres could result in certain impacts such as noise pollution,
traffic, and landscape impacts being exacerbated.

5.4 Final comment

It is important to stress that one of the main findings of this work is that there is a real paucity of information on which to base an analysis of how shale gas could impact on GHG emissions and what environmental and health impacts its extraction may have. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information in the report, it can only be as accurate as the information on which it draws. In itself, this lack of information can be seen as a finding, as along with the growing body of evidence for ground and surface water contamination from the US and the requirement for the application of the precautionary principle in the EU, shale gas extraction in the UK must surely be delayed until clear evidence of its safety can

be presented. The US EPA study on risks to groundwater will hopefully add to knowledge on the subject. With this considerable uncertainty surrounding the environmental impacts of shale gas extraction it seems sensible to wait for the results of the US EPA investigation to bring forward further information.

The argument that shale gas should be exploited as a transitional fuel in the move to a low carbon economy seems tenuous at best. If we look at the US, there is little evidence that shale gas is currently, or expected, to substitute for coal. It is possible that some level of substitution may occur in other countries but, in the current world where energy use is growing globally and, without a meaningful constraint on carbon emissions, there is little price incentive to substitute for lower carbon fuels. It is difficult to envisage any situation other than shale gas largely being used *in addition* to other fossil fuel reserves and adding a further carbon burden. This could lead to an additional 11ppmv of CO₂ over and above expected levels without shale gas — a figure that will rise as and when the additional 50% of shale gas is exploited. It should be stressed that shale gas is not like oil from tar sands. The extraction process does not result in significant emissions itself compared to conventional extraction but given the urgent and challenging requirements facing us with regards to carbon reductions, any additional fossil fuel resource just adds to the problem.

The idea that we need 'transitional' fossil fuels is itself open to question. For example, in the International Energy Agency scenario that outlines a path to 50% reduction in carbon emissions by 2050, fuel switching coupled with power generation efficiency, only accounts for 5% of the required reductions (IEA, 2010). If globally we are to achieve the considerable reductions in carbon emissions that are required then it is energy efficiency, carbon capture and storage, renewable energy etc that will make the difference.

While a strong case could be made for the domestic extraction of shale gas from an energy security basis — replacing a proportion of imported gas with domestic production, this is not the focus of this report. Within the UK shale gas could substitute for coal and thereby reduce the UK's emissions, however, with a carbon budget in place coal (without CCS) is likely to be phased out anyway — shale gas is not required to make this happen. Even if this were the case, given the radical reduction in emissions required and the need for a decarbonised electricity supply within two decades⁴², it would risk being a major distraction from transitioning to a genuine zero-carbon grid. Given the investment in infrastructure required to exploit these resources there is the danger of locking the UK into years of shale gas use, leaving unproven carbon capture and storage, as the only option for lower carbon electricity (and even this would only permit around a 60-80% capture rate). Consequently, this investment would be better made in real zero-carbon technologies that would provide more effective long-term options for decarbonising electricity.

At the global level, against a backdrop of energy growth matching, if not outstripping, that of global GDP and where there is currently no carbon constraint, the exploitation of shale gas will most likely lead to increased energy use and increased emissions

The Committee on Climate Change has suggested that electricity will need to be effectively decarbonised by 2035 (CCC, 2010).

resulting in an even greater chance of dangerous climate change. While for individual countries that have a carbon cap, for example in the UK, there may be an incentive to substitute shale gas for coal, the likely result would be a fall in the price of globally-traded fossil fuels and therefore an increase in demand. Consequently, there is no guarantee that the use of shale gas in a nation with a carbon cap would result in an absolute reduction in emissions and may even lead to an overall increase.

In addition to concerns about groundwater and GHG emissions, it is also important in considering possible shale gas extraction in the UK to recognise that high population density is likely to amplify many of the issues that have been faced in the US. If meaningful amounts of gas were to be extracted in the UK (the example of 9bcm has been used in the report but the scenarios see annual production rising above this level for periods of time) then this could have a considerable impact on scarce water and land resources.

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Annex 1

Table A. Informatio	l: Chemical constitue on from <u>http://ecb.jrc.</u>	enits of	्राहास) जिल्ह्याम्	used i	n fract	uring flu	lid (tab	le Use
CAS	Cubatanaa	Ţ		7	т			
Number	Substance	Priority list	PBT or Listed on First Priority List	Aquatic Toxicicy (Chronic and/or Acute	Acute Toxicity	Carcinogen	Mutagen	Repro
2634-33-5	1,2 Benzisothiazolin-2- one / 1,2- benzisothiazolin-3-one			Yes	Yes			
95-63-6	1,2,4 trimethylbenzene			Yes	Yes			
123-91-1	1,4 Dioxane	2	<u> </u>	ļ		Carc 2		
52-51-7	2-Bromo-2-nitro-1,3- propanediol			Yes	Yes			
111-76-2	2-Butoxy ethanol	4			Yes			-
107-19-7	2-Propyn-1-ol / Progargyl Alcohol			Yes	Yes			
51229-78-8	3,5,7-Triaza-1- azoniatricyclo[3.3.1.13, 7]decane, 1-(3-chloro- 2-propenyl)-			Yes	Yes			
108-24-7	Acetic Anhydride				Yes	V.11.4		
79-06-1	Acrylamide	1			Yes	Carc 1B	Muta 1B	Repr
1336-21-6	Ammonia			Yes			IU	2
12125-02-9	Ammonium Chloride				Yes		·····	
1341-49-7	Ammonium hydrogen- difluoride				Yes			
7727-54-0	Ammonium Persulfate / Diammonium peroxidisulphate		***************************************		Yes		, V ₂ ,,	
7664-41-7	Aqueous ammonia			Yes	yes			
71-43-2	Benzene	1	1 st Priority list			Carc 1A	Muta 1B	
10043-35-3	Boric acid	4			, ,			
71-36-3	Butan-1-ol				Yes			
10049-04-4	Chlorine Dioxide			Yes	Yes			
10049-04-5	Chlorine Dioxide			Yes	Yes			
7758-98-7	Copper (II) Sulfate			Yes	Yes			
111-46-6	Diethylene Glycol				Yes			
107-21-1	Ethane-1,2-diol / Ethylene Glycol				Yes			
100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	1			Yes			

Table A.1:	Chemical constituents	×ભી ગામની દ	lets used	in fractu	ing flui	d (com)		
CAS Number	Substance	Priority list	PBT or Listed on First Priority List	Aquatic Toxicicy (Chronic and/or Acute	Acute Toxicity	Carcinogen	Mutagen	Repro
9003-11-6	Ethylene Glycol- Propylene Glycol Copolymer (Oxirane, methyl-, polymerwithoxirane)							
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide				Yes	Carc 1B	Muta 1B	
50-00-0 75-12-7	Formaldehyde Formamide				Yes	Carc 2		Repr 1B
111-30-8	Glutaraldehyde			Yes	Yes			10
7647-01-0	Hydrochloric Acid / Hydrogen Chloride / muriatic acid				Yes			
7722-84-1	Hydrogen Peroxide	2			Yes			
5470-11-1	Hydroxylamine hydrochloride			Yes	Yes	Carc 2		
98-82-8	Isopropylbenzene (cumene)	1						
64742-95-6	Light aromatic solvent naphtha					Carc 1B	Muta 1B	
67-56-1	Methanol				Yes			
8052-41-3	Mineral spirits / Stoddard Solvent					Carc 1B	Muta 1B	
141-43-5	Monoethanolamine				Yes			
64742-48-9	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy					Carc 1B	Muta 1B	
91-20-3	Naphthalene	1	1 st Priority list	Yes	Yes	Carc 2		
38640-62-9	Naphthalene bis(1- methylethyl)		PBT					
64742-65-0	Petroleum Base Oil			***************************************		Carc 1B		
64741-68-0	Petroleum naphtha					Carc 1B	Muta 1B	
1310-58-3	Potassium Hydroxide				Yes			
107-98-2	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	4						
7631-90-5	Sodium bisulfate	<u> </u>			Yes			
3926-62-3	Sodium Chloroacetate			Yes	Yes			
1310-73-2	Sodium Hydroxide	4						

Table A.1: Chemical constituents of products used in fracturing fluid (cont)								
CAS Number	Substance	Priority list	PBT or Listed on First Priority List	Aquatic Toxicicy (Chronic and/or Acute	Acute Toxicity	Carcinogen	Mutagen	Repro
7681-52-9	Sodium hypochlorite	2			Yes			
1303-96-4	Sodium tetraborate decahydrate							Repr 1B
5329-14-6	Sulfamic acid			Yes				
533-74-4	Tetrahydro-3,5- dimethyl-2H-1,3,5- thìadiazine-2-thione (a.k.a. Dazomet)			Yes	Yes			
64-02-8	Tetrasodium Ethylenediaminetetraac etate	1			Yes			
68-11-1	Thioglycolic acid				Yes			
62-56-6	Thiourea			Yes	Yes	Carc 2		Repr 2
108-88-3	Toluene	2						Repr 2
5064-31-3	Trisodium Nitrilotriacetate	3			Yes	Carc 2		
1330-20-7	Xylene				Yes			

10000,702	: Analysis of flowback fluid	eomposinoi	n (interm	atton irr	om New Y	/ork-Stat	(e (2009)
CAS#	Parameter Name	Total	Number				
0110 #	r at unfered twing	Number of Samples	of Detects	Min	Median	Max	Units
	1,4-Dichlorobutane	1	1	198	198	198	%REC
	2.4,6-Tribromophenol ⁹¹	1	1	101	101	101	%REC
	2-Fluorobiphenyl ⁹²	1	1	71	71	71	%REC
	2-Fluorophenol ⁹³	1	1	72.3	72.3	72.3	%REC
00056-57-5	4-Nitroquinoline-1 -oxide	24	24	1422	13908	48336	mg/L
00007	4-Terphenyl-d14 94	1	1	44.8	44.8	44.8	%REC
00067-64-1	Acetone	3	1	681	681	681	μg/L
07439-90-5	Alkalinity, Carbonate, as CaCO3	31	9	4,9	91	117	mg/L
07440-36-0	Aluminum Antimony	29	3	0.08	0.09	1.2	mg/L
07664-41-7	Aqueous ammonia	29	11	0.26	0.26	0.26	mg/L
07440-38-2	Arsenic	28	25	12.4	58.1	382	mg/L
07440-39-3	Barium	29	2	0.09	0.1065	0.123	mg/L
00071-43-2	Benzene	34 29	34 14	0.553	661.5	15700	mg/L
	Bicarbonates 95	24	24	15.7	479.5	1950	μg/L
	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	29	28	3	564.5 274.5	1708	mg/L
00117-81-7	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	23	2	10.3	15.9	4450 21.5	m&T
07440-42-8	Boron	26	9	0.539	2.06	26.8	μg/L mg/L
24959-67-9	Bromide	6	6	11.3	616	3070	mg/L
00075-25-2	Bromoform	29	2	34.8	36.65	38.5	μg/L
07440-43-9	Cadmium	29	5	0.009	0.032	1.2	mg/L
07440-70-2	Calcium	55	52	29.9	5198	34000	mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand	29	29	1480	5500	31900	mg/L
	Chloride	58	58	287	56900	228000	mg/L
00124-48-1	Chlorodibromomethane	29	2	3.28	3.67	4.06	μg/L
07440-47-3	Chronium	29	3	0.122	5	5.9	mg/L
07440-48-4	Cobalt	25	4	0.03	0,3975	0.58	mg/L
	Color	3	3	200	1000	1250	PCU
07440-50-8	Copper	29	4	10.0	0.035	0.157	mg/L
00057-12-5	Cyanide	7	2	0.006	0.0125	0.019	mg/L
00075-27-4	Dichlorobromomethane	29	1	2.24	2.24	2.24	μ 2/ L
00100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	. 29	14	3.3	53.6	164	μg/L
16984-48-8	Fluoride	리	2	5.23	392.615	780	mg/L
07439-89-6	Iron	58	34	0	47,9	810	mg/L
07439-92-1	Lend	29	2	0.02	0.24	0.46	mg/L
07439-95-4	Lithium	25	4	34.4	55.75	161	mg/L
07439-95-4	Magnesium	58	46	9	563	3190	mg/L
00074-83-9	Manganese	29	15	0.292	2.18	14.5	mg/L
00074-87-3	Methyl Bromide Methyl Chloride	29	1	2.04	2.04	2.04	μg/L
07439-98-7	Molybdemun	29	1	15.6	15.6	15.6	112/L
00091-20-3	Naphthalene	25	3	0.16	0.72	1.08	mg/L
07440-02-0	Nickel	26	1	11.3	11.3	11.3	μ g/L
57.1.10-0 .5 -0	Nitrogen, Total as N	29	6	10.01	0.0465	0.137	mg/L
	Oil and Grease	1	1	13.4	13.4	13.4	mg/L
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	o-Terphenyl 96	25	.9	5	17	1470	mg/L
***************************************	рН	56	56	91.9	91.9	91.9	%Rec
00108-95-2	Phenoi	23	1	1 450	6.2	8	S.U.
	Phenois	25	5	459 0.05	459 0.191	459	ng/L
57723-14-0	Phosphorus, as P	3	3	0.89	1.85	0.44 4.46	mg/L
07440-09-7	Potassium	31	13	59	206		mg/L
07782-49-2	Selemium	29	1	0.058	0.058	7810 0.058	mg/L
07440-22-4	Silver	39	3	0.129	0.204	6.3	mg/L
07440-23-5	Sodium	31		V1107	V-2U9	0,0	mg/L

CAS#	Parameter Name	Total Number of Samples	Number of Detects	Min	Median	Max	Units
07440-24-6	Strontium	30	27	0.501	821	5841	mg/L
14808-79-8	Sulfate (as SO4)	58	45	0	3	1270	mg/L
	Sulfide (as S)	3	1	29.5	29.5	29.5	mg/L
14265-45-3	Sulfite (as SO3)	3	3	2.56	64	64	mg/L
	Surfactants 97	3	3	0,2	0.22	0.61	mg/L
00127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	29	1	5.01	5.01	5.01	μg/L
07440-28-0	Thallium	29	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	mg/L
07440-32-6	Titanium	25	1	0.06	0.06	0.06	mg/L
00108-88-3	Toluene	29	15	2.3	833	3190	ug/L ug/L
	Total Dissolved Solids	58	58	1530	93200	337000	mg/L
	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	25	25	37.5	122	585	mg/L
	Total Organic Carbon 98	23	23	69.2	449	1080	
	Total Suspended Solids	29	29	30.6	146	1910	mg/L mg/L
	Xvlenes	22	14	16	487	2670	
07440-66-6	Zine	29	6	0.028	0.048	0.09	μg/L mg/L
	Gross Alpha	8	8	22.41	0.040	18.950	pCi/L
	Gross Beta	8	Š	62	**	7.445	
7440-14-4	Total Alpha Radium	6	6	3.8			pCi/L pCi/L
7440-14-4	Radium-226	3	3	2.58		1,810	
7440-14-4	Radium-228	3	3	1.15	**	35 18.41	pCi/L pCi/L

NATURAL GAS EXTRACTION

231

The undersigned electors of the City of Buffalo, New York, acting in our capacity as residents of this community with an inalienable right to local self-governance, hereby petition and direct the members of the Buffalo City Council, who are sworn to protect the health, safety and welfare of this community, to advertise and then adopt "Buffalo's Community Protection from Natural Gas Extraction Ordinance," which the People of the City have submitted to the members of their Council.

N

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

		UN LEGISLATION.	
Signature of Elector	Printed Name of Elector	n · i	
1. KANGUPLO	Jennifer Corders	Residence 87-210 Gressive BHO, NV 14207	Date of Signing
2. Hent Hent	Jennifer Stephen	1 1 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10/24/10
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marlly 1 ff	Jason, Hurley	60 Campbell Ave 14716 632 W. Delavan Ave. 14222	10/26/10
Roy 18 71 12	Brad Hamm	632 W. Delavan AVE 14222	10/20/10
8. Telling Chillips	Kon He Leumard 15 II	58/ Richmad App But of NV14222	10-30-10
9. The TB Wevel	HBIOGEL	312N. Pack	/ (1)-1(-) /()
10 200 100	Mris Moszares	235 N. Park	11-1-10
11.	CHRISTA NUCHERENT	307 N. Park	1/-1-10
12. Xry Lan	L'SA BROWN	581 RICHMOND AVE	
13.	Mura Ramadan	105 Saranac acr	11-2-10
14	Filip Ragusa	115 Javanae ave	11 770
15. Just flughted	Sur Brechell	1416	11-7-10
16. WW MWG	Mat Cine	14 Avanac	11/1/10
17. Amy Array	Francisco Land	171 Salahar	4/7/10
18. William William	Kathalawatts	192 Vina Ac	47/10_
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Rita yelda

U.S. ENERGY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION 2350 North Forest Road, Getzville, NY 14068 Tel: (716) 636-0401 or 1-800-636-7606 Fex: (716) 213-4340

Well Name: Unit #1

Date: 10/28/08

CTURE STIMULATION PROCESS/PROCEDURES

- 1) This well will be fraced by Universal Well Services, Inc.
- Source of Fresh Water: Nearby(streams or ponds*) *Approval for withdrawal from landowner if pond is used.
- 3) Planned Technique: Gel water fracture.

RECEIVED MINERAL RESOURCES

OCT 3 0 2008

NYS ENVIRUNCEUTAL CONSERVATION REGION 9 - ALLEGARY

- 4) Purpose, Volume and Composition (chemically) of Additives Used:
 - a) Water: 40,000 gallons available, usually, 32,000 gallons used.
 - h) Sand: 60,000-75,000 pounds of 20/40 sand.
 - c) Acid: 1,000 gallons of 15% HCL used for the purpose of dissolving the cement which is on the outside of the casing. At the perforation intervals, the acid use facilities lower breakdown and treating pressures. Also mixed in with the acid are Unihib A and Iron Check.
 - d) Surfactant: About 50 gallons used for the purpose of reducing the surface tension of the water and minimizing the water blocks. The trade name is "Flowmax 70"
 - c) Gel: About 750 pounds is used for the purpose of friction reduction and increasing the sand carrying viscosities and minimizing fluid loss into the formation matrix. The trade name is "Unigel SF."
 - f) Gel Breuker: We use about .5 gallons of this material for the purpose of assisting the breakdown of the gel back to a one centipoise viscosity. The trade name of this material is "GBL-8X".
 - Clay Stabilizer: "Clay-chek LP" 24 gallons. Used to Prevent the migration of illite and feldspathic clays in the reservoir
 - h) Iron Stabilizer: "Iron-Sta-II" 24 gallons. Prevents the precipitation of ferric and ferrous iron in the reservoir.

All the chemicals used by Universal Well Services are presented on the MSDS sheets which are on file with NYS Division of Mineral Resources.

- 5) Flow back: We will direct the flow back to the lined pit.
- 6) Returned Fluids: We have found that we usually get about 25% return of the flow back fluids. We draw these fluids from the lined pit and transport to the Warren Pennsylvania Treatment Plant or Buffalo Sewer Authority in Buffalo, NY.

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

PETITIONS

Jor

J. Mirro, Owner, Use 734 Elmwood-Install Awning Sign(Del)(no hrg)

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION AND THE CITY PLANNING BOARD

JON MIRRO 734 PLMWOOD Install awaing Sign NAME OF AGENTIOWNER ADDRESS PROJECT 16.903.0803

THE ATTACHED PERMIT IS FOR COMMON COUNCIL APPROVAL. NO PUBLIC HEARING IS REQUIRED AS DETERMINED BY THE PERMIT OFFICE.

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION AND CITY PLANNING BOARD.

MESSAGE TO APPLICANT: PLEASE CONTACT BILL GRILLO OF THE CITY PLANNING BOARD (851-5086) TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT YOU NEED PLANNING BOARD APPROVAL.

no hearing per Frank
2-1-11

City of Buffalo SIGNS Building Application 65 Nlagara Square Buffalo, NY 14202 (716)851-4949 Fax (716)851-5472 Report Date 02/01/2011 09:16 AM Submitted By FLD Page 1 A/P# 162702 Application Information Stages Date / Time By Date / Time Ву Processed 12/21/2010 10:02 DIGEF Temp COO Issued COO Final Expires Associated Information Valuation Type of Work # Plans 0 Declared Valuation 1530.00 Dept of Commerce # Pages Ö Calculated Valuation 0.00 Priority Auto Reviews Bill Group Actual Valuation 0.00 Square Footage 0.00 Name Description of Work ***ZBA APPROVAL 511-155 / COMMON COUNCIL APPROVAL AFTER CITY WIDE SITE PLANNING RECOMENDATION / ENGINEERING APPROVAL AND PLANS REQUIRED**** TO INSTALL AN AWNING SIGN 16'8"X3'X5'4' OVER THE R.O.W. TO THE NORTHERNMOST TENENT SPACE OF A 2 STORY MIXED USE BUILDING IN THE ELMWOOD AVE SPECIAL ZONING DISTRICT. AKA 734 ELMWOOD AVE.*LETTER FROM ELMWOOD VILLAGE ASSOC. PRESIDENT REQUESTING TO WAIVE DESIGN STANDARDS AND SURVEY SCANNED* Parent A/P # Project # Project/Phase Name Phase # Size/Area Size Description Property/Site Information Address 732 ELMWOOD **BUFFALO NY 14222-**Location Owner/Tenant Contact ID AC305285 Name NORASAM LLC Mailing Address 153 W 27TH ST 1202 Organization City **NEW YORK** State/Province NY ZIP/PC 10001 Country USA ☐ Foreign Day Phone Evening Phone Fax Mobile # Occupant N From To Owner Y 04/27/2005 To Contact ID AC1248436 Name STEVENSON WADE Mailing Address Organization 779 WASHINGTON ST State/Province BUFFALO NY City ZIP/PC 14203 Country Foreign Day Phone Evening Phone Fax Mobile # Occupant N From To Owner Y From 02/22/2005 To 05/06/2007 Contact ID AC51052 STEVENSON WADE Name Mailing Address 779 WASHINGTON ST Organization City **BUFFALO** State/Province NY ZIP/PC 14203 Country USA Foreign Day Phone Evening Phone Fax Mobile # Occupant N From To Owner Y From 05/28/2000 To 05/06/2007

City of Buffalo SIGNS Building Application -65 Niagara Square Buffalo, NY 14202 (716)851-4949 Fax (716)851-5472 Report Date 02/01/2011 09:16 AM Submitted By FLD Page 3 Review Activities Act # Comp By Act Type Comments Status Waived Issued Started Completed 536781 CC APP Ν 536775 EIA 12/21/2010 10:02 536773 **ELMWOOD** 12/21/2010 10:02 536774 **ENGINEER** 12/21/2010 10:02 536776 PLAN REV Ν 12/21/2010 10:02 540216 ZONVARI Activity Review Details Detail 1. PRIOR REQUIRED APPROVALS Modified By Modified Date/Time 12/21/2010 10:45 Comments No Comments PRIOR APPROVALS Bflo Arts Commission City Survey (con't) Permit Office Asbestos Abatement Arts Comm. Approval Subdivisions Asbestos Survey ☐ Special events Assessment Combination Bond/Certified check Common Council ☐ First Insurances Check Admin Office/Apts R4 City Engineering Public Works approval Notarized Permission/ for portable sign one year ☐ Curb Cuts Beauty Parlor R2 Lease showing Use encroachment Canopy/Marquee ROW Rodent/Vermin Bait Oversize Trucking ☐ Freestanding Sign Sewer Retention □ Sewer/Water Cut Plumbers' Cuts ☐ Human Service Facility Simple Demolition ☐ Telecommunication Street Cuts Portable Sign in ROW Simple Plan Approval Tree over 4" at 4" ☐ Zoning/Use Check City Planning Other ☐ Thruway Sign approval Citywide Site Plan Preservation Board Subdivisions Environmental Review Zoning Variance Preservation District Urban Renewal S.E.Q.R.A.

Contiguous Check

New Water Supply

Modified Date/Time

12/21/2010 09:15

Water Retention

Modified By DIGEF

Water Department

□ N.E.P.A.

Title Held

☐ Insurances Check

Law Office

City Survey
Address Permit

☐ Development

Detail 2. PLAN REVIEWS

Flood Plain

Comments
No Comments

City of Buffalo 65 Niagara Square Buffalo, NY 14202 (716)851-4949 Fax (716)851-5472

SIGNS Building Application

226

Report Date

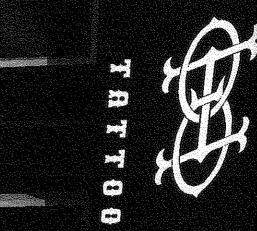
02/01/2011 09:16 AM

Submitted By

FLD

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No Employee Entries					
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Mr. Fontana moved:

That the above communication from the J. Mirro, be received and filed; and

That the petition of J. Mirro, owner, for permission to use 734 Elmwood Avenue to install an awning sign 16' 8" x ' x 5' 4' over the right-of-way to the northernmost tenant space be, and hereby is approved.

Passed.

39

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REGULAR COMMITTEES

CIVIL SERVICE (BONNIE E. RUSSELL, CHAIRPERSON)

Lonni E Russell

Notices of Appointments-Temp/Prov/Perm(Cty Clk) Ccp# 35, 1/25

Mrs. Russell moved

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPT

Recommended by the Committee on Civil Service

FINANCE (MICHAEL P. KEARNS, CHAIRPERSON)

Bflo Mun Water Finance Committee Basic Financial Statements Y/E 6/10(Compt) Ccp# 8, 1/25

Mr. Kearns moved

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPT

Recommended by the Committee on Finance



Bflo Water Board Basic Financial Statements Y/E 6/10(Compt) Ccp# 9, 1/25

Mr. Kearns moved

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPT

Recommended by the Committee on Finance

236

Response Implementing Use of Automated Funds Transfer Prog Payment of City Bills (#76,CCP 1/11/11)(Compt) Cep# 11, 1/25

Mr. Kearns moved

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPT

Recommended by the Committee on Finance

Selling of Surplus Obsolete Assets(A&F) Ccp# 25, 1/25

25

Mr. Kearns moved

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPT

Recommended by the Committee on Finance

Eliminate Foreclosure on Properties Due to Nonpayment of Wtr and Sewer(Assess) Ccp# 13, 7/20

Mr. Kearns moved

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPT

Recommended by the Committee on Finance

M. Kearns-Req Bd of Ed to Assist in Designing a Survey Re:Recycling Ccp# 43, 10/27

Mr. Kearns moved

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPT

Recommended by the Committee on Finance

Muz

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (MICHAEL J. LOCURTO, CHAIRPERSON)

2011-2012 Annual Action Plan (Year 37 Community Development Block Grant) (Item No. 2, C.C.P., Jan. 25, 2011)

That the above item be, and the same hereby is, returned to the Common Council without recommendation.

Mr. LoCurto moved:

That the Common Council approves the City of Buffalo's 2011-2012 Annual Action Plan in accordance with the projected allocation of \$23,752,973 in funds set forth by the United States Department of Housing & Urban Development, as more fully described in the above communication.

Passed.

Recommended by the Committee on Community Development

Chairman

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RE COMMIT



Mr. LoCurto moved that the above item be recommitted to the Committee on Community Development

ADOPTED

M. Kearns-N. Noon-Concerns Re Work Performed at the Old Republic Steel Site (#47, 12/14)

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPTED

Recommended by the Committee on Community Development_

Q

LEGISLATION (JOSEPH GOLOMBEK JR., CHAIRPERSON)

P. Tsouflides, Petition to Use 708 Elmwood – Create Additional Seating on 2nd Floor of Existing Restaurant (Item No. 49, C.C.P., Jan. 25, 2011)

That after the public hearing before the Committee on Legislation on February 1, 2011, the petition of P. Tsouflides, owner, for permission to use 708 Elmwood for a restricted use (additional seating for 34 patrons and two bathrooms) into the second floor of a mixed-use brick, frame and concrete block commercial building be, and hereby is approved.

Passed.

Recommended by the Committee on Legislation

Chairman

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Used Car Dealer License – 50 Sycamore (Item No. 21, C.C.P., Jan. 25, 2011)

That pursuant to Chapter 254 of the City Code, the Commissioner of Permit and Inspection Services be, and he hereby is authorized to grant a Used Car Dealer license to Bennie Caudle d/b/a Ben's Tire Center, Inc. located at 50 Sycamore.

Passed.

Recommended by the Committee on Legislation

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Chairman

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A. Brown-Concerns Fracking (#36, 1/25)

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPTED

Recommended by the Committee on Legislation Joseph Hambel

M. Ferguson-Concerns Prohibiting Natural Gas Drilling (#39, 1/25)

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPTED

Recommended by the Committee on Legislation Soen Recommended by the Committee on Legislation



L. Fields-New Mortgages Unavailable for Properties With Gas Drillings (#40, 1/25)

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPTED

Recommended by the Committee on Legislation Joseph Holling.

//

B. Gill-Concerns Regarding Banning Fracking (#41, 1/25)

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPTED

Recommended by the Committee on Legislation Sneph Merchant

1

M. Harter-Oil & Gas Accountability Project (#43, 1/25)

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPTED

Recommended by the Committee on Legislation Jord Volume

110

C. Kenny-Concerns Natural Gas Extraction Prohibition (#44, 1/25)

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPTED

Recommended by the Committee on Legislation Joeph Held (



J54

Ordinance Amendment - Chapter 288 - Natural Gas Extraction Prohibition (Item No. 87, C.C.P., Jan. 25, 2011)

That the above item be, and the same hereby is, returned to the Common Council without recommendation.

Mr. Golombek moved:

That the Ordinance Amendment as contained in Item No. 87, C.C.P., January 25, 2010, be and the same hereby is approved.

Passed. PASSED

Recommended by the Committee on Legislation

Chairman

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Food Store License – 860 William (Item No. 13, C.C.P., Jan. 11, 2011) (Item No. 60, C.C.P., Jan. 25, 2011)

Su

That the above item be, and the same hereby is returned to the Common Council without recommendation.

Mr. Golombek moved:

That pursuant to Chapter 194 of the City Code, the Commissioner of Permit and Inspection Services be, and he hereby is authorized to grant a Food Store License to Sharif Saeed, located at 860 William d/b/a Lucky's with the following conditions:

- 1. The store hours are to be 10:00 am to 10:00 pm.
- 2. There should be no advertisements or anything else blocking or covering windows at the store.
- 3. There are to be no vehicles parked on the sidewalk.

Passed.

Recommended by the Committee on Legislation

Chairman

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Second Hand Dealer – 3411 Bailey (Item No. 33, C.C.P., Oct. 5, 2010) (Item No. 70, C.C.P., Jan. 25, 2011)

That pursuant to Chapter 254 of the City Code, the Commissioner of Economic Development Permit and Inspection Services be, and he hereby is authorized to grant a Second Hand Dealer License to Maurice Thomas (Manager), d/b/a SEI Aaron's located at 3411 Bailey Avenue.

Passed.

Recommended by the Committee on Legislation

The Chairman

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Ordinance Amendment Chapter 288 Natural Gas Extraction Prohibition (#68, 12/28)

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPTED

Recommended by the Committee on Legislation Joseph Held

RECEIVED AND FILED

RIF

R. Yelda & Others-Request Council to Adopt Bflo's Community Protection From Natural Gas Extraction Ordinance (#45, 11/16)

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPTED

Recommended by the Committee on Legislation Jack Males

27

M. Brinkworth & Others-Request Council to Adopt Bflo's Community Protection From Natural Gas Extraction Ordinance (#28, 11/30)

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPTED

Recommended by the Committee on Legislation Joseph Holled,

7)

G. Hunter & O-Request Council to Adopt Bflo's Community Protection From Natural Gas Extraction Ordinance (#52, 12/14)

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPTED

Recommended by the Committee on Legislation

4

J. Lewis & O-Request Council to Adopt Bflo's Community Protection From Natural Gas Extraction Ordinance (#40, 12/28)

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPTED

Recommended by the Committee on Legislation Joseph Lily

25



J. Golombek-Protection From Natural Gas Extraction (#45, 12/14)

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPTED

Recommended by the Committee on Legislation Joseph Old Committee

2/4

Joint Commission to Examine Police Reorganization(Exc Res) (#104, 7/20)

That the above item be the same and hereby is Received and Filed.

ADOPTED

Recommended by the Committee on Legislation Joseph Holder

A

RESOLUTIONS

J.S

RESOLUTION

By: Richard Fontana

RE: Buffalo Sewer Authority Policy for treatment of Natural Gas Drilling

(Hydro-fracking) Flow Back Fluids and frack water.

WHEREAS, Since 2008, gas drilling companies have been flocking to the Marcellus Shale, a rock bed the size of Greece that partially lies beneath New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. The Marcellus Shale, according to some geologists, is capable of supplying the entire country's natural gas needs for up to two decades. However, the mechanism for extracting the natural gas is through vertical or horizontal hydraulic fracturing. "Hydro-fracking," as this process is known, remains controversial but is increasingly being utilized for natural gas extraction; and

WHEREAS, Hydro-fracking utilizes surface and ground water mixed with acid, antibacterial agents, friction reducers, sand, additives and numerous chemicals, including such known carcinogens such as methanol, ethylene glycol, formaldehyde, naphthalene, benzene, toluene and xylene, which is then pumped into wells and blasted into rock formations to release the natural gas trapped inside the rocks. This process has also been know to release radioactive elements such as radon and uranium, which are naturally occurring within the rock formations; and

WHEREAS, Once the rock is fractured, between 15 to 40 percent of the water comes back up the well as flow back fluid. The flow back fluid or "frack water" which exits the well can be five times saltier than sea water and the longer that "frack water" stays in the ground, the more salts (sulfates and chlorides) and sediments collect in the water. In some circumstances, conventional sewage and drinking water treatment plants are unable to remove these salts, chemicals, radioactive elements and other additives; and

WHEREAS, In Medina, NY, the US Energy Development Corporation operates hydrofracking wells that generate flow back fluid or "frack water," which is being transported to either the Warren Pennsylvania Treatment Plant or the Buffalo Sewer Authority in Buffalo, N.Y. for treatment; and

WHEREAS, In an Artvoice News Article dated January 24, 2011, Buffalo Sewer Authority Commissioner David Comerford was quoted as saying that the Buffalo Sewer Authority does not receive "frack water." In this same article, Commissioner Comerford stated that the wastewater that the Buffalo Sewer Authority receives is the result of US Energy Development Corporation contracts with Waste Water Technology, which state that this wastewater discharge comes from "runoff" water. According to the Artvoice Article, the Buffalo Sewer Authority tests this water that they are receiving three times a year, and thus far no contaminants have been discovered; and

WHEREAS, If there is any possibility that the Buffalo Sewer Authority is flushing frack water into the Niagara River or related bodies of water, this could have far reaching



ramifications on the health, safety and welfare of local residents. Numerous unanswered questions remain at this time regarding the safety of frack water from hydro-fracking, as well as whether the Buffalo Sewer Authority is either properly licensed or equipped to accept hydro-fracking "frack water," which may contain chemicals and compounds that they are unable to treat.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,

That the Common Council respectfully requests that Buffalo Sewer Authority Commissioner David Comerford appear before the Common Council to discuss the capacity and capability of the Buffalo Sewer Authority to handle hydro-fracking flow back fluids or "frack water," that the Commissioner furnish a list to the Council of those chemicals that the Buffalo Sewer Authority is capable of successfully treating with regard to hydrofracking "frack water," and that the Commissioner furnish a copy of the Buffalo Sewer Authority's policy, if one currently exists, regarding the acceptance and treatment of "frack water."

Richard Fontana

Common Council Majority Leader Lovejoy District Council Member

RESOLUTION

By: Mr. Fontana

RE: Explore New Hydropower Options to Lower Local Energy Costs

WHEREAS, It has been well publicized that New York State, and Western New York in particular, have some of the highest utility costs in the continental United States; and

WHEREAS, As a result, Western New York businesses, especially those in manufacturing and similar industries that require large amounts of power, are operating at a competitive disadvantage when compared to businesses that are located in other regions where power is less costly; and

WHEREAS, The high cost of power locally is also a significant financial burden to Buffalo's residents, especially during Buffalo's long winters; and

WHEREAS, The cost of power locally has been cited by some businesses and residents as a contributing factor in their decision to relocate from the Buffalo area; and

WHEREAS, In order to make the City of Buffalo and Western New York Region a more attractive and affordable place to live and operate a business, it is critical that ways be identified to lower local energy costs; and

WHEREAS, One strategy that could possibly be used to lower local energy costs would be to utilize "hydrokinetic" electric power generators in area waterways; and

WHEREAS, Various competing technologies have been developed, or are in development, to generate hydrokinetic electric power using underwater turbines that are submerged on the floor of river beds or other bodies of water to capture energy from currents, tides and waves. Unlike traditional hydropower generation, hydrokinetic technology does not require dams and water intakes, relies upon turbines with fewer blades that spin at lower RPMs, and requires minimal land-based equipment. The power which is generated can be linked to power grids or individuals using normal power lines; and

WHEREAS, Although the hydrokinetic industry is still considered emerging and this form of technology is not suitable for all rivers or bodies of water, the potential benefits of this technology to local residents and businesses warrants serious discussion and review.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,

That the City of Buffalo, NY Common Council respectfully requests that the Buffalo Sewer Authority, Buffalo Water Board, Department of Public Works and Department of Law investigate the feasibility, advisability and legality of utilizing hydrokinetic technology to generate of hydropower in the Niagara and Buffalo Rivers, which at this time appears to be

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regulated primarily by the Federal Environmental Regulatory Commission, and report back their findings on such matter to the Common Council by filing such information with the City Clerk.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,

That this Resolution be referred to the appropriate Common Council Committee for further discussion and review.

Richard A. Fontana

Common Council Majority Leader Lovejoy District Council Member

By: Messrs. Fontana and Kearns

Re: Ordinance Amendment

Chapter 144, Contractors

The Common Council of the City of Buffalo does hereby ordain as follows:

That Article III of Chapter 144 of the Code of the City of Buffalo be amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE III Landscape and Snow Removal Contractors (§ 144-15 — § 144-23)

§ 144-15 Definitions.

As used in this article, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

ACTIVE LICENSE

A license obtained by a person pursuant to this Chapter which has neither expired nor been revoked.

APPLICANT

Any person who owns or leases at least one motor vehicle used in conducting a snow removal and/or landscape business.

LANDSCAPE MATERIAL

All grass, weeds, brush, leaves, flowers, shrubs, limbs up to six inches in diameter and small stumps not to exceed 12 inches in diameter.

LANDSCAPER

Any person providing services of planting, trimming, cutting or removing bushes, shrubs, flowers, vegetables, trees or grass for which a contract or agreement for services has been established orally or in writing by means of an invoice, sales receipt or other competent evidence. A landscape contractor constructs, maintains, repairs, installs or subcontracts the development of landscaping systems and facilities for public and/or private gardens and other areas which are designed to aesthetically, architecturally, horticulturally or functionally improve the grounds within or surrounding a structure or a tract or plot of land. In connection therewith, a landscape contractor prepares and grades plots and areas of land for the installation of any architectural, horticultural and decorative treatment or arrangement.

MOTOR VEHICLE

Any vehicle used for landscaping or snow removal purposes by a landscaper or snow remover as defined by this article.



PERSON

Any individual, firm, partnership, contractor, subcontractor, association or corporation for which a New York State tax identification number has been issued.

PRIVATE PROPERTY

All real property, improved or unimproved, owned by any municipal corporation, person or otherwise and which is not included in the definitions of "public highway" and "public place."

PUBLIC HIGHWAY

Any street open to the public for its full use by all residents of the City of Buffalo.

PUBLIC PLACE

All real property available to or open to use by all residents of the City of Buffalo.

SNOW REMOVER

Any person providing services of removing, dumping, heaping or plowing snow by means of a motor vehicle for which a contract or agreement for services has been established orally or in writing by means of an invoice, sales receipt or other competent evidence.

§ 144-16 License required.

- A. No person who is a landscaper or snow remover shall conduct landscape or snow removal activities or remove any landscape materials or snow or transport the same through or upon any street, avenue, parkway, road, boulevard or highway within the City of Buffalo, unless he or she shall have first obtained a license from the Commissioner of Permit and Inspection Services and shall have agreed to conform to the provisions of this chapter.
- B. Failure to comply with this section shall constitute a violation of this section and shall be punishable by a Class [C]D fine in the amount of \$[52.50]75.00. This shall be in addition to any other penalty provided in the Code of the City of Buffalo or in any other law.

§ 144-17 Application procedure.

- A. All landscapers and/or snow removers shall apply to the Commissioner of Permit and Inspection Services for a license upon forms to be furnished by said Director. In addition to the license, a vehicle tag for each motor vehicle, including trailers, are to be used in the furtherance of the landscape and/or snow removal business.
- B. The license application shall specify the following:

- (1) Name, address, telephone number and New York State tax identification number of the landscaper and/or snow remover.
- (2) Name, address and telephone number of each principal partner or corporate officer of the landscaper and/or snow remover.
- (3) Make, serial number, license number and load capacity of each motor vehicle, including trailers, to be utilized by the landscaper and/or snow remover and a current copy of each vehicle registration for which a vehicle tag shall be issued.
- C. All new applications and the renewals therefor shall be referred to the Department of Police for its investigation regarding the moral character of the applicant and an incident history of the applicant, with a recommendation for approval or disapproval of the application. All recommendations for disapproval must state the reason for such disapproval in writing.
- D. The City of Buffalo reserves the right to make unannounced, periodic on-site inspections during business hours by any of the aforementioned enforcement agencies to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and ordinances.
- [C.]E. Tags for motor vehicles shall be placed on the center top of the windshield in line with the rear view mirror.
- [D.]F. A substitute replacement tag shall be issued upon the payment of a fee for each replacement, upon the filing of an affidavit or such other proof as may be required by the Commissioner of Permit and Inspection Services.

§ 144-18 Insurance.

The applicant shall furnish a certificate from an insurance company licensed to do business in the State of New York, evidencing that the applicant and any motor vehicles are covered by general liability, personal injury and property damage insurance and shall provide evidence that employees of the applicant are covered by workmen's compensation or by an exemption certificate meeting the requirements of the State of New York and containing a ten-day notice of cancellation clause directed to the Commissioner of Permit and Inspection Services, before any license hereunder shall be issued.

§ 144-19 Reporting of active licenses.

A. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Permit and Inspection Services to ensure that, at all times, an up-to-date "Active License Summary Report" is maintained which shall contain the name, address, telephone number and New York State tax identification number of each person in possession of an active license approved pursuant to this Chapter.

- B. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Permit and Inspection Services to ensure that a copy of the Active License Summary Report referenced in Subdivision A of § 144-19 shall be filed with the City Clerk for review by the Common Council at the following times:
- (1) Each year, no later than the filing deadline established by the Common Council for their first regularly scheduled meeting held in the month of November.
- (2) Whenever any change shall occur in the status of an active license approved pursuant to this Chapter, including but not limited to revocation or expiration of a license.
- (3) At any other times as the Common Council may direct.
- § 144-20 Availability of Active License Summary Report on the City's Website.
- A. It shall be the duty of the City Clerk, whenever an Active License Summary Report shall be filed with his or her office pursuant to § 144-19, to ensure that a copy of such report is forwarded to the Director of Management Information Systems.
- B. It shall be the duty of the Director of Management Information Systems, whenever he or she shall be forwarded a copy of an Active License Summary Report by the City Clerk pursuant to Subdivision A of this section, to ensure that a copy of the most recently received Active License Summary Report shall be made available for public viewing and downloading on the City website.
- § 144-[19]21 Regulation of landscaper services.
- A. Landscape material for disposal in the City of Buffalo shall not contain any foreign objects, such as stone, brick, concrete, plastic or metal.
- B. Burning of landscape material within the City of Buffalo is prohibited.
- C. All landscape materials shall be removed from the serviced property by the landscaper and be transported to the City of Buffalo composting facility for disposal or composted at the landscaper's facility.
- D. The placing or dumping of landscape material on public highways, public places or private property is prohibited.
- § 144-[20]22 Enforcement.

This article shall be enforced by the Division of Licenses and the City of Buffalo police officer or Code Enforcement Official and such other departments or persons as may be designated by the Commissioner of Permit and Inspection Services

§ 144-[21]23 Suspension and revocation of license; hearings.

- A. All persons holding a license as a landscape contractor and/or snow removal contractor shall be subject to the rules and proceedings as contained in § 144-10 relating to hearings and decisions on charges arising from complaints or improper conduct.
- B. In addition to a license revocation by the City of Buffalo, a violation of any provision of this chapter by a person shall be deemed an offense punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,500 or imprisonment for a period not to exceed 15 days, or both.
- § 144-[22]24 Expiration of license.
- A. Each license and vehicle tag shall expire on the first day of April in each year.
- B. No license or vehicle tag issued under this chapter shall be transferable or assigned or used by any person other than the one to whom it is issued.
- § 144-[23]25 License and renewal fees.

Fees for license as a landscape contractor and/or snow removal contractor shall be as provided in Chapter 175, Fees.

APPROVED AS TO FORM

Note: Matter underlined is new, matter in brackets is to be deleted.

Timothy A. Ball

Asst. Corporation Counsel



By: Messrs. Fontana and Kearns

Re: Ordinance Amendment

Chapter 175, Fees

The Common Council of the City of Buffalo does hereby ordain as follows:

That Chapter 175 of the Code of the City of Buffalo be amended to read as follows:

§175-1. Enumeration of Fees

The following schedule of fees is hereby established with respect to licenses, permits and activities required or regulated under the provisions of various chapters of the Code of the City of Buffalo. Applications for and the issuance of such licenses and permits shall be subject to the provisions of the specific chapter of the Code which is indicated for each type of license or permit. The business, activity or operation for which the license or permit is required shall be subject to all regulations set forth in the chapter to which reference is made. These fees may be adopted or revised by the Common Council from time to time.

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Code Chapter Section, Type of Application, Permit or License		Fee
Chapter 14	4, Contractors	
§ 144	4-8G, home-improvement licenses	
Personal Control of the Control of Control o	Handyman	\$200.00
	Home-improvement contractor	\$400.00
	Specialty contractor	\$400.00
	Light commercial contractor	\$400.00
	New housing contractor	\$450.00
	General contractor	\$750.00
	Subcontractor	\$300.00
	Construction management	\$300.00
	Salesman's license or renewal	\$60.00
	Duplicate license	\$10.50



§ 144-12, demolition contractor's license				
	Grade 1	\$50.00		
	Grade 2	\$350.00		
	Grade 3	\$500.00		
	Grade 4	\$750.00		
§ 144-25, landscaper and snow removal contractor's license				
***************************************	Landscaper	\$50.00		
	Snow Remover	\$50.00		

APPROVED AS TO FORM

NOTE: Matter underlined is new; matter in brackets is to be deleted

Timothy A. Ball

Asst. Corporation Counsel

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

RESOLUTION

Sponsor:

Mr. Fontana

Re:

Waiver of Room Usage Fees for Kaisertown Coalition

Whereas:

The continued safety and cleanliness of the neighborhoods of the Lovejoy district

depends on the care and concern of its residents; and

Whereas:

Block clubs exist as a means for residents to organize in order to address issues

of concern and plan and execute improvements to their community; and

Whereas:

The Kaisertown Coalition block club works diligently to serve the Kaisertown

community of the Lovejoy district; and

Whereas:

Community centers such as the Peter J. Machnica Center exist as resources for

the residents of the City of Buffalo to meet and take part in recreational

activities; and

Whereas:

In order to aid in the maintenance of community center facilities, individuals

who wish to use these facilities for private clubs or groups may be required to

pay usage fees; and

Whereas:

The Kaisertown Coalition block club is a public group whose members donate

their time and personal resources for the good of the community.

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved:

That the Common Council shall grant a waiver of Machnica Center room usage fees to the Kaisertown Coalition block club for 2011, so that they may continue to serve the Kaisertown community.

PASSED

Richard A. FontanaMajority Leader

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BY: MR. FRANCZYK

MR. GOLOMBEK

RE: INTERVIEWS FOR COMPTROLLER SEAT

WHEREAS: The current Comptroller, Andrew San Filippo, announced that he will be vacating his seat on or about March 17, 2011 to take a position with State Comptroller Thomas Di Napoli; and

WHEREAS: As the City of Buffalo's chief fiscal watchdog, the Comptroller's office manages and has oversight over a nearly \$1.3-billion dollar budget (including the School system); and,

WHEREAS: The intricacies and level of detail necessary to effectively understand and manage municipal finance is one of the most difficult and complicated tasks of city government; and,

WHEREAS: In the interest of transparency as well as the need to initiate an appropriate vetting process, the Common Council previously approved an application and interview process to fill a vacant Common Council seat; and

WHEREAS: A similar process is advisable and appropriate in regards to a vacant Comptroller's seat which is to be filled by the Common Council;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

That the Common Council solicit resumes and set up hearings or interviews for candidates interested in filling the vacancy of the Office of Comptroller of the City of Buffalo once said vacancy occurs.

ĐAVID A. FRANCZYK

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

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BY: MR. FRANCZYK

RE: REQUEST BMHA TO APPEAR BEFORE COUNCIL

WHEREAS: After years of needless mismanagement under Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority control, the BMHA is proposing to take over the management of the troubled Marine Drive Apartments; and,

WHEREAS: The BMHA ignored the Common Council's unanimously adopted June 2010 resolution asking that the Marine Drive tenants (or like entity approved by the tenants) assume control of the management of the Marine Drive Apartments; and,

WHEREAS: The continued instability of Marine Drive Apartments is profoundly upsetting to the residents of that complex and jeopardizes the revitalization of the waterfront; and,

WHEREAS: Marine Drive tenants understand that they reside in "affordable housing," not "public housing," having every right to live on the waterfront. They are further committed to sound management of Marine Drive with a diverse mix of residents, a situation contrary to many of the housing projects run by BMHA;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the BMHA appear before the Common Council and explain why it refuses to adopt a plan of management in harmony with Marine Drive tenants, and what role it expects to play in current and future management of the Marine Drive Apartments.

DAVID A. FRANCZYK

ADOPT RESOLVES REFER THE REMAINDER TO THE COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY DEVELOMENT

U/S

RESOLUTION

By: Joseph Golombek, Jr. & David A. Rivera

Re: Merging the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission & the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public

Bridge Authority

Whereas: There are currently more than six hundred state and local authorities in New York State; and

Whereas: The Niagara Falls Bridge Commission is an international public authority managed by an eight member Board of Commissioners consisting of four members appointed by the Ontario Premier and four members appointed by the Governor of New York State. For many years, the Commission has overseen the operations of the Lewiston-Queenston, Whirlpool Rapids and Rainbow International Bridges; and

Whereas: The Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority is an international public authority created pursuant to a compact entered into by New York State with the consent of Congress and by the Government of Canada. It is managed by a ten member Board consisting of five members from New York State and five members from Canada and, for many years, the Authority has overseen the operations of the Peace Bridge; and

Whereas: The highest duty of all elected and appointed officials, as well as governmentally created authorities, should be to safeguard and benefit the taxpayers who fund their operations; and

Whereas: At times, the authorities that operate our international bridges have been accused of ignoring or minimizing the negative effects of their planning and operations on the health, quality of life and property values of local residents, particularly those who live in close proximity to these border crossings in areas such as Black Rock and the West Side of Buffalo; and

Whereas: New York State Governor Andrew Cuomo has publicly stated that "the excessive number of agencies and authorities in New York State government has become inefficient, unproductive and frankly unworkable;" and

Whereas: Governor Cuomo has formed a Spending and Government Efficiency (SAGE) Commission to recommend ways for making government leaner and more cost effective; and

Whereas: The SAGE Commission will report recommendations on agency and authority reorganizations to the Governor by May 1, and a final report will be presented to the governor by June 1, 2012; and



Whereas: There has also been significant scrutiny on the Canadian side of the border regarding alleged waste and abuse of power by quasi-governmental authorities and commissions; and

Whereas: Although it is likely impossible for the State of New York, Province of Ontario, or even the nations of the United States or Canada to unilaterally bring about the reform or consolidation of the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission and the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority, with the cooperation of all involved parties, such changes could be accomplished.

Now Therefore Be It Resolved:

That the Buffalo, NY Common Council respectfully calls upon President Obama, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper, New York State Governor Cuomo and the SAGE Commission, and Ontario Premier Dalton McGuinty to undertake a review of the operations of the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission and the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority and identify what steps would need to be taken to merge these groups so that our shared border crossings can be managed in a more efficient and cost effective manner; and

Be It Further Resolved:

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission, the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority, President Obama, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper, New York State Governor Cuomo and the SAGE Commission, and Ontario Premier Dalton McGuinty.

Joseph Golombek, Jr.

North District Council Member

David A. Rivera

Niagara District Council Member

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

By: Mr. Golombek

SUBJECT: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Urban and

Community Forestry Program: 2011-2012 Cost Share Grant for Urban and

Community Forestry in the City of Buffalo.

WHEREAS: Keep Western New York Beautiful is applying to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation for a project grant under the Urban and Community Forestry Program to be located in targeted neighborhoods and schools located within the territorial jurisdiction of this Common Council; and

WHEREAS: As a requirement of these programs, Keep Western New York Beautiful must obtained "the approval/ endorsement of the of the governing body of the municipality in which the project will be located".

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the City of Buffalo Common Council hereby does approve and endorse the application of Keep Western New York Beautiful for a grant under the Urban and Community Forest program for a project known as the City Canopy and located within this community.

Joseph Golombek Ji

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* AYE * NO *

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Sponsor: Michael J. LoCurto, David Rivera

Re: Common Council Appointments to the Hate Crimes Task Force

Whereas: On February 2nd, 2010, the Common Council resolved to adopt the Resolution

calling for the creation of a Hate Crimes Task Force for the City of Buffalo; and,

Whereas: The Task Force will work to address the many socio-cultural factors, including

race, gender, sexual orientation, age and nationality, among others, that contribute

to- and often manifest into-hate crimes and other instances of violence and

discrimination within the City of Buffalo; and

Whereas: On November 2nd, 2010, the Common Council resolved to distribute the

appointments of the Task Force as such: The Commissioner of the Commission of Citizen's Rights (1), three (3) appointments of the Common Council, one (1) appointment from the District Attorney, and two (2) appointments of the Buffalo

Police Commissioner; and

Whereas: On January 25th, 2011, the Common Council approved the District Attorney's

Appointment of the Assistant District Attorney for the City of Buffalo, Patrick

Shanahan, and,

Whereas: The Common Council hereby appoints the following three (3) individuals to serve

as the Council's appointments as members of the Hate Crimes Task Force:

Theresa Warburton, an Instructor in the University at Buffalo's Global Gender Studies Department, and a Presidential Fellow Ph.D. student. Her expertise in Contemporary Feminist Theories, particularly Women of Color Feminism(s), is a

valuable resource for approaching the challenges of the Task Force, and,

Joshua Cerretti, an Instructor in the University at Buffalo's Global Gender Studies Department, and a Presidential Fellow Ph.D. student. His work focuses on Gay and Lesbian History in the United States, and his expertly crafted understanding of LGBT realities will help the Task Force address those obstacles

as we move towards are more equal future, and,

Donna Berry, a Buffalo Police Officer for more than 25 years and the current Board President of Buffalo Arts Studio. She holds a B.S in Independent Studies from Buffalo State College and is active in many organizations throughout the community. Her experience dealing with hate crimes and other manifestations of violence, hate, and discrimination on the streets of Buffalo make her vital asset to the Task Force.

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved:

That the Common Council appoints these three individuals to serve with Assistant D.A Shanahan and the Commissioner of Citizens Rights and Community Relations on the newly established Hate Crimes Task Force for the City of Buffalo; and,

Now, Therefore, Be It Further Resolved:

That the Buffalo Police Commissioner be called upon to nominate two (2) people to serve as his appointments to the task force so that the first meeting may convene with all seven members present.

MICAHEL J. LoCURTO

DAVID RIVERA

Sponsor: Michael J. LoCurto

Re: Council Appointment to the Living Wage Commission

Whereas: For the past six years Joseph Carriero has served honorably as the Council's Representative on The Living Wage Commission, fulfilling his duties as intended by the Common Council; and,

Whereas: His term has now expired and the Common Council must appoint a different individual to serve as their appointment to the commission; and,

Whereas: Professor Erin Hatton, residing at 27 Ashland Ave, is a professor in the University at Buffalo's Department of Sociology. Her research focuses on the intersection of work, poverty and public policy. Her most recent publication, The Temp Industry and the Transformation of Work in America since World War II, examines the rise of the temp industry and its effect on employment relations in the United States. Professor Hatton's expertise and passion will contribute valuably towards the goals of the Living Wage Commission in the City of Buffalo.

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved:

That the Common Council hereby appoints Professor Erin Hatton to serve honoraby as their representative for the Living Wage Commission.

MICHÄEL J. LoCURTO

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RESOLUTION

By: Mr. Pridgen , ma (Lusse (/

RE: Scheduling a Government For the People UB Summit to Bring Buffalo-Niagara's Elected Officials Together and Coordinate Efforts for Advancing UB's 20/20 Legislation

WHEREAS, For some time, the State University of New York at Buffalo ("UB") has been advocating for the New York State Legislature and Governor to pass "UB 20/20," legislation which would enable the school to increase its size and forge a coherent university-wide vision; and

WHEREAS, In addition, the passage of UB 20/20 legislation is expected to enable the school to sharpen its focus, enhance its physical appearance, improve academically, and attract the critical mass of top-flight faculty and researchers needed to compete with the nation's elite schools; and

WHEREAS, UB 20/20 not only holds great promise for the University, but for the entire Buffalo-Niagara Region, and is viewed by many as the most realistic and far-reaching plan currently in place for regenerating the economic future of Western New York; and

WHEREAS, In light of the huge anticipated benefits which passing UB 20/20 legislation would have on the entire Buffalo-Niagara Region, it is critical for all local leaders and elected officials to concentrate and coordinate their efforts for advancing UB 20/20 and persuading the State Legislature and Governor to move forward on this initiative; and

WHEREAS, A logical starting point for coordinating the efforts of Buffalo-Niagara's elected officials would be to bring these officials together in one place to review the university's UB 20/20 plan and develop a coordinated strategy amongst town, city, county, state and federal elected officials for advancing this important legislation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,

That the City of Buffalo, NY Common Council respectfully requests that Buffalo-Niagara's elected officials join with this Honorable Body to discuss the UB 20/20 plan and how it can be advanced by attending a "Government For The People (G4P) Summit," which would ideally take place no later than April 1. 2011; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,

That the City Clerk is directed to forward a copy of this resolution to each of Buffalo-Niagara's elected officials.

Darius G. Pridgen

Ellicott District Council Member

ADOPTED

49

RESOLUTION

By: Demone Smith, David Rivera, Bonnie Russell and Darius Pridgen

RE: In Rem Auction Strawman Bidder Policy and enforcement penalties for irresponsible bidding

WHEREAS, The City of Buffalo has a City Auction once a year for In Rem properties foreclosed on by the City or abandoned by property owners; and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to the City of Buffalo Charter § 27-6 the Common Council may direct that real property abandoned in the City of Buffalo be offered for sale by the commissioner of permit and inspection at public auction. Notice of the time and place of the auction, together with a short description of the property, shall be published at least once a week for two weeks in the publication designated by the Common Council. The commissioner shall transmit to the council a report of all bids received at auction; and

WHEREAS. The process for selling property at the In Rem Auction requires that participants use auction paddles to indicate their bid on the property, the successful bidder then submits a twenty percent (20%) down payment of the property value at a payment table in the auction room to consummate a legitimate sale of the property. If the down payment is not made the property once again becomes available for purchase in front of the bidders on the same day of the initial or mistaken bid at the auction; and

WHEREAS, The system for auction properties in City of Buffalo has been the subject of abuse by straw-bidders who execute the highest bid without intending to consummate the sale in order to prevent legitimate buyers from purchasing the property. When the property is reintroduced at the auction another bidder working with the straw-bidder bids on the property and is able to purchase the property because the legitimate competitive bidder has left the auction and thus does not execute competing bids to purchase the property; and

WHEREAS, The actions of straw-bidders and those cooperating with them artificially reduces the sale price of the property which the City of Buffalo ultimately collects and further lowers the property tax revenues that the City of Buffalo can collect from the fair market value of the property; and

WHEREAS, In order to prevent straw-bidders from becoming winning bidders who then declare a mistake, those straw-men bidders who claim more than one mistaken bid should be disqualified from placing a bid on future properties; and

WHEREAS, it is critical that the Department of Assessments and Taxation carefully scrutinize all bids, but particularly out of State and overseas bids on In Rem properties, until a policy can be enacted by the City of Buffalo to prevent the sale of properties to out of state property owners and corporations that have numerous housing code and building

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ANOPT REM LT6 code violations with the City of Buffalo or have a history of violations in Buffalo Housing Court; and

WHEREAS, Finally any owner, board member or partner of a Limited Liability Corporation that is currently before the City of Buffalo Housing Court for violations on their property should not be allowed to participate in the yearly In Rem Auction with the City of Buffalo.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,

That the Common Council directs City of Buffalo Corporation Counsel to draft Strawman Legislation Ordinance amending the City Charter to provide restrictions on irresponsible straw bidders at the Annual In Rem City Auction; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED,

That the Common Council directs that the Commissioner of Permits & Inspections to formally provide strategies for bids and sales at the next In Rem Auction that will prevent strawman-bidders from artificially lowering the prices of properties sold at the In Rem Auction of the City of Buffalo.

Demone A. Smith	David Rivera	
Councilmember Masten District	Councilmember Niagara District	
Darius Pridgen	Bonnie Russell	
Councilmember Ellicott District	Councilmember University Distric	

ADOPT RESOLVES, REFER REMAINDER TO THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

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Demone A. Smith	David Rivera	
Councilmember Masten District	Councilmember Niagara District	
Darius Pridgen	Bonnie Russell	
•	Donnie Kussen	
Councilmember Ellicott District	Councilmember University District	

BY: DEMONE A SMITH

Appointments
Commissioners of Deeds
Required for the Proper
Performance of Public Duties

That the following person(s) are hereby appointed as Commissioner of Deeds for the term ending December 31, 2012, conditional upon the persons so appointed certifying under oath to their qualifications and filing same with the City of Buffalo

Lydell Brown
Michael A. McCool
Jarvis M. Garrett
Vernon A. Trueheart
Courtney Halligan
Micahel A. Turk
Kelly Muench
Susan Sanborn
Anthony Szakacs

TOTAL 9

ADOPTED

BY: DEMONE A SMITH

Appointments Commissioner of Deeds

That the following persons are hereby appointed as Commissioner of Deeds for the term ending December 31, 2012, conditional, upon the person so appointed certifying under oath to their qualifications and filing same with the City Clerk:

- Edwin A. Jackson, Jr.
- James Giles
- Richard J. Veronica
- Elizabeth Rodriguez
- Abraham C.L. Munson-Ellis

TOTAL 5

ADOPTED

ANNOUNCEMENT OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The following meetings are scheduled. All meetings are held in the Common Council Chambers, 13th floor City Hall, Buffalo, New York, unless otherwise noted.

Regular Committees

Committee on Civil Service Tuesday, February 15, 2011 at 9:45 o'clock A.M.

Committee on Finance Tuesday, February 15, 2011 at 10:00 o'clock A.M. following Civil Service

Committee on Comm. Dev. Tuesday, February 15, 2011 at 1:00 o'clock P.M.

Committee on Legislation Tuesday, February 15, 2011 at 2:00 o'clock P.M.

(Public Disclaimer): All meetings are subject to change and cancellation by the respective Chairmen of Council Committees. In the event that there is sufficient time given for notification, it will be provided. In addition, there may be meetings set up whereby the City Clerk's Office is not made aware; therefore, unless we receive notice from the respective Chairmen, we can only make notification of what we are made aware.

No.

Adjournment

On a motion by Mr. Fontana, Seconded by Mr. Keans, the Council adjourned at 2.50 PM

GERALD CHWALINSKI CITY CLERK